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सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

27 November, 2019

6 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 27th November, 2019/6th Agrahayana 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Kailash Joshi**, a former Member of this House, on the 24th of November, 2019, at the age of 91 years.

Shri Kailash Joshi was born at Hatpipalya Village in Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh in July, 1929.

An agriculturist, Shri Joshi strived for the development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and was instrumental in setting up a Trust in the tribal area of Dewas through which an educational institute and a free hospital was established.

Shri Joshi served as the President of the Hatpipalya Municipal Council, from 1955 to 1960. He started his legislative career as a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the year 1962 and remained a Member of that Assembly for eight terms, till the year 1998. He also served as the Leader of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly twice - from 1972 to 1977 and again, from 1985 to 1990. Shri Joshi served as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, from June, 1977 to January, 1978. He also served as a Minister holding the portfolios of Commerce and Industry and Power in the Government of Madhya Pradesh, from 1978 to 1980 and 1990 to 1992 respectively.

Shri Kailash Joshi represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this House, from April, 2000 to May, 2004. He served as the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, from April, 2002 to February, 2004 and as Member of various other Parliamentary Committees. Shri Joshi was also a Member of the 14th and 15th Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Kailash Joshi, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Kailash Joshi.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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**FELICITATIONS TO SPORTSPERSONS FOR WINNING MEDALS  
AT INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION  
WORLD CUP AT PUTIAN, CHINA**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate Ms. Manu Bhaker, Ms. Elavenil Valarivan, Shri Divyansh Singh Panwar, Shri Saurabh Chaudhary, Ms. Apurvi Chandela and Shri Shahzar Rizvi, for winning Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in the 10m Air Pistol and 10m Air Rifle Women and Men individual events and Mixed Team Competitions, thus topping the medal tally, at the International Shooting Sport Federation World Cup Final held at Putian in China, from the 17th to 23rd of November, 2019.

It is indeed a matter of great pride that our young shooters are scaling new heights by emerging victorious at world level shooting events. Their unwavering focus, persistent hard work and remarkable dedication should inspire our budding sportspersons to emulate and improve upon their achievements. I wish all these shooters success in their future endeavours and hope that they continue to bring many more laurels to the country.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 623 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2019, publishing the Foreigners (Tribunals) (Second Amendment) Order, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1002/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 16th September, 2019, publishing the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Notification F. No. PNGRB/M/(C)/31 (Vol. III), dated the 21st August, 2019, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Access Code for Common Carrier or Contract Carrier Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 905/17/19]

#### **Annual Accounts of EPFO (2017-18) and related papers**

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

- (a) Consolidated Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of Section 74 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme Act, 1952.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 782/17/19]

#### **Annual Reports and Accounts of KIOCL, MOIL and SAIL (2018-19) and related papers**

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

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

- (i) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the KIOCL Limited,

Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 915/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 914/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 916/17/19]

**Annual Reports and Accounts of various Schools, Associations, Foundations, Societies, Academy, Institutions, Institute and Centres**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the K. S. J. High School, Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1035/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Children, Macherla, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1037/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, Telangana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1024/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, 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 Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1024/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1036/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Blind Boys' Academy, Narendrapur, Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1038/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society of Khrist Jyoti (Nav Vani School for the Deaf), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1033/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shanthiniketan-Residential Institution for the Mentally Handicapped Children, Vanasthalipuram, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1041/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the District Disabled School, Odisha, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1034/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Parents Association for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped (PAWMENCAP), Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1018/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, 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 Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1032/17/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, Andhra Mahila Sabha, 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 Centre.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1020/17/19]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalay, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1019/17/19]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Social Welfare Centre, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No L.T. 1465/17/19]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

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

- I. A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 1706-FII

(6)-2015/4727 (English version dated the 21st May, 2015 and Hindi version dated the 7th June, 2019) publishing the Chandigarh Poisons Possession and Sale Rules, 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 8 of the Poisons Act, 1919, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1466/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (5) of Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:—

- (1) S.O. 3193 (E), dated the 4th September, 2019, adding the name of "Maulana Masood Azhar, @Maulana Mohammad Massod Azhar Alvi @Vali Adam Issa" in the Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 at serial No. 1 therein.
- (2) S.O. 3194 (E), dated the 4th September, 2019, adding the name of "Hafiz Muhammad Saeed @ Hafiz Mohammad Sahib @Hafiz Mohaddad Sayid @ Hafiz Muhammad @ Hafiz Saeed @ Hafez Mohammad Saeed @ Hafiz Mohammad Sayeed @ Mohammad Sayed @ Muhammad Saeed" in the Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 at serial No. 2 therein.
- (3) S.O. 3195 (E), dated the 4th September, 2019, adding the name of "Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi @ Abu Waheed Irshad Ahmad Arshad @ Kaki Ur-Rehman @Zakir Rehman Lakhvi @Zaki-Ur-Rehman Lakvi @Zakir Rehman" in the Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 at serial No. 3 therein.
- (4) S.O. 3196 (E), dated the 4th September, 2019, adding the name of "Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar @ Dawood Hasan Shiekh Kaskar @Dawood Bhai @ Dawood Sabri @ Iqbal Seth @ Bada Patel @ Dawood Ebrahim @ Sheikh Dawood Hassan @ Abdul Hamid Abdul Aziz @ Anis Ibrahim @ Aziz Dilip @ Daud Hasan Shaikh Ibrahim Kaskar @ Daud Ibrahim Memon Kaskar @ Dawood Hasan Ibrahim Kaskar @ Dawood Ibrahim Memon @ Kaskar Dawood Hasan @ Shaikh Mohd Ismail Abdul Rehman @ Dowood Hassan Shaikh Ibrahim @ Dawood Bhai Low quality @ Ibrahim Shaikh Modh Anis @ Shaikh Ismail Abdul @ Sheikh Farooqi @ Iqbal Bhai" in the Fourth

Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 at serial No. 4 therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No L.T. 1045/17/19]

**I Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs**

**II Annual Report of NDMA (2018-19) and related papers**

**III Annual Report and Accounts of NIDM (2018-19) and related papers**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 186, dated the June 23 - June 29, 2019 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Laboratory Assistant Grade-I) Recruitment Rules, 2019, under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1054/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

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

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1052/17/19]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement of Objectives and Reasons of the above-said Institute, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1053/17/19]

**Report of NCSC and related papers**

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution:—
  - (a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) on the plight of Safai Karamcharis and the Recommendations/Proposals to improve their plight, New Delhi. (March, 2012).
  - (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above said 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. 1056/17/19]

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#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The National Institute of Design (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 provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2019, agreed without any amendment to the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2019."

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#### REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) 115th Report on the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019; and
  - (ii) 116th Report on the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019.
-

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest to hon. Members to come to the House in time and, to the extent possible, maintain silence so that we send a proper message. Please don't think otherwise. I am making this comment on somebody. This is general because, as a custodian of the House, I always feel worried whenever something goes wrong and then some reporting is made outside, and then the image of the House is being discussed. That is my concern. Otherwise, I have no problem. You have got liberty. If there is something urgent to be discussed, you can go to the Lobby, complete the discussion and then come inside the House. That facility is always available.

Now, Zero Hour, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। कल जिस तरीके से संविधान ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, I have not permitted you. What is the rule? It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. It is a waste of energy. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goel, please sit down; otherwise, I will name you. I have to name you. Don't provoke me. No Member, whichever side he belongs to, whether Ruling or Opposition, or even Members with twenty years of experience, nobody has got a right to speak, say anything, do anything without the permission of the Chair. Let it be understood by all. As a first step, I advise. The next course, the second, is I have to name. Don't force me to do it. This is my suggestion to all the Members. It applies to all. Today you are on that side. So, you are objecting. On some days it is this side and they will be objecting. I am objecting to both. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

**Need for maintenance of the Srisailem Dam in Andhra Pradesh**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the foundation of Srisailem

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\*Not recorded.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Dam is a very important matter. The foundation of Srisaillam Dam in Andhra Pradesh is in peril and needs urgent maintenance. The Srisaillam Dam is constructed across the Krishna River in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh near Srisaillam temple town and is the second largest capacity working hydroelectric station in the country. The Srisaillam project began in 1960, initially as a power project. After several delays, the main dam got finally completed, twenty years later, in 1980. Following the damage caused, during the years, to the Srisaillam Dam in Andhra Pradesh, its downstream apron and plunging pool being affected by several floods, the dam needs repair and maintenance works urgently, according to the experts who visited the reservoir. More manpower and money are needed for the maintenance of Srisaillam Dam, on which the lives of lakhs of people are dependent. Not only that, if there is damage to Srisaillam Dam, it is going to affect Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and also Vijayawada. The town will be totally submerged under water. It is very dangerous. The State Government and the Central Government should be very cautious. Lakhs of people are dependent on Srisaillam Dam. Around ₹60 crores is needed to take up works to prevent further damage to plunging pool both towards and away from the dam. During the last so many years, there was no proper maintenance. The outcome of the underwater study made by National Institute of Oceanography is expected in a couple of weeks. Top priority should be given to the issue, as the State is in the midst of active monsoon and an untoward incident may happen at any time. In conclusion, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti and also the Telangana State Government that considering the financial position of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the Union Government should ensure that the Central Water Commission includes the protection of plunge pool works under the World Bank's Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project II. Sir, this is very, very important. I call upon the Chair also to take special interest to save the people of Nagarjuna Sagar and also Vijayawada, and save the Srisaillam Dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an important issue.

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

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.



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

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

### Need to establish a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court at Chennai

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my issue is regarding establishing a Supreme Court Bench in Chennai, South India. When a litigant is faced with an unreasoned or arbitrary order of the High Court, a litigant may by seeking leave of the Court, approach the Supreme Court and appeal. However, the South Indians face a challenge to even file an appeal in these courts. The challenge is bundled with language barrier. They travel to New Delhi at exorbitant ticket fares, spend time on travel and they face lack of affordable accommodation, and the primary issue faced by them being unaffordable, exorbitant fees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two minutes and one more Member is there to speak on the same subject.

SHRI VAIKO: The aforesaid issues have discouraged the weaker section of the society from seeking legal assistance from the Supreme Court. The highest numbers of appeals from outside North zone are filed from South India. Establishment of Supreme Court Bench in the South will ensure the reduction in backlog of cases and speedy disposal of cases which have been pending before the Apex Court. Justice will become accessible for most South Indians and it would become convenient to lawyers and their clients. Access to justice is guaranteed under the fundamental right of the Constitution, more particularly Article 21. As per the information made available by the Supreme Court of India, the total number of pending cases in the Apex court as on May 4, 2018 was 54,013. Prompt action by the Chief Justice of India with the President's approval is required. Under Article 130, the Chief Justice of India acts as a *persona designata* and is not required to consult any other authority or person. Presidential approval is the sole requirement.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri Vaiko]

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, a Supreme Court Bench must be established in the South, in Chennai.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Law Minister, though this august House, the urgent need for setting up of Regional Benches of the hon. Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court of India currently hears all appeals from the High Courts and also Tribunals across India. It also hears the writ petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution. The Standing Committee of Parliament recommended setting up of Regional Benches of the Supreme Court in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The Law Commission's 229th Report emphasised the need for a division of the Supreme Court into a Constitution Bench at Delhi and Cassation Benches in four regions, namely, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai and discussed in detail the possibility of setting up Regional Benches of the Supreme court in India.

Even our hon. Chairman, the Vice-President of India, during the launch of a book at Chennai in September this year, titled "Listening, Learning and Leading" had strongly propagated the idea of setting up of Regional Benches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson, don't look at the time. There is something wrong. Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: The advantages of setting up Regional Benches are manifold. Presently, access to the Supreme Court is restricted to only those having economic means to travel to Delhi and afford a lawyer in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: I conclude, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate may send their slips. Please send your names so that these could be included. There are a lot of Members who want to associate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri B. K. Hariprasad. You have one more person to associate. Please confine yourself to two minutes and he will get one minute.

### **Floods in Karnataka**

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the serious devastating floods and drought situation in Karnataka. Recently, in the month of August, there was severe flood and rainfall in the Northern part of Karnataka, which caused a lot of damage to property and lives of the people of Karnataka. In 2019, the entire State was experiencing a severe drought situation because of deficit rainfall and prolonged delay of rain spell period, during pre-monsoon period between March and May. During South-West monsoon, between June and July, 13 districts were in deficit category and water reservoirs were at 43 per cent of their total capacity; it was in the month of July. During the period from 3rd to 10th August, 2019, the State received 224 millimetre of rainfall, with an overall departure percentage of plus 279, which is the highest in Karnataka in the past 118 years. During the corresponding period, some districts received more than 700 percentage departure from the normal and during the period, the distribution of rainfall was skewed and excessive rainfall had been confined to the parts of North interiors. Ours is a different region. In Malad and the coastal region, such was the intensity of rain that the State which was already grappling with the drought situation was confronted with the devastating floods within a gap of just one week. The devastating floods and landslides have caused loss of lives and enormous damage to crops.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: About 91 human lives were lost due to floods. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister tweets for everything in this country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get into...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. You have to highlight the issue of people and not make political comments. Shri G. C. Chandrashekhhar.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know better. This is not time to react; this is to highlight issues in Zero Hour. This is not a discussion. Shri G. C. Chandrashekhhar.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. I am not releasing the mike for you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Right. I am doubly sorry. Members cast aspersions on the Chair. I am very, very sorry.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I am walking out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have got every right.

*(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)*

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): \*\* Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my State's issues in my mother tongue. Sir for last 4 months the issue of floods has been there in Karnataka. Sir in 22 districts and 102 Taluks people and their cattle have been affected. State Government is helpless due to lack of funds and unable to provide adequate assistance to public. Over 100 people, 3400 animals and cattle have been swept away in floods and many have lost their lives. 3,22,000 hectares of commercial area has been destroyed due to land slide, 7.5 lakh hectares of standing crops have been destroyed, 21,818 Kms. of roads have been destroyed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please conclude.

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: \*\* State Government has asked for financial help of ₹ 38150 crore but Central Government has given only ₹ 1200 crore and that too 50 days after the disaster happened.

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the issue of GDP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: \$ Sir, our State is among the top three in terms of receiving less payment than the requirement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now I go to next; Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. ...*(Interruptions)*... She will speak in Nepali. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next time, I will remember this, and I will not give an opportunity to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be recorded.....*(Interruptions)*... Let it be recorded, 'Whoever defies the Chair, they will not get next opportunity.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

### **Need to modernise and upgrade the Darjeeling Toy Train**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): \*\* Respected Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in my mother tongue Nepali. It is a matter of pride that our Darjeeling Himalayan Railway has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1999. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, renowned as Darjeeling Toy Train is an experience of heritage, a marvel of engineering and one of the perfect ways to adore the natural beauty of Darjeeling. As we know that Darjeeling Himalayan Railway started its operation in 1881 and is one of the few hill railways operating in India. Those who have experienced a ride in this toy train know how it feels when you are on board. One of the most picturesque places you will come across during your journey is the Batasia Loop. You will also get to see the local markets, towns and numerous bridges and enjoy its beauty. Further, the train passes through some lush green hills, jungles and tea gardens of Darjeeling. The mesmerising view of snow covered Himalayan peaks and the world's third highest peak, Kanchenjunga would surely leave you awestruck. Darjeeling Toy Train ride is

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\*Not recorded

\* English translation of the original speech delivered in Nepali.

one of the most exciting adventures experienced by visitors. In fact, tourists from across the globe come here to enjoy the wonderful ride. Sir, with all this, the Himalayan Toy Train is a pride of India. Therefore, I would like to urge the Honourable Minister of Railways to modernise and upgrade the rail service while restoring its vintage looks and feel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: \* Therefore, I would like to urge the Honourable Minister of Railways to modernise and upgrade the rail service while restoring its vintage looks and feel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Lt. Gen. Dr. D.P. Vats. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate, please send a slip. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Nepali.

† جناب نذیر احمد لوانے (جموں-کشمیر) : مہودے، میں مائے سلسلے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وٹنے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lt. Gen. D. P. Vats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

#### **Need for timely utilisation of MPLADS funds**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to highlight the issue of utilisation of MPLADs Funds in time. There are problems faced by MPs, especially, about the utilization of MPLADs Funds because the funds are spent by District Authorities and it is quite procedural, especially, in construction work because estimate is made, then it is approved, then money is released, and then construction starts. It is likely to finish within two-three years, not within a year and eighty per cent of the Utilisation Certificate cannot be obtained within a year. So, I want to bring to your notice that yearly instalments of ₹ 5 crores should be released irrespective of utilisation of funds, because, in the end, especially, for these construction projects and for Rajya Sabha MPs, not only nodal district, they send it to other districts of the State also. It is quite time-consuming and procedural. Therefore, yearly instalments of five crore rupees should be released so that construction can be expedited. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

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

SHRI R. S. BHARATHI: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.



श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سدسنیے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں وکشمیر): مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سدسئیے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Chairman is here. He would be listening. But let me add one thing. If money is released and not spent and then it is kept in the bank, who would be the losers? Please understand that too. But you have made a point. Without UC.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Without UC you cannot...  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, we are not having a discussion. You have made a point and it has been noted, Gen. Vats. Please sit down. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

### **Delayed GST compensation, hurting the State of Punjab**

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मैटर आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के सामने लेकर आना चाहता हूँ। सर, पंजाब में बहुत गंभीर फाइनेंशियल स्थिति बनी हुई है। आप यह जानकर हैरान होंगे कि जब स्टेट्स का जी. एस. टी.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

इकट्ठा हुआ था, तो फैसला हुआ था कि सभी स्टेट्स को एक महीने के बाद जी.एस.टी. का compensation मिल जाया करेगा। उसके बाद कहा गया कि दो महीने के बाद देंगे। सर, पंजाब को अगस्त और सितम्बर का compensation नहीं मिला, अक्टूबर का नहीं मिला और अब नवंबर का महीना भी आ गया है। मैं हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को वोट करना चाहूंगा। He said, when GST was being negotiated, 23 per cent of Punjab's revenue came through foodgrains. We knew that if we go in for GST, Punjab would be structurally damaged. We were not naive, but we decided that it was in the highest interest of the nation that GST must be brought in. It was a leap of faith, a sacrifice that Punjab made. We were also assured of adequate compensation for five years after which States should be made to stand on their own feet. GST compensation, which used to be given every month initially, has subsequently been made once in two months. We were expecting compensation for August and September sometime in October. October went past and November is about to finish. There is no explanation from the Central Government. This is not the way a modern country runs. The GST compensation due is ₹ 2,100 crore. We have some arrears pending worth about ₹ 2,000 crore. For a small State like Punjab, the outstanding amount is ₹ 4,100 crore, which is grossly unfair, तो मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से गुज़ारिश है कि आप कृपा कीजिए, वह बॉर्डर स्टेट है - हमारे ऊपर बख्शीश कीजिए और हमारा जो बकाया रहता है, उसे जल्दी देने की कृपा करें। आज वहां पर लोग सड़कों पर उतर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से यह गुज़ारिश करता हूं।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**KUMARI SELJA:** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, this is the Council of States and it may be ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Rameshji, discussion is not allowed. You know it better. This is Zero Hour. If we have discussion on the Finance Bill or the Appropriation Bill, you may discuss it. Now, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

**Financial difficulties being faced due to the low collection of GST**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, this a very serious situation arising out of the non-mopping up of the GST, CGST and IGST by the Union Government and, because of this, the State Governments have been suffering a lot economically.

Sir, a proposed mopping up of the GST to the tune of ₹ 1,00,000 crore was proposed, but by the month of October the mopping up was to the tune of ₹ 95,000 crore, lagging behind by ₹ 5,000 crore in the month of October. As a result, our State, West Bengal, has been suffering for the last two months. It is not getting the share of compensation of the GST meant for the State. 'One nation-one tax, GST' for the country was announced in a loud voice, abolishing all the taxes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Everyone appreciated the GST, but we had cautioned that hasty implementation of the GST would create a turbulent economic situation which would affect the economic structure in a federal system like ours. And that has, indeed, happened. We are witnessing roadblocks in development, allocation and implementation of various projects not just in our State, but across all States in our country, due to the non-mopping up of the proposed GST. This is a serious concern. So, through you, I shall urge upon the hon. Finance Minister and the GST Council to come out with a statement in the on-going Session of the Parliament, particularly in Rajya Sabha, as to what the real state of situation in GST, IGST and CGST is because after the implementation of the GST, the State Government is completely helpless, and it is not getting any money collected from the taxes which are utilised by the State for its development purpose. So, I would request you to kindly look into this matter and pass a message from the Chair to the hon. Finance Minister to come out with a statement about what the state of affairs is.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**Non-implementation of home buyers'/owners' rights in many  
States, guaranteed through the RERA**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the issue of non-implementation of home buyers' and owners' rights in many States across the country which are guaranteed by RERA. RERA was enacted by Parliament to rebalance the issue of lack of home buyers' rights *vis-a-vis* the unscrupulous builders. So, I will just give a quick snapshot of the status. The RERA Act under Section 84 contemplates that within six months of the RERA Act being enacted, the State Governments shall make Rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act. The RERA was notified on 1st May, 2016 and all States were expected to notify RERA Rules by 31st October, 2016. The States of West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim have not even enacted the RERA Rules as of today. Section 41 of the RERA Act, 2016 provides for the constitution and composition of the CAC. While the Central Government established the CAC on May 14, 2018, the CAC has met only once and there has been no meeting convened in the last 18 months. The Rules that are being enacted by many States are diluting the spirit of the RERA Act itself which is against the sanctity of the law. There are many States, and I will name some States, such as Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh where the Rules are, in fact, diluting the RERA Act. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Lakshadweep have still not notified either the interim or the permanent Regulatory Authority. Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Telangana and Tripura still have interim authorities only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion and demand?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: This is a very, very important legislation. It was a legislation which aimed at developing consumer rights for home buyers. I request the Ministry to do a comprehensive review of the status of implementation of RERA and inform the House at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you remember who piloted the Bill!

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**Allotment of coal and coal blocks for the Yadadri Power Project in Telangana**

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): \*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I want to raise the matter of allocating coal blocks to Yadadri Thermal Power Plant in Nalgonda district, Telangana. Government of India agreed to provide coal blocks to Yadadri Thermal Power Plant from The Singareni Collieries Company Limited. However, coal is not being provided on regular basis and the cost of procuring coal from Singareni has increased. Under the circumstances, Telangana Government requested the Central Government for permission to procure coal from Mandakini coal block in Odisha. Sir, the request for permission is still pending. Secondly, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao started the Yadadri Thermal Power Project with Rupees Thirty five thousand crore. Commissioning of this project was awarded to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL). However, BHEL did not commission this project and missed the Zero Date. I request that BHEL should expedite the process. Cultivation in Telangana increased after the State Government started supplying power for free. As power supply is essential for projects like Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project and Mission Bhagiratha, I request that these two points should be noted and expedited by the Central Government. This is my humble submission to the Central Government through you. Thank you Sir.

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telegu.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about allocation of alternative mines for Telangana. But, he made a request for Odisha. The second thing is asking BHEL to expedite the work on the power project which is getting delayed. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

### Need to expand the Ayushman Bharat Scheme

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आरोग्य के बारे में सरकार की 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना', जो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एक साल पूर्व 14 अप्रैल, 2018 को डॉ. अम्बेडकर जयन्ती के उपलक्ष्य में प्रारंभ की थी, उस अभिनव योजना का अभिनंदन और उनके प्रति साधुवाद, आभार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं हजारों लोगों की ओर से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि इस योजना को प्रारंभ करने के लिए जो लक्ष्य रखा था, 10 करोड़ परिवारों को यानी 50 करोड़ लोगों को, इसका लाभ मिलने की जो योजना बनाई गई, ऐसी विस्तृत योजना दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। मैंने स्वयं अस्पतालों में जाकर देखा है और लोगों ने इस योजना का लाभ लेकर प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपनी शुभकामनाएं दी हैं। उन्होंने लोगों को कहा "आयुष्मान भवः" और लोगों ने लौटकर कहा "यशस्वी और आयुष्मान भवः"। इस प्रकार की दुआएं मिलने का काम हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से इस योजना के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकारी और निजी अस्पतालों के लिए इस योजना को जितना लागू किया गया है, इसका विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है। निजी अस्पतालों में, जो अच्छे अस्पताल हैं और जो अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उनको पूर्ण रूप से सरकार सहयोग करे और उनको पुरस्कृत भी करे, क्योंकि वे सेवा का काम कर रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से उसमें उनका कोई व्यावसायिक लाभ नहीं है। वह सेवा का काम ही है। इसलिए इन सारी योजनाओं का लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिए, जिसे वे लोगों तक पहुंचा रहे हैं और एक बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि सबसे बड़ा सुख निरोगी काया। आरोग्य से बढ़कर कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हमारे यहां कहा गया है -

"शुभम् करोति कल्याणं, आरोग्यं धनं संपदाम्।"

आरोग्य है, तो सब कुछ है। इसलिए इस आरोग्य की योजना के प्रति मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करने लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे पास उन लोगों के पत्र भी हैं, जिन्होंने उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त किया है। उन पत्रों में आपकी इस जन-कल्याण योजना के लिए मैं आपका आभारी रहूंगा, ऐसा श्री जीवन सिंह, पिता- श्री देवी सिंह...

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, उन लोगों का नाम नहीं... Your point is regarding expansion of Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** मेरा यह कहना है कि इस योजना को निजी अस्पतालों तक विस्तार दिया जाए और उसमें सभी प्रकार की उपचार की सुविधाएं हों। कहीं-कहीं उपचार की सुविधाएं और सीमित कर दी गई हैं, तो सभी प्रकार के उपचार की सुविधाएं देकर उनको लाभान्वित करना चाहिए। इस योजना के लिए मैं पुनः प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**Demand for 'National Maritime Heritage Festival' status to Bali jatra at Cuttack**

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving this opportunity. This is an issue which is extremely close to the hearts of the people of Odisha. I rise to place my demand for according National Maritime Heritage Festival status to the Bali Jatra Festival of Odisha which happens in Cuttack. Sir, to appreciate what is Bali Jatra, we need to go back into history. This is an ancient festival which is held in the city of Cuttack in Odisha which commemorates the glorious tradition of seafaring activities of Odia mariners, who were called as the Sadhvas in the ancient times. These Sadhvas used to sail to distant lands in those days when globalisation was not there. They used to go to the distant lands of Bali, Sumatra, Java and Borneo for trade and cultural expansion. This trade and cultural expansion which connected the Kalinga era and the ancient era of Odisha, with the South-East Asia is celebrated through the Bali Jatra. It takes place in Cuttack, the Millennium City. Therefore, it has rich social and cultural importance. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik has demanded that National Maritime Heritage Festival status be accorded to the Bali Jatra, through a letter to the hon. Tourism Minister on 12th November, 2019. Sir, I would like to reiterate that Bali Jatra has got strong ties with the people of Odisha, has strong cultural ethos with the people of Odisha and, therefore, by according this status, we are not only looking at heritage but actually we are remembering the rich history that Odisha and India has on seafaring.

**SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK:** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

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



SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

**Need to ensure water share of Rajasthan as per the Inter-State water agreement**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, रावी, व्यास नदियों के एडिशनल वॉटर के एम.ओ.यू. के संबंध में, मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सभापति महोदय, 31-12-1981 को पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों के मध्य रावी, व्यास के एडिशनल वॉटर के संबंध में एक एम.ओ.यू. हुआ था। उसका जो टोटल एडिशनल वॉटर है, वह 17.17 MAF है, उसमें से राजस्थान का हिस्सा 8.06 MAF बनता था। राजस्थान को अभी तक 8 MAF पानी मिल रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जो 0.60 MAF पानी बकाया है, उसे राजस्थान को दिलवाया जाए। इसके लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने BBMB पंजाब और केन्द्र को भी कई बार निवेदन किया है। इस समय फसल का समय है, इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस अतिरिक्त पानी को शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से घग्गर नदी सहित अन्य नदियों का पानी पंजाब के द्वारा राजस्थान की नदियों में छोड़ा जा रहा है, जिसके कारण जबरदस्त प्रदूषण हो रहा है, इस पर केन्द्र सरकार cognigence ले। दूसरा, ताजेवाला हैड पर समझौता हुआ है और उस पर हरियाणा हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर रहा है, जिससे राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चुरू जिलों को पानी मिलना है। एक सिद्धमुख नहर का मामला लम्बित है, जिसमें भाखड़ा मेन लाइन से पानी राजस्थान को मिलेगा, उस पर कार्रवाई हो। BBMB में राजस्थान पूर्णकालिक सदस्य नहीं है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि राजस्थान को पूर्णकालिक सदस्य नॉमिनेट किया जाए। रोपड़-फिरोजपुर सिंचाई हैडक्वार्टर का नियंत्रण भी BBMB के पास हो। सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर की बैठकों में राजस्थान का प्रतिनिधि भी बुलाया जाए। राजस्थान के भरतपुर, जयपुर, दौसा, सवाई माधोपुर, करौली, सीकर, टोंक तथा नागौर आदि जिलों में हरियाणा की गुरुग्राम केनाल का पानी जा सकता है, जो कि यमुना से आता है। बरसात में ज्यादा पानी यमुना में आ जाता है, उस अतिरिक्त पानी को राजस्थान के इन जिलों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाए। सभापति महोदय, 12 मई, 1994 में यमुना नदी के जल बंटवारे के लिए राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीच 30 साल के लिए एक एम.ओ.यू. हुआ था। इसमें राजस्थान के चुरू, झुंझुनू जिलों 1.19 बिलियन क्यूबिक पानी मिलना था। अपर यमुना रिवर बोर्ड ने भी इस समझौते को 1995 में मंजूरी दे दी थी।

सभापति महोदय, एम.ओ.यू. के तहत ताजेवाला हैड से पानी आएगा और यह पानी हरियाणा के ताजेवाला हैड से आएगा। यह एम.ओ.यू. 30 साल के लिए हुआ था और उसमें केवल कुछ ही साल बचे हैं यानी एम.ओ.यू. 2025 में review होगा। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार राज्य को निर्देशित करे कि प्रदेश में पानी के लिए एम.ओ.यू. को लागू किया जाए।

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

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, माननीय सदस्य ने इरिगेशन बजट के बारे में बहुत विस्तार से अध्ययन करके छोटे से समय में पूरा विषय हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। श्री आर. वैद्यलिंगम।

#### **Need for Central assistance to revive the Tamil Nadu sugar industry**

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the need to revive sugar industry in Tamil Nadu in order to protect the livelihood of lakhs of farmers. The State has taken several steps like providing Transitional Production Incentive and additional subsidy to the farmers. The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken active steps to improve the cane area under drip irrigation to about 34,000 hectares in the 2019-20 planting season. In view of the seriousness of the issue, I request the Centre to restructure loans availed from banks and financial institutions by sugar industry. The Sugar Development Fund

loans received by private and co-operative mills may be restructured. The banks and financial institutions may be instructed to finalise the debt restructuring package soon. Until steps are finalised to revive the sugar sector, banks and financial institutions may kindly be advised not to take any harsh measures under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code or the SARFAESI Act or refer the cases to the Debt Recovery Tribunals. The Government of India may sanction additional sugar release to mills in Tamil Nadu as a special measure so as to improve the financial liquidity of the mills. Banks may be advised to release loans to farmers for cultivating sugarcane, even if the earlier loans have not been repaid by them. This non-repayment of loans is due to the non-payment of fair and remunerative price dues by the sugar mills. I appeal to the Government to help in reviving Tamil Nadu sugar industry and safeguarding the interest of cane growers in Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**Need for implementation of revised wages for tea garden labourers of Assam**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I want to raise the most important issue pertaining to the State of Assam. This is regarding the tea garden industry in Assam.

[Shri Ripun Bora]

There are more than 1000 tea gardens in Assam, and nearly 14 lakh tea garden labourers are earning their livelihood from these tea gardens. Sir, you know that during these sky-rocketing prices days, the tea garden labourers are paid only ₹ 160 a day which is a very, very meagre amount when compared to the whole country. Even the States also have their own minimum wages. But, in Assam, in the year 2016, when Congress Government was there, ₹ 351 had been fixed as daily wages for tea garden labourers there, and later on, it was approved by the wage board also. But, subsequently, Sir, in the year 2016, the new Government of BJP came to power in Assam. Now, three years of that Government have passed, but, ₹ 351 as daily wages for the tea garden labourers has not been implemented simply on the ground that the management groups have filed an application to the Government saying that it is not economically feasible. So, the Government is taking the side of the management group and it has not implemented it yet. Sir, earlier also, the Government of India had declared some economic packages, when the tea gardens faced such types of problems. So, my humble submission to the Government is that if the Government of Assam is facing fund crisis, then the Central Government should give a special package to resolve the plight of the tea garden labourers. In today's situation of high prices, it is impossible for them to make both ends meet on a daily wages of ₹ 167. So, my submission is that the Government should accept the proposal of ₹ 351 as daily wages to the tea labourers of Assam.

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

#### **Need to tackle the menace of adulterated milk**

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, देश में जहरीले दूध का कारोबार बड़े पैमाने पर चलने के कारण देश के 130 करोड़ नागरिकों के जीवन को भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है और स्थिति अत्यन्त चिन्तनीय और भयानक हो गई है।

मान्यवर, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में दूध में जहरीली मिलावट को यदि कठोरता से नहीं रोका गया, तो वर्ष 2025 तक 87 प्रतिशत लोग कैंसर जैसी गम्भीर बीमारियों से जूझ रहे होंगे।

महोदय, एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2018 तक देश में 14 करोड़ 68 लाख लीटर्स दूध प्रतिदिन उत्पादित होता था और दूध की प्रतिदिन खपत 64 करोड़ लीटर्स से

ज्यादा थी, यानी दूध की खपत, उसके उत्पादन से चार गुना ज्यादा थी, अर्थात् प्रतिदिन 50 करोड़ लीटर्स दूध जहरीले पदार्थों से बना हुआ, आप और हम सभी 130 करोड़ लोग पीते हैं।

महोदय, नकली दूध यूरिया, डिटर्जेंट, कॉस्टिक सोडा, वेजिटेबल ऑयल, ग्लूकोज़, हाईपोक्लोराइट, हाइड्रोजन पैराऑक्साइड और बोरिक एसिड आदि से तैयार किया जाता है। इसके कारण इतनी भयावह स्थिति हो गई है कि उत्तर भारत में बहुत कम गांव ऐसे होंगे, जहां विषैले दूध का व्यापार नहीं हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, जहरीले दूध में लागत कम और फायदा अधिक होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बहुत से दुग्ध उत्पादकों ने गाय और भैंस आदि दुधारू पशुओं के स्थान पर इस व्यवसाय को अधिक लाभकारी मानकर अपना लिया है। सभापति जी, सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि प्रसिद्ध branded कंपनियों का दूध भी हानिकारक पदार्थों से मुक्त नहीं है। फूड सेफ्टी एंड स्टैंडर्ड अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया ने branded कंपनियों की गुणवत्ता जानने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण कराया, जिसमें 37.7 प्रतिशत नमूने मानक के विपरीत पाए गए।

महोदय, स्थिति अत्यंत भयानक है, अतः मैं आपके व सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इसको सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देकर आपके, हमारे, सभी के लिए, 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए कुछ कारगर कदम उठाएं। जो लोग अपने आर्थिक लाभ के लिए 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान के लिए खतरा बन गए हैं, उनके इस कृत्य को संगीन अपराध मानकर कानून में मृत्यु दंड व आजीवन कारावास का प्रावधान किया जाए और जिस जिले में यह कारोबार चलता हुआ पाया जाए, इसके लिए उस जिले के Collector को पूरी तरीके से जिम्मेदार माना जाए। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (सेवानिवृत्त) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

अन्य माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

#### **Difficulties in implementation of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 implemented from 1st September, 2019 was aimed at providing

a transformational change in how Indian roads and vehicular transportation is governed and to ensure more discipline on roads by tightening of rules. Sir, this has yielded a good and positive impact in many areas, namely, rash driving, over-speeding and, of course, driving under influence of alcohol and drugs. But all these steps were taken to ensure the safety of the public at large and it was also done to ensure that the public conforms to all the rules. But, Sir, the States while implementing the aforesaid Act are facing certain difficulties, which, if taken care of, can make it convenient for all.

Sir, there is also another positive impact on insurance. We have seen that insurance premiums of certain companies, of course, regional companies, have risen from 300 to 500 per cent. This is also good aspect of it. But, at the same time, we have seen some impracticable aspects in implementation. We have seen that States like Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur, Kerala and Uttarakhand have reduced the fines. Also, we have seen that States like Maharashtra, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Chhattisgarh and Punjab have put the implementation on hold. Sir, as far as Odisha is concerned, it relaxed the implementation for three months after there were skirmishes between the police and the implementing authorities. All this was done so that the awareness campaigns could be carried out, and, with this objective, the implementation has been put on hold in these States.

Sir, the Bill which was passed contained impracticable clauses, especially with regard to the penalties imposed by the Bill for various offences. Sir, the penal provisions laid down in the Act are disproportionate and arbitrary. I would like to give you a few examples. A truck registered in Rajasthan had invited a fine of ₹ 1.41 lakhs. An auto registered in Odisha invited a fine of ₹ 47,500. We all know the incident in which the owner burnt the motor bike because the fine imposed was more than the cost of the bike.

So, Sir, I would say that while all States subscribe to the vision of safe driving and curbing road fatalities, the answer lies in coordination between the States and the Centre. It cannot be done with the Centre denying the rights of the States to exercise the decision-making powers, which they have been given under the Constitution.

For States putting on hold the implementation for purposes of awareness campaigns, I would like to say that my State, West Bengal, has shown a successful

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

example by taking an initiative of "Safe Drive, Safe Life". Over the last three years, it has brought down the number of accidents to 27 per cent and the number of fatalities to 17 per cent. The Supreme Court has lauded this and has asked others to follow this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was a good study.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need for better implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, in Maharashtra, devastating floods and unprecedented heavy rains and returning rains have totally damaged the *kharif* crops. According to the preliminary estimation, about 54 lakh hectares of cultivable land has suffered due to natural disaster. The State Government has given two proposals, namely, (i) ₹ 6,813 crores for devastating floods and unprecedented rains in July and August and, (ii) ₹ 7,207 crores for the returning rains in October. Unfortunately, the State Government has not received any assistance till date. The important point that I would like to stress upon, through you, Sir, is that in 2016, the Government had introduced a very important scheme — Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Unfortunately, private insurance companies entered into this scheme cornering much larger share of the insurance value in comparison to the Government insurance companies resulting in undue delay of the claims of farmers, most possibly with some vested interest. Even the CAG in its Report has pointed out that the private insurance companies have earned profit worth more than one thousand crore rupees. The farmers are yet to receive any financial assistance even though three months have already elapsed. The insurance claim of farmers, who have undergone



huge damages, are not being settled by the insurance companies taking the plea that *panchnama* to assess the damage has not yet been done. It is quite disappointing to bring to the notice of the Government that the tenders of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana were floated for five times for rabi crops. But none of the private insurance companies, despite making huge profits on earlier occasions, has taken the cognisance. I urge the Government to take appropriate action against these private insurance companies for not being sympathetic even in the crucial crisis. I request the Government, through you, Sir, to kindly do the needful to save the affected farmers from their pitiable conditions. They are on the brink of starvation with absolutely no money even for the future rabi crops. Thank you, Sir.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV : Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to grant ownership of the grounds and Club premises to Mohun Bagan, the East Bengal and the Mohammedan Sporting**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, to us, the Bengaleese, football is not just a mere game of packed excitement of 90 minutes. It is more than the religion embedded and enshrined in our daily existence. And the three century-old clubs, the Mecca of Indian Football, Mohun Bagan, East Bengal and Mohammedan Sporting are the arteries and veins of the eternal and undaunted Bengali blood flow.

Established in 1889, the barefoot patriots of Mohun Bagan stunned the sophisticated British East Yorkshire regiment in front of a 60,000-strong crowd on 29th July 1911 in the final of IFA shield. Mohun Bagan's victory was about freedom. It was about liberation. And most importantly, it was about pride. It was a thunderous payback to the colonial rulers who had mistreated, abused, ignored and tortured the Indian people.

East Bengal was established in 1920. The passion for East Bengal has its roots in the horrific events of the 1947 partition. Millions of transmigrated refugees descended in Kolkata. For the immigrants, it was a battle of sheer existence. East Bengal became a surrogate of their lost identity and roots. Every victory on the field lent confidence that the marginalised can triumph against all odds. The symbols it conjured were those of grit, resilience, tenacity and the Bengal resolve of never-say-die attitude.

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

Unlike my father, I have no experience of the partition horrors or of the utmost challenges of being a first generation refugee. And this is true for most East Bengal fans today. Yet numerous others and I wear the 'undaunted refugee' ancestry as one of our greatest badges of honours.

Mohammedan Sporting established in 1891 had also contributed immensely to the growth of Indian football. All the three century-old Kolkata giants, unfortunately, don't have the ownership of their respective grounds and club premises. Established during the colonial British era, the clubs got the lease of their properties from the Imperial British Government. But even today the Kolkata Maidan is owned by the Indian Army and the three clubs continue as refugees. Without the ownership of the grounds and the club premises, it is very difficult to make minor changes even within the clubs. When modernisation is the key in sports infrastructure, this is a very serious concern for the three Kolkata giants.

Keeping into consideration the contribution of the three clubs in Indian football and most importantly the sentiments of crores and crores of football fanatic Bengali supporters of them, I urge, through you, Sir, to the Government to look into the matter urgently and grant the three Kolkata giants the ownership of the grounds and club premises. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My dear Members, I am really filled with joy. Really tears are coming into my eyes after seeing the way today my Members of this House

contributed and the way they articulated and made their points in a well-structured manner. This is the message that I want the House to convey to the people on a daily basis on every issue. Studying properly, coming here and articulating them in a proper manner, highlighting the problems of their States or communities or different sections of society, today, I cannot express it in words.

I have been hearing everybody. Except that there was a small thing, it is really wonderful. We should maintain this tradition. Moreover, Zero Hour is not for making allegations and counter allegations. That is a separate thing. Zero Hour is only to highlight certain things and to bring them to the notice of the Government and the country. That is why, I don't allow anybody to take names of others and then make charges and counter charges. Then, the purpose will be defeated. That has to be noted. Keep it up. That is my only advice to all of you. Now, Question Hour; Question No. 91.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### RCS-UDAN in Odisha

\*91. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the RCS-UDAN routes connecting Jeypore, Utkela, Rourkela and Jharsuguda airports in Odisha;

(b) whether Government has identified the causes for lack of valid bids for regional airports under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the commercial viability of routes among the regional airports in Odisha?

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

### *Statement*

(a) In the first round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) routes connecting Jeypore, Utkela, Rourkela and

Jharsuguda airports were awarded. Routes connecting Jeypore, Utkela, Rourkela and Jharsuguda airports were cancelled due to the non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) Agreement by the SAOs. These airports were offered under second and third rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN. However, no valid bid was received for Jeypore and Utkela Airport. Under UDAN third round, RCS routes connecting Jharsuguda airport to Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Delhi and Raipur airport were awarded. Operations on these routes, except Jharsuguda-Mumbai have been commenced. Jharsuguda-Mumbai route could not be operationalised as the Selected Airline Operator has suspended its operations. Routes from Rourkela to Bhubaneswar and Rourkela to Raipur were awarded to SAOs. However, operations could not be commenced due to non-readiness of Rourkela Airport for the aircraft (ATR - 72) mentioned in the bid by the SAO.

(b) to (d) Regional Connectivity Scheme is a market driven scheme. Under the scheme, airlines assess demand and nature of supply required on particular route and based on their analysis participate in the bidding process to be conducted from time to time. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting SAOs through concession by Central Government, State Governments/UTs and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such RCS routes. Central Government and State Governments share Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in the ratio of 80:20 whereas for the States in North-Eastern Region/Union Territories (UTs) the ratio is 90:10.

Various concessions *inter alia* provided by the stakeholders concerned under RCS are as follows:—

**1. Central Government:**

- (i) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for Selected Airline Operators at RCS Airports for RCS Flights for a period of three (3) years from the date of commencement of the RCS flight, during the currency of the Scheme.
- (ii) Freedom to enter into code sharing arrangements with domestic as well

as international airlines pursuant to applicable regulations and prevailing air service agreements.

**2. State Governments at RCS Airports within their States:—**

- (i) Reduction of VAT to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Airports located within the State for a period of ten (10) years from the date of notification of this Scheme.
- (ii) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Airports.
- (iii) Provision of minimum land, if required, free of cost and free from all encumbrances for development of RCS Airports/Water Aerodromes/Heliports and also provide multi-modal hinterland connectivity as required.
- (iv) Provision of directly or through appropriate means, electricity, water and other utility services at substantially concessional rates at RCS Airports/Water Aerodromes/Heliports.

**3. Airport Operators:—**

- (i) Airport operators do not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges.
- (ii) Selected Airline Operators are allowed to undertake ground handling for their RCS Flights at all airports.
- (iii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) on RCS Flights.
- (iv) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) are levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates on RCS Flights.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the UDAN scheme was basically designed not only to spur economic activity and address the imbalances within the region but also to take care of emergencies like health and other issues. In this connection, my question was whether the smaller places, like Jeypore, Utkela, Rourkela and Jharsuguda airports could be connected through the UDAN scheme. Now that it has not been done, my specific question is this. Rourkela-Bhubaneswar sector has not been operationalised now by the selected airline operator due to non-readiness of the Rourkela airport. When is the airport going to be readied? What is the problem in that?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the hon. Member has whilst referring to the UDAN scheme, which was started in late 2016, mentioned its activities as economic activity, connectivity, etc. The purpose essentially is to provide connectivity. Other emergency services, etc. will form part of it. In overall terms, out of the 680 or so routes awarded, we have operationalised 232. In the case of State of Odisha, it may be recalled that last year, the Prime Minister had inaugurated the Jharsuguda airport, which is doing extremely well. It has connectivity now with Delhi, Hyderabad and Kolkata. The Mumbai sector was earlier serviced by an airline operator which has ceased operations. In so far as the airports at Jeypore, Utkela and Rourkela are concerned, in the case of two of them, Jeypore and Utkela, it is essentially awaiting upgradation of the airport infrastructure by the State Government. The Airports Authority of India has been in touch with the State Government. As soon as the airport infrastructure is upgraded in the case of Jeypore, the licensing by DGCA will be done. In so far as the airport in Utkela is concerned, again, I hope that they can do it quickly. In so far as operationalisation of the Bhubaneswar-Rourkela sector is concerned, the hon. Member has himself said that the selected airline operator has to operationalise it. The crux of the UDAN scheme is that the airlines, based on the assessment of viability and traffic, would come forward and do that.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the reply says that the Rourkela sector is not operating due to non-readiness of the Rourkela airport which is to be done by the Airports Authority of India. So, I think that is not with the operator. Anyway, Sir, I put my second supplementary. The bids are not coming because it says that it follows the market mechanism. I can understand that. The viability gap funding in the case of North-Eastern Region is 80:20. If the airports are not coming up in backward areas, Naxal-infested areas like Koraput, Jeypore and all those areas, why can't we increase the viability gap funding to 90:10 in those places? In such a case, the private operators may like to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, let me start with the particular airport that the hon. Member has mentioned, which is the Rourkela airport. That is not a State airport; it is of SAIL. Again, when we talk about airport infrastructure, there is very often a case of land being made available, etc. All I can tell the hon. Member is that from the point of view of the Airports Authority of India, as soon as the land

is available, infrastructure will be completed and licensing will also be completed. But the issue here is that DGCA licensed the SAIL airport at Rourkela for a smaller airport. Now, for the ATR-72 airport, the State has to complete the observation and upgrade the airport. So, it is a question of additional airstrip for the 72 seater aircraft which, again, is a work in progress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. J. Alphons.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I need to answer the second supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't worry; Shri K. J. Alphons.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that many of these routes, for which these private airlines have got licenses, are not operating. What is the reason for that? Is it viability or is it some other problem? Is the Government willing to grant more concessions if it is not a viable proposition?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to make one observation. I would request the Members not to frequently come, during the time of the Session to the Secretariat officials and start conversing with them. This not only diverts their attention but my attention also. You can meet them before or after unless there is something urgent. Yes, now, reply to Shri K. J. Alphons.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would also take this opportunity to respond to the same point made by an hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. What has been permitted, do it. The DGCA has given you permission to fly on a route. You cannot divert the flight.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Central Government is offering a large number of concessions to make UDAN a viable and successful operation. There is excise duty reduction. VAT has been made one per cent or less. The airport operators are not charging ground handling, land parking charges. Then, after all this, if there is still a gap left, we provide what is called Viability Gap Funding (VGF). In the case of all the States, it is at the ratio of 80:20. Now, we are willing to look at Viability Gap Funding but it cannot be that the only answer is Viability Gap Funding. In the case of the North-Eastern States, the hon. Member has mentioned 90:10 but, then, we have had to draw a line. This has to be a self-financing operation based on demand but we are now seeing to that and we are hoping that by the time we

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invite the bids for UDAN Phase-IV, — which is something we are likely to do — many of these other airports, including some which I cannot anticipate, would also be covered by selected airline operators.

**Guidelines for air cargo service**

\*92. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the rate of air cargo service lower in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that booking and collection of air cargo is more tedious and a common man can not avail the service due to high rate and tedious process; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend guidelines for booking/delivery of air cargo?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Rates and charges on air cargo are applied by various service suppliers, including airlines, airports, freight forwarders/ customs house agents, and first and last mile transport providers. These are competitively determined based on market dynamics. In the case of major airports, the airport charges are determined by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) of India after due stakeholder consultations. As per industry analyses, average domestic rates have remained largely stable over the past 2-3 years.

The Government's approach is to provide suitable policy and congenial regulatory regime, for the encouragement of infrastructure development, simplification of procedures, technological upgradation, and deployment of skilled manpower, all aimed at efficient and cost-effective air cargo services delivery.

(c) and (d) The processes for booking/collection of various types of air cargo are now substantially paperless and automated across the entire supply chain. Ease of doing business and transparency has also been provided by the Government



through 24x7 web-based, user-friendly, single window regulatory clearance facilities at all major airports. These include Customs, safety and security, and trade facilitation measures. Furthermore, to provide easy pan-India access to the air cargo marketplace to the common man, two online E-Air Cargo Booking Platforms were launched by the private sector in India in March, 2018.

Improvements in facilities and easing of regulatory norms is a continuous process. As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government as well as by stakeholders themselves from time-to-time, a large number of bottlenecks and tedious processes have been removed. Moreover, the National Air Cargo Policy Outline 2019 released earlier this year has the explicit vision of leveraging the Indian air cargo network to provide air cargo transportation services to the common man at an affordable cost and to connect every village to the national and global supply chain.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Does the Government provide the booking centres at different places of major cities?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the entire cargo operation in the country, whether from the point of production of goods by forwarding agents to the point where it is landed at, is a market-driven mechanism. The Government only produces an ecosystem wherein by having more airports, by designing an ecosystem, we facilitate. We had assumed the membership of the World Trade Organisation Trade Facilitation Agreement and we have complied with that. But in so far as individual agents, etc. are concerned, this is a market-driven mechanism.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Recently, one medical student died in Kazakhstan but the mortal remains were transported through the Air India flight only. Would the Government provide any ruling so that the private airlines also bring this kind of mortal remains to India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion, if you want to respond.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am aware that Air India always tries to rise to the occasion. When we were dealing with this issue of transporting the mortal remains of our citizens, who passed away outside, when Air India had this issue, we tried to back this up through the consular assistance which our Missions outside give. All airport cargo terminals have online booking. Any individual can go and book this but in so far as individual cases are concerned, it is upto the airline operators, the airlines concerned, to either offer concessions or whether they want

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to charge the normal cargo rates or preferential rates. Well, we would recommend to them that in the case, especially, of students and other needy sections of society, they should adopt a positive and sympathetic attitude.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, I have a simple question. As a result of economic slowdown and softening of global trade, the data with regard to freight traffic shows that there is a decline of 5.3 per cent worldwide. Is that true?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, there is a decline in global freight traffic but if you look at the Indian scenario, I think that the transportation by air is taking off and I don't see too much of a decline there. But, what I think we need to do is that we need to continue to provide the eco-system and the infrastructure to facilitate trade. The good news is that the free period which used to be there in our airports, which has come down from 72 hours to 48 hours, in that the dwell period again has come down. Earlier, it used to take 116 hours to import a particular product now it just comes down to 39 hours. Hour for exports is down to 24 hours. So, the freight traffic is increasing. It has been in double digits till recently. I don't have the very latest figures but my submission is that global trends may not really be impacting on our domestic figures.

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर हवाई अड्डे की परियोजना की क्या प्रगति है और क्या इस हवाई अड्डे पर भी कार्गो की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I will be happy to provide information on Jabalpur Airport which is not strictly the subject of this question.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, a lot of airports have come under UDAN Scheme. Does the Government have any plans to start airport for cargo services in upcoming small cities like Kolhapur?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, it is the Government's intention and the Government is engaged in providing air services to all areas which were un-reserved or under served. Once the airport infrastructure is provided, whether the airport carriers, operators ply domestic passenger traffic or cargo traffic that is upto the decisions which the private airline operators will take themselves. But, in many cases where there are perishable items, etc., it is our intention to encourage them so that

it can reach the other parts of the domestic and export markets. Yes, as I said, this can also be done under UDAN which envisages coverage both for passenger and cargo traffic.

### **General strike on January 8, 2020**

\*93. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the major national trade unions of the country have announced general strike on January 8, 2020, if so, the main demands of the trade unions;

(b) what are the major issues that have led to the announcement of such a strike and what are Government's comments on those issues;

(c) whether Government is planning to call meeting of the trade unions to address these issues; and

(d) in what way Government is planning to prevent the move for a general strike by trade unions?

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

### **Statement**

(a) to (d) Government has, till date, not received any notice for a nationwide strike on 8th January, 2020. However, it is learnt through various media reports that some Central Trade Unions (CTUs) have given a call for a nationwide general strike on 8th January, 2020.

As and when, a strike notice is received by the Government, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) initiates the conciliation proceedings with the objective of resolving the issues involved in strike.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I received the reply but let me say that it is very unfortunate on the part of the Government to say that till date no notice has been received for the strike. The Government of India is not an industrial establishment or an industrial undertaking to give 14 days' prior notice as per ID Act. This is a general strike called by the national trade unions....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? You can't make a prefix.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Yes, Sir. They are raising important issues related with the 50 crore workers of the nation. Arrest price rise and fix the minimum wages to the entire workers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot allow it. What is your question, please?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Such demands cannot be initiated by conciliation proceedings by the Labour Commissioner. What step the Government is willing to take to conduct a discussion with trade unions and find a solution?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, सामान्यतः अगर हड़ताल का कोई नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो संबंधित विभाग को इसकी जानकारी दी जाती है, पर हमें ऐसा कोई नोटिस नहीं मिला। जब हमें अखबारों के माध्यम से इसकी जानकारी मिली, तो हमारा मंत्रालय पूरी सक्रियता के साथ इस संदर्भ में कार्रवाई भी कर रहा है और समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से हमें जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके हिसाब से हम सारी जानकारी लेकर इसमें कार्रवाई भी कर रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा विभाग पूरा सक्रिय है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसी जितनी भी शिकायतें मिली हैं, मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमने उनमें से 95 से 98 परसेंट दावों का समाधान किया है और हड़ताल होने का मौका नहीं दिया।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: The International Labour Conference is not holding its meeting for the last five years. It is the highest forum of workers, industrialists and Government to discuss the issues of working people. Why is the Government not conducting the meeting of ILC?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, हम मीटिंग करते आए हैं। इस संदर्भ में हम लगातार सक्रिय रहते हैं और मीटिंग कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया, उसके संदर्भ में हम बातचीत करेंगे और इसके संबंध में उनको जानकारी देने का काम करेंगे। मैं अभी आपको इतनी जानकारी दे सकता हूँ कि आई.एल.सी. की मीटिंग जल्दी ही आयोजित की जा रही है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this is a very important issue. I feel that the hon. Minister himself should call all the Central trade union leaders and start negotiation immediately. If necessary, will the Minister call upon other Ministers, namely, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Industry also to discuss this issue?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ। हम हमेशा संपर्क में रहते हैं।

अब आपने सुझाव दिया है, तो हम संबंधित पक्ष के जितने भी लोग हैं, हमारे जितने माननीय सांसद इसमें अपनी राय देना चाहते हैं, उनको बुलाएंगे और बैठकर बात करेंगे।

**श्री सभापति:** उन्होंने संबंधित मंत्रियों, मंत्रालय और राज्यों के बारे में पूछा है।

**SHRI MAJEED MEMON:** A country-wide general strike by major national trade unions would paralyse the entire system and cause great hardships to the people in general. Has the hon. Labour Minister examined the legitimacy of the unions' demand and is the Government taking all possible efforts to avert this strike?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ और जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमने पिछले तीन वर्षों में 98 प्रतिशत मांगों का समाधान कराया है। इसके बाद भी आप जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं, उनके हिसाब से हम सभी संबंधित पक्षों को बुलाकर बात करेंगे।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM:** Accepting the fact that the workers are the real creators of wealth, would the Government be prepared for a change in their stance which is anti-worker today?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** मैं आपकी बात पर अभी कोई टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन इतना अवश्य है कि श्रम कानून, जो अब तक 44 थे, उनको हम एक सुविधाजनक तरीके से चार लेबर कोड्स में बदलने का काम कर रहे हैं। आप जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संदर्भ में भी श्रम संगठन या कोई और सांसद कोई सुझाव देंगे, तो हम उसे entertain करेंगे।

#### **Steel industry under debt burden**

\*94. **SHRI MANISH GUPTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel industry in the country is heavily debt burdened, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether rising raw material costs, power costs and global competition is slowing production and demand, if so, the measures being initiated by Government to obviate these difficulties;

(c) whether the targets for achieving a higher steel production capacity of around 300 million tonnes by 2030-31 is making progress, as the present capacity is less than 100 million tonnes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) No, Sir. Steel is a capital-intensive industry with long gestation period. Steel companies require capital for activities such as capacity expansion and technological upgradation. The ideal Debt to Equity ratio for capital intensive and long gestation period sectors like power and steel is 2:1. The Indian steel sector Debt to Equity ratio is presently less than 2:1.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The capacity for domestic crude steel production expanded from 109.85 MT in 2014-15 to 142.24 MT in 2018-19. Already, capacity addition to the tune of about 28 MTPA is underway.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the problem afflicting the major steel units, has also now started afflicting the mid-size firms. Inventory is high, debtor days have been extended and most mid-level steel companies are now contemplating job cuts. The credit crunch and slowdown in auto and real estate sector has also affected this industry since it depends on the broader economy.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सदस्य को यह सूचित करना चाहूँगा कि अभी अक्टूबर महीने के तथ्य सामने आए हैं। हाँ, यह सत्य है कि स्टील इंडस्ट्री, विशेषकर विश्व में जो स्थिति बनी, अमेरिका और चाइना के बीच जो एक व्यावसायिक विवाद बना, उससे सबसे अधिक hostage में कोई आया, तो स्टील इंडस्ट्री आई। यह दुनिया भर में हुआ। विश्व में हमारे कई देशों के साथ एफटीए एग्रीमेंट हैं। कुछ मित्र देशों को हमारे बाजार को accessibility देनी पड़ती है। भारत में इन दिनों डिमांड की जो स्थिति बनी, अगस्त-सितम्बर में भी ऐसी स्थिति थी, लेकिन अक्टूबर आते-आते बाजार की मिड साइज़ स्टील मिल्स की हालत धीरे-धीरे सुधरी है, थोड़ी डिमांड भी सामने आई है। इन दिनों एक और महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय भारत सरकार ने किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आरसीईपी में नहीं जाने का निर्णय किया है। अगर उससे सीधा-सीधा कोई लाभार्थी होता है, किसी पर सकारात्मक impact होता है, तो स्टील इंडस्ट्री पर होता है। इन दिनों मैं सदस्य की आशंका को स्वीकार करता हूँ, लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है, धीरे-धीरे इसमें progress हो रही है।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, research and development in the steel sector has to be done by utilising tripartite synergy amongst industry, both private and public, national R&D laboratories and academic institutions. How has the Steel Research and Technology Mission of India been able to spearhead these efforts?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत high-end steel का नेट इम्पोर्टर है। हमें अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए जो 5-7 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का नेट इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है, उसमें strategic sector के लिए तथा विशेष आवश्यकता के लिए इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। भारत धीरे-धीरे अपनी ही R&D पर जोर देते हुए world class technology adoption तथा internal research and development के माध्यम से उस दिशा में भी आगे बढ़ रहा है। सर, मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात भी रखूँगा कि मिथानी और नाल्को भले ही एल्युमीनियम से संबंधित हों, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में मिथानी एक बड़े संयंत्र के रूप में emerge कर रहा है। हमारी strategic sector की high-end steel से संबंधित R&D में जो रिसर्च सामने निकलकर आती है, उसमें भी हमने काफी आगे तक प्रगति की है।

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, the Minister has repeatedly said that steel is a strategic sector. My question to him is, in recent weeks, the Government has decided to privatise strategic sectors. Is there a plan or is he just thinking that SAIL also, which is strategic, is going to be privatised like BPCL and other companies?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** सभापति महोदय, जयराम जी की एक पुरानी आदत है, कहीं से कहीं चले जाना। मैं बहुत आदर के साथ उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे बड़े अनुभवी सदस्य हैं, लेकिन मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि वे संसद को गुमराह न करें, चतुराई का दुरुपयोग न करें। मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि देश में strategic sector की स्टील की requirement 7-8 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन है। मैंने केवल यही कहा। आप ही के कृत्य के कारण आज हमको इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है। आज हम अपने ही पैर पर खड़े होकर उसमें धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आपने भी कुछ अच्छे काम किए हैं। स्टील सेक्टर के लिए आपने भी काम किया था और हमने भी उसे आगे बढ़ाया। स्टील एक deregulated industry हो चुकी है। आज हमारे देश की कैपेसिटी 140 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन बन चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वहाँ तक आ रहा हूँ देखिए, need based strategic disinvestment हमारी नीति है। The Government has no business to be in business, यह हमारा दृढ़ मत है और इस विचार से ही हम लोगों का mandate लेकर आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)... He said that the Government has no business to be in business. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. ...(Interruptions)... That is his statement. You can discuss it.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आनन्द शर्मा जी, प्लीज़। मैंने गोकुलकृष्णन जी को बुलाया है।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Government is not coming forward to safeguard the domestic steel industries. The bank has to facilitate domestic steel industries to bring back production. Would the Government be prepared to help the domestic steel industries or not?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, सरकारी बैंकों ने अक्टूबर महीने में ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपया public lending किया है। हम सारे लोग पब्लिक डोमेन में हैं। अगर उसका कोई एक बड़ा वर्ग लाभार्थी है, तो वह एम.एस.एम.ई. है। उसके साथ-साथ, mid-sized steel mills भी उसके बड़े लाभार्थी हैं।

#### **Lack of basic facilities in slums**

\*95. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of slum population in the country still lives without any basic facilities/amenities including access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal as per the latest census;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating slum population and number of households living in slums without basic facilities and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes/programmes run by Government to provide basic facilities/amenities to slum dwellers; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for the purpose and targets fixed and achieved during each of the last three years?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per Census of India-2011, out of 4,041 statutory towns, there are 2,613 slum reported towns. Total slum population residing in these towns was 6,54,94,604; out of which 2,25,35,133 lived in notified slums. Out of total slum population of 6,54,94,604, population belonging to Scheduled Castes was 1,33,54,080 (20.4%) and population belonging to Scheduled Tribes was 22,16,533 (3.4%). State-wise details of slum population are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).



As per National Sample Survey (NSS) Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012, drinking water was available through tap to 71.4% of slums (81.6% notified slums and 64.3% non-notified slums) and through tube well/borehole to 20.4% of slums (12.5% notified and 25.9% non-notified). Thus, 91.8% slums had drinking water available either through tap or through tube well/borehole. State-wise details of source of drinking water to slums is given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012, indicate that 28.9% of slums are connected with underground sewerage system. State-wise details of slums with underground sewerage system is given in the Annexure-III (*See below*).

As per census 2011, only 66% of slum households had latrine facilities within premises. State-wise details of number of slum household having latrine facilities within premises is given in the Annexure-IV (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers.

Government of India through various programmatic interventions assists the States/UTs, both financially and technically, to address the issue of basic amenities to urban population including population living in slums. In this regard, various schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) are, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart City Mission (SCM).

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aims at making urban India free from open defecation in all statutory towns of the country. Under SBM (U), Individual Households Toilets (IHHT) are provided to beneficiaries irrespective of whether they live in authorized/unauthorized colonies or notified/non-notified slums. Central Government also provide incentive under SBM (U) for construction of Community Toilets (CT).

PMAY(U) Mission focuses on providing all weather pucca houses with electricity, drinking water, gas connection and toilets to all including inhabitants of houses in the slums. AMRUT focuses on providing basic amenities including water supply and sewerage and septage management in 500 cities selected across the country. The main priority under AMRUT is to ensure that every household has

access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. Out of the total plan size of ₹77,640 crore for AMRUT project of States/UTs, ₹39,011 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply projects and ₹32,456 crore (42%) to sewerage and septage management projects. Under SCM, 27 cities out of the selected 100 Smart Cities have taken up a total of 45 slum re-development projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,967 crore.

Details of funds allocated and released to States/UTs under the above mentioned schemes of the Ministry during the last three years are as under:—

(Amounts in ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission Allocation (Central Share)	Fund released during the last three years		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	PMAY (U)	—	4,597.68	16,531.21	25,071.84
2.	SBM-U	14,622.73	2,137.38	2,540.80	2,509.77
3.	AMRUT Projects	35,989.70	2,402.32	3,528.36	5,339.07
4.	SCM	48,000	4,492.50	4,499.50	5856.80

Details of target fixed and achieved under the above mentioned schemes of the Ministry are as under:—

Sl. No.	Mission	Component	Target	Achievement till date
1.	SBM-U	Individual Household Toilets (IHHT)	58.99 lakh	60.96 lakh
		Community Toilets/Public Toilets. Nos. of Seats	5.07 lakh	5.61 lakh
2.	PMAY(U)	Construction of houses (Nos.)	1,12,00,000	93,00,949 (Houses sanctioned)
3.	AMRUT Projects	Household water tap connection (Nos.)	139 lakh	61 lakh
		Sewer connection (Nos.)	145 lakh	41 lakh

**Annexure-I**

*Number of Statutory and Slum reported towns with type-wise slum population*

States/UTs	Statutory Towns	Slum reported towns	Total population living in slums	Population living in Notified slums	Population of Schedule Castes living in slums	Population of Schedule Tribes living in slums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	14,172	0	0	48
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	10,186,934	8,338,154	1,428,212	270,556
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	15,562	0	0	4,631
Assam	88	31	197,266	9,163	42,358	3,702
Bihar	139	88	1,237,682	0	260,442	16,630
Chandigarh	1	1	95,135	95,135	29,230	0
Chhattisgarh	168	94	1,898,931	713,654	338,098	174,050
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	NS	NS
Goa	14	3	26,247	6,107	651	112

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	56
Gujarat	195	103	1,680,095	0	186,577	125,538	<i>Oral Answers</i>  [RAJYA SABHA]  <i>to Questions</i>
Haryana	80	75	1,662,305	14,912	497,042	0	
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	61,312	60,201	16,062	488	
Jammu and Kashmir	86	40	662,062	162,909	11,136	10,797	
Jharkhand	40	31	372,999	64,399	58,164	66,680	
Karnataka	220	206	3,291,434	2,271,990	922,589	172,129	
Kerala	59	19	202,048	186,835	21,923	411	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	5,688,993	1,900,942	1,251,713	356,481	
Maharashtra	256	189	11,848,423	3,709,309	1,863,882	364,254	
Manipur	28	0	0	0	NS	NS	
Meghalaya	10	6	57,418	34,699	1,589	40,752	
Mizoram	23	1	78,561	0	69	73,552	
Nagaland	19	11	82,324	0	0	64,253	
NCT of Delhi	3	22	1,785,390	738,915	482,870	0	

Odisha	107	76	1,560,303	0	321,167	199,836
Puducherry	6	6	144,573	70,092	34,521	0
Punjab	143	73	1,460,518	787,696	581,984	0
Rajasthan	185	107	2,068,000	0	582,562	100,675
Sikkim	8	7	31,378	31,378	1,658	8,745
Tamil Nadu	721	507	5,798,459	2,541,345	1,853,315	30,996
Tripura	16	15	139,780	0	40,291	3,337
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	6,239,965	562,548	1,373,211	19,186
Uttarakhand	74	31	487,741	185,832	91,953	2,321
West Bengal	129	122	6,418,594	48,918	106,081	106,373
INDIA	4,041	2,613	65,494,604	22,535,133	13,354,080	2,216,533

Source: Census of India, 2011.

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**Annexure-II***Per 1000 distribution of slums by major source of drinking water in major States*

State	Per 1000 No. of slums with major source of drinking water					
	Tap	Tube well/borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well	Others	all
Andhra Pradesh	770	187	0	0	43	1000
Bihar	46	943	0	11	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	885	115	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	801	108	0	0	91	1000
Karnataka	948	48	3	0	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	722	248	0	1	29	1000
Maharashtra	815	131	17	8	29	1000
Odisha	142	850	2	0	5	1000
Rajasthan	783	209	0	0	8	1000
Tamil Nadu	973	0	0	1	25	1000
Uttar Pradesh	357	406	0	0	237	1000
West Bengal	691	263	0	3	43	1000
All-India**	714	204	5	3	74	1000
All-India**: Notified slums	816	125	7	1	50	1000
All-India**: Non-notified slums	643	259	3	4	91	1000

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this statement

Source: NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012

**Statement-III***Per 1000 number of Slums with underground sewerage system in major States*

State	Per 1000 No. of slums with underground sewerage system		
	Notified	Non-notified	All
Andhra Pradesh	215	0	153
Bihar	*	0	0
Chhattisgarh	808	0	474
Gujarat	*	115	365
Karnataka	576	538	557
Madhya Pradesh	464	5	378
Maharashtra	472	338	372
Odisha	*	0	0
Rajasthan	197	10	121
Tamil Nadu	519	0	265
Uttar Pradesh	340	212	271
West Bengal	508	168	277
ALL-INDIA**	439	184	289

\* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\* Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this table.

Source: NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012.

**Statement-IV***State-wise Slum Household by availability of Latrine Facility in India*

States/UTs	Total number of Slum Households	Number of Slum Households having latrine facility within the premises
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,017
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351
Assam	48,122	41,593
Bihar	194,065	104,494
Chandigarh	22,080	869
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Goa	4,846	2,953
Gujarat	360,291	232,075
Haryana	325,997	260,675
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731
Karnataka	728,277	461,029
Kerala	54,849	51,123
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141
Mizoram	16,240	16,120
Nagaland	15,268	14,240
NCT of Delhi	383,609	192,171
Odisha	350,306	168,666
Puducherry	35,070	22,014
Punjab	296,482	262,906
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306



1	2	3
Sikkim	8,612	7,840
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619
Tripura	33,830	32,259
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877
INDIA	13,749,424	9,075,849

Source: Census of India, 2011.

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 95, श्री राजमणि पटेल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन नम्बर बताइए।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: सर, क्वेश्चन नम्बर 95.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री सभापति: राजमणि जी, आप बैठिए। मंत्री जी के बोलने के बाद जब मैं आपका नाम लूँगा, तब खड़े होइएगा। ठीक है। राजमणि जी, first supplementary.

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूलभूत सुविधाओं में कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएँ आती हैं? मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि अभी भी 4,000 कस्बों में से 2,113 कस्बों में करीब 6 करोड़, 55 लाख परिवार मलिन बस्तियों में रह रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें ये मूलभूत सुविधाएँ कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएँगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, as the answer makes it clear, land is a State subject, and the Central Government does not maintain statistics. We are essentially basing ourselves on NSSO figures and the Census of 2011 which provides a figure on how many people live there, and I prefer to call them informal settlements rather than slums. But, we are dealing with this issue through the programmatic interventions in the Prime Minister's flagship programme, through the Swachh Bharat Mission, where we are building urban toilets, individual household toilets. Also, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, there is a vertical *in-situ* slum rehabilitation.

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

But, at the end of the day, these statistics are maintained by the State Governments, but, in overall terms, the number of people living in these informal settlements, are coming down drastically, and the 2021 Census will provide this figure.

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, वर्ष 2012 में जो दर्शाया गया है कि अभी भी 28.9 प्रतिशत मलिन भूमिगत सीवरेज प्रणाली से जुड़े हुए हैं। इन सीवरेज प्रणाली से शेष को कब तक जोड़ने की योजना है और सरकार यह जानकारी दे, यह प्रदेश सरकार का आंकड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री योजना व अन्य योजना की तरफ से जो सुविधाएं केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी जा रही हैं, उनके आधार पर इस देश में मलिन बस्तियों की क्या स्थिति है, क्या इसकी जानकारी माननीय मंत्री जी देंगे?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, under the AMRUT Scheme, the State Governments prepare what are called State Annual Action Plans. Those State Annual Action Plans come to us for an overall view. How the State proposes to incur expenditure, whether on water tap connections or on sewage or storm water drainage is entirely upto the State. Based on some rough figures that we have got — the States don't supply us the exact figures on the people living there because they are not obliged to — the number of settlements covered by water tap connections is almost complete. But, the scheme has still about two years to go; though we were hoping to complete it by 2020, there is a little bit of an extension. It is our expectation that all of them will have water tap connections and sewage treatment.

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** महोदय, मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2011 सेंसस के मुताबिक ये सारे जवाब दिए हैं, अब वर्ष 2019 चल रहा है। क्या सरकार ने अब सेंसस के मुताबिक कोई नया सर्वे किया है कि कितने स्लम्स हैं? पंजाब के संबंध में आपने जो रिपोर्ट दी है कि टोटल statutory towns 143 हैं और उनमें से 73 में स्लम एरियाज़ हैं, जबकि मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब में जितने भी towns हैं, उन सबसे स्लम्स हैं। हम स्वच्छ भारत की बात कर रहे हैं, अब तो वायु में भी प्रदूषण है, पानी भी पीने के लायक नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो:** क्या उसके बारे में कोई सर्वे किया है कि कितने towns हैं और किन-किन शहरों में, जैसे आपने स्मार्ट सिटी की योजना चलाई है, इस योजना के तहत कितनी स्मार्ट सिटीज़ लाई गई हैं?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member has referred to this. Land is a State subject. If there are informal settlements or slums,

it is the State Government which should be conducting the survey. It is the State Government which should be taking the necessary action to correct that situation. It is not the Centre. The Centre would be very happy to take this job if land were to be a Central subject. But, as I said, the State Governments will never agree to that. Therefore, we can talk about...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सारे ही स्टेट में जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप चिंता मत कीजिए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the issue is quite simple. Sewage is a focus in the AMRUT Scheme. The other issues covered by the AMRUT Scheme, like storm water drainage, these too are ...(Interruptions)... As I said initially, we can deal with these issues and help the State Governments through these programmatic interventions of the Prime Minister's flagship programmes, including through the Swachh Bharat Mission, the AMRUT Scheme and the Smart City Scheme. But, we can't take away what the responsibility of the State Government is. Why am I referring to 2011 statistics? Because the last Census was in 2011. The Central Government does not conduct independent Census every few years. They are conducted every ten years. When the 2021 figures come, I am sure, the hon. Member will have ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, डिपार्टमेंट से सर्वे करवाना होगा।

श्री सभापति: क्या मैंने आपका नाम लिया है? शमशेर सिंह जी, कृपया बैठ जाइए।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the written reply provided indicates two things. The first is, only 66 per cent of slum households have latrine facilities within premises. Secondly, Annexure-III shows that as many as 71 per cent slums don't have underground sewerage system. In Bihar and Odisha, 100 per cent slums don't have underground sewerage system. How do we reconcile these extremely disturbing statistics with Swachh Bharat Mission and the vision of Open Defecation Free India and, under the circumstances, how do we remove the scourge of manual scavenging in India? Thank you.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, in so far as the scourge of manual scavenging is concerned, it is proscribed, it is banned and if any contractor engages

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such people in such activities, it is a criminal offence and every hon. Member and every State Government should take the strictest action. I have been writing to the Chief Ministers on that. In so far as the problematic interventions are concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that we had a target to build something like 60 lakh individual household toilets in urban areas. My Ministry deals with the urban space. As against the target, we have already built more than 67 lakhs. So, we have done that target. In so far as public and community toilets are concerned, these are of two kinds, individual household toilets and public toilets. There also, we have exceeded that. In so far as slums are concerned, the figures that are being made available are figures for which we don't bear any responsibility because land is a State subject. Each State Government will have those figures. If there are discrepancies, in so far as Open Defecation Free is concerned, this is not based on self-certification. There has to be an agency which will do third party verification and except for one State of the Union which has been slightly slow and we are hoping to do that, rural India is Open Defecation Free. Most of urban India is also ODF, but they will have to maintain that status because it is entirely possible. After a few months, if you are not duly cautious and you don't exercise diligence, you may lose the stake.

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य पटेल साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया, वह वास्तव में स्लम एरियाज़ की समस्याओं के बारे में है, जो चिंताजनक हैं और सोचनीय भी हैं। सर, केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से विभिन्न स्कीम्स, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, अमृत योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के द्वारा उनको सहायता और facility provide करने के लिए मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं विशेष रूप से दिल्ली, क्योंकि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** यह यूनियन टेरेटरी भी है। सर, यहां लाखों की तादाद में जो जे. जे. कॉलोनीज़ और स्लम एरियाज़ की कॉलोनीज़ हैं, उनमें पर्याप्त बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और facilities नहीं हैं। सर, इन कॉलोनीज़ को 12 स्क्वेयर यार्ड और 25 स्क्वेयर यार्ड के हिसाब से करीब 30-40 साल पहले allotment हुई थी, लेकिन उनका मालिकाना हक ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि उन कॉलोनीयों में जो रह रहे हैं,

उनको मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं मिलने के कारण वे लोन नहीं ले सकते, जिससे कि वे अपने आवास को बढ़ा नहीं सकते।

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में लैंड टाइटल न होने के कारण ऋण लेने की व्यवस्था न होने के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी:** सर, पहले मैं थोड़ा-सा perspective दे दूँ। वर्ष 1947 में दिल्ली की जनसंख्या 8 लाख थी, पार्टिशन के बाद यहां 11 लाख लोग आए। आज नेशनल कैपिटल रिज़न, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक है या थोड़ी कम है। सर, अब ये informal settlement या स्लम्स क्यों बनते हैं, because people come looking for jobs. They come from smaller cities, they come from rural areas and wherever they can find work, they settle down. In so far as people living in such conditions are concerned, I have only yesterday introduced, what I think is a very ambitious Bill, to regularise and to confer ownership rights, मालिकाना हक to people living in these unauthorised colonies. They are something like 40 lakh or so people living in such colonies. In so far as JJ colonies and other slums are concerned, I would be happy to share with the hon. Member whenever he has a little time, we have just done major work in so far as Kathputli colony is concerned where 2,800 members of the community will be resettled in modern structures. There are similar plans to do the other clusters also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 96. The questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

\*96. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

#### **Utilisation of non-used airports**

\*96. SHRI JOSE K. MANI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has 32 training institutes that produce about 300 pilots every year against the requirement of 800 a year with Indian carriers forced to hire expat pilots presently;

(b) whether a Committee headed by a ex-IAF Chief Fali H. Major is working on a proposal to utilise a large number of non-operational or sparingly used airports to set up for pilot training; and

(c) whether pilot training in the country is more expensive than many other countries because of taxation and fuel for the trainer aircraft and if so, whether Government would consider subsidising trainee pilots on merit basis?

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

*Statement*

(a) As on date there are 32 Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the country. These FTOs train pilots for aviation sector for Commercial Pilot License (CPL). About 380 pilots have been trained every year for the last two years by these FTOs.

There is a shortage of type rated Commanders in the country due to growth in the aviation industry and induction of new type of aircraft in the fleet by the airlines. However, sufficient number of Indian co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines. These co-pilots do not possess sufficient training and experience as required to become Commander. To cover the shortage of type rated Commanders the expat pilots are inducted by Indian carriers. The expat pilot license is validated by DGCA for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in India. The foreign licensed pilots are however phased out by the airlines once the co-pilots inducted by them become eligible for Commander after undergoing requisite training for the same, as per airlines policy.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board in its 190th Board meeting held on 5th Sept., 2019, constituted a three member committee for formulating a policy on FTOs for AAI airports. The Committee is working on complete model, operational modalities and to identify airports/aerodromes for developing them as FTOs.

(c) Pilot Training cost is based on market forces. Currently there is no proposal in Ministry of Civil Aviation to subsidise the fees of trainee pilots.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** सर, भारतवर्ष में बहुत से एयरपोर्ट्स बने हुए हैं, जो अभी तक यूटिलाइज़ नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन जो important हैं, vital हैं... सर, मेरे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में लखीमपुर खीरी के पालिया कलान में एक एयरपोर्ट पिछले दस साल से बना हुआ है और वहां 1,500 मीटर का फर्स्ट क्लास रनवे है, बिल्डिंग भी intact है। वह दुधवा नेशनल पार्क के पास है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि पायलट ट्रेनिंग के लिए और कमर्शियल परपज़ के लिए पालिया एयरपोर्ट को कब तक यूटिलाइज़ करेंगे, वह बहुत ही vital है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि आप उसे देखेंगे।

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, अगर आपके पास जानकारी है, तो दे दीजिए, नहीं तो बाद में दे दीजिएगा।

**श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी:** सर, मेरे पास जानकारी है। We have, at this stage, 32 Flying Training Organisations or FTOs. Out of these, 23 are in the private sector and 9 are under the Central or State Governments. हमें हर वर्ष करीब 100 अधिक pilots की जरूरत होती है, because we are inducting something like 100 planes, which means, 700 pilots are required. अभी तक हम 350 के करीब pilots को train कर रहे हैं। कुछ हमारे पास जो Air Force और Navy के retired personnel होते हैं, they come in. लेकिन overall जो pilots हैं, वे दो categories के हैं, एक तो कमांडर्स हैं - 9,000 में से आधे कमांडर्स हैं और आधे दूसरे हैं। कुछ categories में foreign pilots की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं hon. Member को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ that we are in the process of upgrading our facilities so that we can, instead of 350 or so pilots that we are training, take this number up by a few hundreds.

**SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:** Sir, what about this particular Airport?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, I am not in a position to make commitments on where it would be located. But, since the hon. Member has expressed his interest, we will factor that into decision. These decisions have to be taken by the competent authority.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Q. No. 97. I would like to cover as many questions as possible. We have fifteen questions listed. Now, we are still at 5th or 6th.

### **Steel Scrap Policy**

\*97. **SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:** Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce Steel Scrap Policy in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the date of its introduction;

(b) the salient features of the Policy and which items are going to be included in the policy, item-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any scrap centres in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has fixed any incentive on the sale of scrap, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy has been notified in the Gazette of India *vide* No. 354 dated 7th November, 2019. The policy provides a framework to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres in India for scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources and a variety of products. The policy framework provides standard guidelines for collection, dismantling and shredding activities in an organised, safe and environmentally sound manner. The Policy prescribes the guidelines for setting up and responsibilities of dismantling centre and scrap processing centre, roles of aggregators and responsibilities of the Government, manufacturer and owner.

(c) Steel Scrap Recycling Policy does not envisage setting up of scrap centres in the country by the Government. The role of Government is to provide a framework to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres in the country.

(d) Government has not fixed any incentive on sale of scrap. This will be governed by the guidelines and market conditions prevailing at the time of sale of scrap.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से उत्पाद Steel Scrap Policy में include किए गए हैं?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** सभापति महोदय, 7 नवम्बर, 2019 को Ministry of Steel की ओर से देश में नयी Scrap Policy लायी गयी। देश में मूलतः 22-23 मिलियन टन domestic scrap कई प्रकार के उपकरणों से generate होता है जैसे पुरानी गाड़ी, पुराना लोहे का सामान आदि। इस प्रकार ferrous family की कई प्रकार की चीज़ों से scrap आता है, इसलिए सभी ferrous material को हम scrap में convert करें। देश में अभी भी एक unorganised scrap management network है, जिसे इस पॉलिसी के माध्यम से धीरे-धीरे organise करने के लिए सभी प्रकार के ferrous material को अनुमति दी गयी है।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के हर पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने, आर.टी.ओ. ऑफिस के सामने, कस्टम ऑफिस के सामने जो accidental गाड़ी या जब्त की हुई गाड़ी scrap में पड़ी रहती है, उस scrap के संबंध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सोच रखा है?



**श्री सभापति:** अच्छा सवाल है।

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** सभापति महोदय, Ministry of Steel स्कैप की consumer है। दो अन्य विभाग हैं, जो actively इस sector में इस विषय पर काम कर रहे हैं - Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change और Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. महोदय, गाड़ी की आयु कितनी होनी चाहिए, इसके संबंध में एक संवाद देश के public domain में चल रहा है। जल्दी ही MoRTH इसमें एक नीति लेकर आएगी। इसी तरह से पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से कौन-सी commodity को, कौन-से equipment को कितने दिन यूज़ करना है, Ministry of Environment इसके संबंध में चिंता कर रही है। इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के coordination से हम, जो एक consuming Ministry हैं, जो Scrap Policy लेकर आए हैं, उसके अंतर्गत धीरे-धीरे हम एक comprehensive strategy की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसमें माननीय सदस्य का सवाल भी आएगा कि जो existing गाड़ियां हैं, जो scrap के रूप में पड़ी हैं, उन्हें हम कैसे लेकर आएंगे।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। उनका मुख्य सवाल यह है कि देश भर में हरेक पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने condemned vehicles, जो चोरी करके या अन्य किसी तरीके से आते हैं, वे खड़े रहते हैं, उनके संबंध में क्या करना है? Stolen or disputed property लॉ मिनिस्ट्री, कोर्ट्स और पुलिस का काम है।

#### देश में बड़े विमानपत्तनों का निजीकरण

\* 98. **डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में कुछ बड़े विमानपत्तनों के निजीकरण के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दी है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को निजीकरण किये जा चुके/किये जाने वाले विमानपत्तनों में आरक्षण मिलता रहेगा, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली और मुम्बई के विमानपत्तनों के पूर्व में किये गये निजीकरण से भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की लाभप्रदता प्रभावित हुई थी, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

#### विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार ने सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारिता के ज़रिये प्रचालन, प्रबंधन एवं विकास के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (भा.वि.प्रा.) के छः हवाई अड्डों यथा अहमदाबाद, लखनऊ, मंगलुरु, जयपुर, गुवाहाटी और तिरुवनंतपुरम को पट्टे पर देने के लिए 'सिद्धान्त-रूप में' अनुमोदन दे दिया है ताकि इन हवाई अड्डों पर सेवा सुपुर्दगी में सुधार लाया जा सके और इस क्षेत्र में आवश्यक निवेश लाने के साथ-साथ, इन हवाईअड्डों पर विशेषज्ञता,

उद्यम शीलता और व्यावसायिकता लाई जा सके। तदनुसार, बोली आमंत्रित करने के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (भा.वि.प्रा.) ने एक वैश्विक निविदा जारी की तथा उच्चतम बोलीदाता की पहचान की। उसी के आधार पर भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने अहमदाबाद, लखनऊ और मंगलुरु हवाईअड्डों को मैसर्स अदानी एंटरप्राइसेस लिमिटेड को पट्टे पर देने के लिए लेटर ऑफ अवार्ड जारी किया है।

(ख) भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में रोज़गार के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान लागू है।

(ग) जी नहीं। प्रचालन, प्रबंधन एवं विकास करार (ओ.एम.डी.ए.) पर हस्ताक्षर के ज़रिये, दिल्ली और मुंबई के हवाईअड्डे 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए क्रमशः, दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा लिमिटेड (डी.आई.ए.एल.) और मुंबई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा लिमिटेड (एम.आई.ए.एल.) को सौंपे गए थे। बताए के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण, वर्ष 2006-07 से डी.आई.ए.एल. और एम.आई.ए.एल. से राजस्व का हिस्सा प्राप्त कर रहा है, जिसने भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (भा.वि.प्रा.) की लाभप्रदता में सकारात्मक रूप से योगदान दिया है।

#### **Privatisation of major airports in the country**

†\*98. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the proposal of privatisation of some major airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would continue to get reservation in the private/to be privatised airports, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether profitability of the Airports Authority of India was affected by privatisation of airports of Delhi and Mumbai earlier, if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing of six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram airports for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to improve efficiency, in service delivery and to bring in expertise, enterprise and professionalism at these

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector. Accordingly, AAI floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. Based on the same, AAI has issued the Letter of Award for leasing of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to M/s Adani Enterprises Limited.

(b) The provisions of reservation for SC/STs are applicable for employment in AAI.

(c) No, Sir. Delhi and Mumbai airports were handed over to Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) for a period of 30 years by way of entering into Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA). As per the provisions of OMDA, AAI is in receipt of share of revenue from DIAL and MIAL from 2006-07 which has contributed positively to the profitability of AAI.

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो जवाब दिया है, वह सही है कि Airports Authority of India में रोज़गार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान लागू है - यह सही है, लेकिन मेरा सवाल है कि Airports Authority of India और Air India के privatisation के बाद अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का आरक्षण लागू रहेगा या नहीं?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, in so far as the AAI is concerned, I can say with full responsibility that the policy of reservation will continue. This is one. In so far as privatisation aspect of this issue is concerned, I would submit, when we privatise an airport, as per the past experience and the current practice, 60 per cent of senior management has a choice either to remain there and all others will still be with the Airports Authority of India. The issue of reservation on the new owner of an airport will arise at the point of induction of new personnel. That is a decision on which I cannot pre-judge what the new owner will do. But, in so far as the Airports Authority is concerned, 100 per cent reservation policy will continue.

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** सर, एयर इंडिया के पायलट एवं अन्य कर्मचारियों को समय पर salary नहीं मिल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एयर इंडिया के privatisation की खबरों के कारण अब तक कितने पायलट नौकरी छोड़ चुके हैं और उनके नौकरी छोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं?

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, I am constrained to point out that reports appearing in the Press do not always give a full picture. The Air India's pilots are

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

very well looked after. Their salaries in relation to what other air carriers are offering is very good. In so far as resignations are concerned, I have not heard of any single case where anybody has resigned. Only 25 per cent of the allowances of employees were withheld for some period due to implementation of the Justice Dharmadhikari Commission report by means of which the salaries of AI employees were revised. There is full intention that before the privatization or disinvestment is completed, this 25 per cent will also be reimbursed to all the employees in all the segments.

DR. SANTANU SEN: There was a statement from the hon. Finance Minister that Air India will be disinvested by 31st March, 2020. But, as far as my knowledge goes, not a single bid was received last time. My question to the hon. Minister is: Can it be ensured that not a single employee will be losing his or her job after disinvestment because they are very much scared?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I am not in a position to place any interpretation on the statement of my senior colleague, the Finance Minister. I think what she said was that the process of disinvestment for which, as Finance Minister, she is responsible, is underway. The issue of getting bids will arise only after we have completed the processing. So far, the alternate mechanism, under the Chairmanship of the hon. Home Minister, has been made. We have taken some decisions. Other decisions are being progressed. Once we invite bids, then, we will see how many bids have come in. But, as I said, the issues relating to current employees, their health cover, how many will remain, what will happen, etc., we are committed to securing a favourable deal for all employees. I will go to that extent and say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, airlines will have to close down if it is not privatised.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में उन्होंने भरोसा दिलाया था कि जेट एयरवेज़ के employees को निकाला नहीं जाएगा और उन लोगों को दूसरी companies में adjust किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि उसके लिए एक वेबसाइट खोली है और उस काम को किया जा रहा है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I was inducted into the Ministry of Civil Aviation in June. The Jet Airways had ceased operations several months before I became a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Minister, you look at me.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: There is no way I could have made a statement on retrenchment. The Jet Airways had already ceased operations. In so far as the portal is concerned, the portal is functioning. ...(*Interruptions*)... The portal provides an opportunity both to the employees and different airline stakeholders to be in touch with each other. Many of the employees are utilising that portal. Others have found jobs elsewhere. But, again, I want to reiterate to the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that it is not the Government's job to be (a) in a position to take decisions which are in the domain of the management. It is the management of an airline which has to keep it afloat. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will assume responsibility. The issue is before the NCLT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I cannot prejudge what the NCLT will do.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is the duty of the management.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to first make one small correction. In the reply '(a)' the hon. Minister has mentioned 'Guwahati airport'. It is not Guwahati airport. It is named as Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi airport. That should be corrected. My question to the hon. Minister is, in part (e), the Minister has confessed that Delhi Airport and Mumbai Airport are earning profit. If it is so, what were the circumstances which led the Government to privatise, to give on lease the six airports? This is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which question are you asking? Is it Question No. 98?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Yes, Sir. Question No. 98.

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न 98 में यहां (ई) नहीं है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, it is (c).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Airports Authority of India has a Budget of something like ₹25,000 crores for the next five years in order to develop different airports in the country. Out of ₹ 5,000 crores, ₹ 3,000 crores come from the two

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

privatised airports. This is the revenue that they are getting from Delhi and Mumbai airports. The other, about ₹900 crores or so, comes from the other privatised airports which also — 16 of them, the other airports, some private, some non-privatised — make some profit. In other words, the expenditure of ₹ 5,000 crores is earned or rather can be incurred because of privatisation. Today, Mumbai and Delhi Airports, between them, these two airports account for 34 per cent of the traffic. In all the other six airports, which we have recently listed, three have already been awarded. In the other three, we have PILs in two, and, in one, we have a hanger belonging to State Government. Those put together will not account for more than 7-9 per cent of total traffic. So, in other words, the entire civil aviation infrastructure of airports is financed through privatisation which was done in an earlier era and which was done very successfully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Question No. 99. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu. Questioner नहीं है। Shri Rakesh Sinha.

\*99. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

#### **Registration of migrated labourers**

\*99. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to develop a mechanism for the registration of migrated labourers at source and destination location to prepare a data bank and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to take any steps to ensure the transfer of documents such as ration card and BPL cards from one State to another so that the migrated labourers could avail the benefits of these services at their destination places and if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which, *inter alia*, provides for registration of

certain establishments employing Inter-State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishment are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. As migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one State to other States in search of work, therefore, it is not feasible to keep record of such migration. However, according to the Economic Survey 2016-17 the size of the workforce as per Census 2011 was 482 million people and based on extrapolation, this figure would have exceeded 500 million in 2016. If the share of migrants in the workforce is estimated to be even 20%, the size of the migrant workforce can be estimated to be over 100 million in 2016 in absolute terms.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to transfer documents such as ration cards and BPL cards from one State to another.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, आज देश में 139 मिलियन माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स हैं। प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 11 मिलियन वर्कर्स इंटर-स्टेट माइग्रेंट करते हैं। हमारा कानून माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स ऐक्ट, 1979 का है। हम देखते हैं कि माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स जहां भी जाते हैं, वहां पर न्यूनतम सुविधाओं के साथ रहते हैं, उन्हें बेसिक ह्यूमैन फेसिलिटीज़ भी नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस ऐक्ट में बदलाव करेगी? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उनको न्यूनतम सुविधाएं मिलें, इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जी ने यह सही बात कही है कि इंटर-स्टेट माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स के बारे में अब समस्या आ रही है, क्योंकि हमारा मानना यह है कि करीब-करीब 20 परसेंट श्रमिक ऐसे हैं, जो इस प्रकार की माइग्रेंट की श्रेणी में आते हैं और जिनकी संख्या 10 करोड़ के आस-पास है। भारत सरकार इस बात को समझ रही है और इसीलिए हम लोग श्रम कानूनों में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। हम आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहते हैं कि मोदी जी की सरकार बनने के बाद हम 44 श्रम कानूनों को चार कोड्स में बदलने का काम कर रहे हैं, तो ओ.एस.एच. कोड जो इस समय चर्चा में चल रहा है, उसके अंदर माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स की बात भी है, इस पर भी सारी चर्चा हुई है और मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस संदर्भ में अगर कोई सुझाव वे देंगे, तो उन्हें इसमें शामिल किया जाएगा।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स मजदूरी के लिए उन क्षेत्रों से ज्यादा जाते हैं, जिन क्षेत्रों में खेती, किसानों की कमी होती है, जिसके कारण उन्हें रोज़गार के लिए दूसरी जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पूरे

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

देश में माइग्रेंट लेबर कौन-कौन से प्रदेश में है और उन प्रदेशों में वे कौन-कौन से विकास खंड से माइग्रेंट करते हैं? यदि आप उसका सर्वे करवाएंगे, तो आप उनके लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवा पाएंगे। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी पूरे देश के हर प्रदेश और हर विकास खंड से कितनी माइग्रेंट लेबर जाती है, इसका सर्वे करवायेंगे?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताई गई बात दुरुस्त है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि करीब 20 परसेंट माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स की संख्या नज़र आ रही है और यह संख्या कम नहीं है, यह 10 करोड़ के आस-पास है। आपका सुझाव सही है और हम इसकी जानकारी लेंगे। हम सभी राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि वहां से जहां-जहां भी कर्मचारी जाते हैं, अगर उसकी जानकारी हमें देंगे, तो हम इस डेटा को दुरुस्त करके आगे उचित कदम उठाएंगे।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** महोदय, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस तरह के घुमंतू मजदूरों की संख्या, वर्ष 2016 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, तो ऐसे मजदूरों को न्यूनतम जीवनयापन के लिए, बी.पी.एल. कार्ड, राशन कार्ड या स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सुविधाएं, जो आम नागरिकों को सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, क्या ऐसी सुविधाएं इन घुमंतू मजदूरों को दिलाने की कोई कार्य-योजना सरकार के पास है?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी योजना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे documents, चाहे राशन कार्ड हो या बी.पी.एल. कार्ड हो और अन्य सारी चीजें, ये राज्यों पर आधारित होती हैं। हम राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव देंगे कि वे इनका रिकॉर्ड रखें और उसके हिसाब से बैठकर कार्रवाई करें।

### **Exploitation of home garment workers**

\*100. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exploitation of home garment workers by sub-contractors and fashion brands; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to remedy and prevent such exploitation?

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

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The State Governments are the appropriate Government for the purpose of enforcement of the labour laws applicable to home garment workers, sub-



contractors engaging such workers and fashion brands. The State Government enforcement agencies implement various labour laws including the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act, 1970, to regulate the employment and conditions of service of workers and protect them from exploitation. The Code on Wages, 2019, *inter alia*, ensures payment of wages not less than the minimum rate of wages, timely payment of wages and equal remuneration to the workers to prevent discrimination between workers on grounds of gender.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह मेरे सवाल के उत्तर से भिन्न है। मेरा सवाल कुछ और था और जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है, वह बिल्कुल भिन्न है।

महोदय, मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि जो multinational companies और private companies आज देश भर में, contract देकर, अलग-अलग राज्यों के अंदर गारमेंट्स बनवाने का काम, शूज बनवाने का काम, चप्पल बनवाने का काम और अन्य तमाम काम कराती हैं, उसमें श्रम का शोषण होता है। मैं University of California की एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला देकर बताना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, आपको सवाल पूछना है।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह पूछ रहा हूं कि एक रुपए में एक गारमेंट, महिला लेबर्स और बाल श्रमिकों से तैयार कराया जा रहा है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी की क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है या केन्द्र सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि आप राज्यों पर कोई निगरानी कर सकें और क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि इस तरह से श्रम का शोषण न हो सके?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सही बात कह रहे हैं। चूंकि यह विषय समवर्ती सूची का है, इसलिए वास्तव में राज्य सरकारों को इसे minor और नियंत्रित करना चाहिए। हम उन्हें लगातार सुझाव देते रहते हैं, लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है, हम फिर सभी राज्य सरकारों से संपर्क करेंगे, क्योंकि घर के अंदर लोग काम करते हैं और यह प्रचलन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस प्रकार से लोग काम लेते हैं और उसे घर के अंदर करके देते हैं। आपकी बात सही है। हम इस संदर्भ में सभी राज्यों से बात करके आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगे।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि कभी-कभी माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, NGT या फिर High Court के आदेश से, अचानक लेबर से काम कराना बन्द करा दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से बहुत सारे मजदूर बिल्कुल बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं, उनके सामने रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में खाने का संकट पैदा हो जाता है।

**श्री सभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या राज्यों को निर्देश देने की आपकी कोई योजना है, जिससे ऐसी परिस्थितियों में अथवा ऐसी आपातकालीन स्थिति में उनका जीवन यापन चल सके?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का कहना दुरुस्त है। अब, हम आगे श्रम कानूनों में जो संशोधन कर रहे हैं, उनके तहत यह काम भी कर रहे हैं कि किसी भी यूनिट में अगर हड़ताल होगी, तो 14 दिन पहले सूचना दी जाएगी। अभी तो ऐसा नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर हड़ताल करना चाहें, तो कल से हड़ताल कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, हम जो प्रस्ताव लेकर आ रहे हैं और जो कानूनों में संशोधन होता है, वह इस प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा है। हम राज्य सरकारों के भी निरन्तर संपर्क में रहते हैं और हमारा मंत्रालय भी सक्रिय रहता है कि अगर ऐसी कोई सूचना आए, तो वह कार्रवाई करे। हमने इसमें एक और काम किया है कि कहीं पर अगर ऐसी बात होती है, तो उस कर्मचारी को एक महीने का वेतन देने का काम हम अलग से करते हैं, जिससे कि वह एक महीने तक अपना जीवनयापन कर सके और भविष्य की तैयारी कर सके।

#### **Assessment of requirement of skilled labour force**

\*101. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of people are unemployed in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of registered unemployed people, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of employment opportunities created in the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether Government has carried out any assessment with regard to requirement of skilled labour force for different activities; and
- (e) if so, the various steps taken by Government to provide the necessary skills to the unemployed youths along with the number of such youths benefited through the said schemes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges, State/UT-wise, in the country to the extent available is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). State/UT-wise details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes to the extent available are given in the Annexure-II, III, IV and V respectively (*See below*).

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

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

(d) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Ministry of Skill

Development and Entrepreneurship got conducted a study on Human Resource and Skill Requirement of 24 high priority sectors in 2013. According to the findings of the reports, the incremental human resource requirement (2013-2022) across these 24 sectors is nearly 109.73 million.

(e) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-20 with an outlay of 12,000 crore. As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained in the country under PMKVY 2016-2020

***Annexure-I***

*State/UT-wise Job-seekers registered on live register of employment  
exchanges to the extent available in the country  
Jan-Aug, 2017 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Job-seekers (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.02
3.	Assam	19.47
4.	Bihar	7.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.51
6.	Delhi	12.63
7.	Goa	1.19
8.	Gujarat	5.85
9.	Haryana	7.77
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.35
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.33
12.	Jharkhand	4.66
13.	Karnataka	3.38

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	34.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19.36
16.	Maharashtra	34.29
17.	Manipur	6.08
18.	Meghalaya	0.41
19.	Mizoram	0.36
20.	Nagaland	0.68
21.	Odisha	9.80
22.	Punjab	3.45
23.	Rajasthan	5.30
24.	Sikkim#	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	76.88
26.	Telangana	9.60
27.	Tripura	2.88
28.	Uttarakhand	9.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	28.43
30.	West Bengal	77.61
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43
32.	Chandigarh	0.19
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09
34.	Daman and Diu	0.10
35.	Lakshadweep	0.19
36.	Puducherry	2.25
TOTAL @		428.60

Note: # No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State;

@ Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment

**Annexure-II***State/UT-wise employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment  
Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	699	1744	1832	216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17961	12216	17760	8200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30286	1672	2240	896
4.	Assam	3400	18256	29896	7216
5.	Bihar	11691	18456	26424	6224
6.	Chandigarh	25872	360	224	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	13408	11704	24752	8432
8.	Delhi	11629	920	1056	368
9.	Goa	26604	400	624	312
10.	Gujarat*	25764	15008	28000	19032
11.	Haryana	660	13744	17320	6752

12.	Himachal Pradesh	1984	7088	11192	5456
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	14148	30024	60232	17488
14.	Jharkhand	20392	8888	14376	3856
15.	Karnataka	9890	16920	29256	13800
16.	Kerala	376	10776	19888	8064
17.	Lakshadweep	1398	00	00	00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	201	14432	20208	5552
19.	Maharashtra**	6445	26632	45136	16992
20.	Manipur	15520	4800	10328	2680
21.	Meghalaya	2632	600	3120	1072
22.	Mizoram	17799	1992	8984	2144
23.	Nagaland	13068	7440	9664	1992
24.	Odisha	9858	19192	24560	6688
25.	Puducherry	0	352	608	264
26.	Punjab	31498	12160	14408	6488
27.	Rajasthan	11016	12614	18872	8632

*Oral Answers*

[27 November, 2019]

*to Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sikkim	10400	296	440	256
29.	Tamil Nadu	952	32760	41480	17192
30.	Telangana	36315	9520	16408	7776
31.	Tripura	8419	8928	9432	1712
32.	Uttar Pradesh	6916	43456	41944	12656
33.	Uttarakhand	12856	12904	17448	5136
34.	West Bengal	7783	10928	19304	8224
TOTAL		407840	387184	587416	211840

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

# as on 31.10.2019.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

84 Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions



**Annexure-III**

*State-wise detail of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of candidates placed in jobs after training			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18966	10954	24841	4984
2.	Assam	1479	3464	7397	10470
3.	Bihar	4216	4859	5851	3166
4.	Chhattisgarh	1987	539	2583	3016
5.	Gujarat	2075	160	1486	1666
6.	Haryana	586	5832	3919	4557
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	576	480
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6453	1424	631	881
9.	Jharkhand	2355	2375	3421	5063
10.	Karnataka	4432	4752	5411	3509
11.	Kerala	5598	4175	9656	5076
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	1823	2098	1587
13.	Maharashtra	3694	7390	4500	5750
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	247
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	253	375
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	127
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	349
18.	Odisha	45726	14035	31481	22318
19.	Punjab	0	563	1443	679
20.	Rajasthan	3397	693	3381	4001
21.	Sikkim	70	0	64	16
22.	Tamil Nadu	30780	765	185	1756

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persondays generated (in crore)			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.59	21.21	24.65	15.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.85	0.43	0.69	0.31
3.	Assam	4.66	4.81	5.33	3.37
4.	Bihar	8.58	8.17	12.34	7.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.86	11.99	13.86	7.09
6.	Goa	0.013	0.010	0.0015	0.0002
7.	Gujarat	2.71	3.53	4.20	2.15
8.	Haryana	0.85	0.90	0.78	0.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.37	2.20	2.85	1.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.16	3.71	3.69	0.62
11.	Jharkhand	7.07	5.93	5.37	4.11
12.	Karnataka	9.14	8.57	10.45	7.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	6.85	6.20	9.75	3.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.30	16.22	20.30	11.50
15.	Maharashtra	7.09	8.25	8.46	3.81
16.	Manipur	1.19	0.61	1.17	1.45
17.	Meghalaya	2.83	2.92	3.42	1.32
18.	Mizoram	1.68	1.44	1.81	1.26
19.	Nagaland	2.91	2.00	1.33	0.57
20.	Odisha	7.74	9.22	8.31	4.86
21.	Punjab	1.58	2.23	2.04	1.39
22.	Rajasthan	25.97	23.98	29.42	22.77
23.	Sikkim	0.46	0.35	0.34	0.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.99	23.89	25.77	18.09
25.	Telangana	10.82	11.48	11.77	8.63
26.	Tripura	4.61	1.76	2.53	2.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.75	18.15	21.22	13.52
28.	Uttarakhand	2.37	2.23	2.22	0.92
29.	West Bengal	23.56	31.26	33.83	7.92
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
31.	Lakshadweep	0.0000	0.0006	0.0010	0.0001
32.	Puducherry	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06
TOTAL		235.64	233.74	268.00	154.36

\* Till 04-11-2019.

Source: M/o Rural Development.

***Annexure-V****State-wise detail of placement under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3116	35882	12010	54610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	113	622
3.	Assam	0	293	1284	443
4.	Bihar	90	176	1546	546
5.	Chhattisgarh	3513	5858	6476	4942
6.	Goa	0	66	639	1255
7.	Gujarat	226	3920	6388	12804
8.	Haryana	0	0	685	2080
9.	Himachal Pradesh	196	86	100	389
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	254	0	25	106
11.	Jharkhand	0	2700	20795	5317
12.	Karnataka	3527	637	898	0
13.	Kerala	0	443	2413	4378
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4307	38060	3039	31633
15.	Maharashtra	0	11768	6083	20482
16.	Manipur	6	0	0	78
17.	Meghalaya	0	317	111	23
18.	Mizoram	0	147	91	1363
19.	Nagaland	691	341	1749	0
20.	Odisha	0	2467	776	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	1139	1369
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	33	2765

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	248
24.	Tamil Nadu	6262	0	1156	2620
25.	Telangana	3718	1861	10013	4908
26.	Tripura	0	0	2	225
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	42174	30058	348
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1731	0	1061
29.	West Bengal	6322	2691	6919	8741
30.	Chandigarh	1436	283	875	0
31.	Delhi	0	0	0	21
TOTAL		33664	151901	115416	163377

\*As on 18-06-2019.

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा:** महोदय, मंत्री जी ने विस्तृत आंसर दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से Sector में Skill Development की training दी गई है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके placement का percentage बहुत कम है, तो क्या उसे बढ़ाने की कोई व्यवस्था है?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, वास्तव में माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव सही है। मेरे पास इस समय पूरे placement की जानकारी नहीं है। मैं पूरी जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को देने का काम करूंगा।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसे राज्य सरकारें नियंत्रित करती हैं। हम इस संदर्भ में राज्य सरकारों से कहेंगे कि इस प्रकार की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसमें लोगों को ट्रेनिंग मिले और उन्हें recruitment मिले, यह बात सही ढंग से होनी चाहिए।

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना और उससे बैंकों को लिंक-अप करने की स्कीम्स हैं, लेकिन उनमें बैंकों का लोन नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संबंध में भी वे बैंकों को कुछ instructions देने का काम करेंगे?

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार:** महोदय, हम वित्त मंत्रालय को कहेंगे, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि जितना ऋण हमने देना तय किया था, उससे ज्यादा ऋण इस योजना में दिया जा चुका है। इसमें हम यह जरूर बताना चाहेंगे कि महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या अच्छी और बहुत ज्यादा है।

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि "मुद्रा योजना" के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए का ऋण 21 करोड़ खातों में दिया गया है। यह ध्यान देने योग्य बात है कि इसमें 60 परसेंट का आंकड़ा महिला उद्यमियों के खाते में गया है। यह वास्तव में एक अच्छा कदम है, लोग इसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं और काम कर रहे हैं।

\*102. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

**Non-registration of FIRs for snatching in Delhi**

\*102. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Delhi Police does not register FIRs of snatching cases committed in National Capital and where registered, theft is registered instead of snatching case;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons behind doing so;

(c) whether it is a fact that when a victim goes to police station or police post the policemen misbehave and abuse victims instead of registering FIRs; and

(d) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to deal with such cases and action proposed to be taken against abusive police personnel and those who do not register FIRs?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (d) During the year 2019 (upto 31.10.2019), 5307 snatching cases have been registered by Delhi Police. However, 03 complaints have been received by Delhi Police in 2019 regarding non-registration of cases of snatching or registration under inappropriate sections of law, on which action has been initiated by them. As reported by Delhi Police, instructions have been issued to all Police Stations to ensure registration of FIRs in cognizable cases under proper Section of law.

Delhi Police has reported that no such incident of abuse/misbehavior by policemen with a victim/complainant in Police Station has been noticed. To avert such issues as well as to facilitate the public, Delhi Police has initiated a scheme of deploying women Public Facilitation Officers (PFOs) in Police Stations to handle the complainants properly.

Details of action taken against erring police personnel for non-registration of FIRs during the current year (upto 31.10.2019) are as under:-

Action	2019 (upto 31.10.2019)
Warning/displeasure/Explanation/Advisory memo	14
Censure	04
Departmental Enquiry	00
Major Punishment (forfeiture of service)	00
TOTAL	18

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is absent. Hon. Minister, lay the reply on the Table. There is no supplementary.

\*103. [*The Question was absent.*]

#### **Lack of facilities in Detention Centres**

\*103. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people currently living in detention camps in the State of Assam;

(b) the total number of people who have died in the detention camps due to medical or any other conditions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the detention camps in Assam lack even the most basic facilities and medical care; and

(d) the details of the facilities provided?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) As informed by the State Government of Assam, as on 22.11.2019, 988 foreigners were lodged in 06(six) Detention Centres in Assam.

(b) From the year 2016 upto 13.10.2019, 28 detenues have died either in the detention centres or in hospitals where they were referred.

(c) and (d) As per the information made available by the State Government of Assam, the Detention Centres are equipped with all the basic facilities and basic medical care facilities. Basic facilities like food, clothing, daily newspapers, television facilities in every ward, sports facilities, performance of cultural programs, library, yoga, meditation facilities etc. are provided to the detainees in the detention centres. Indoor hospital facilities are available in every detention centre with medical staff. Health checkups of detainees are regularly done by the doctors. Medicines are provided by the District Health Service Authorities and emergency medicines are purchased locally in specific cases, if required. In case of complications, doctors refer the detainees to the nearest Civil Hospitals of the districts concerned and on advice of Civil Hospital Authorities, they are admitted to Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Tezpur Medical College and Hospital, Jorhat Medical College and Hospital, Assam Medical College and Hospital, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH) Tezpur and B. Baraooh Cancer Institute Guwahati.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, data is given that 28 persons died in the detention camp. But we came to know from reliable sources that the age group of these persons died is absolutely variable. Most of the persons, who died, died out of apprehension. What preventive measures are the Government taking?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** सभापति महोदय, 28 लोगों की मौत की सूचना आई है। जो detention centre है, उस detention centre में सभी सुविधाएं हैं और किसी की मौत भय के कारण या किसी दवा के कारण नहीं हुई है। जो भी मौत हुई है, वह बीमारी के कारण हुई है। मरीज से संबंधित जो भी बीमारी है, उसके इलाज के लिए राज्यों में भी बड़े-बड़े centres हैं। वहाँ से लेकर detention centre में भी डॉक्टर की और उसके इलाज की व्यवस्था है। वहाँ जिला प्रशासन दवाइयाँ उपलब्ध कराता है और इलाज भी संपूर्ण, अच्छे और व्यवस्थित ढंग से किया जाता है। महोदय, 28 लोगों की मौत हुई है, यह बात सही है।

DR. SANTANU SEN: What compensation has been given to their family members by the Government?

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** देखिए, हर्जाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। चूंकि detention centre में उसी को रखा जाता है, जो इस देश में कहीं न कहीं से गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रहने की कई व्यवस्थाएं हैं, कई तरह के तरीके हैं, लेकिन कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है कि उन्हें इस प्रकार का कोई मुआवज़ा दिया जाए।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, para (a) of the reply says, "988 foreigners were lodged in six Detention Centres in Assam." Would the hon. Minister answer if any member of those who are considered religious minorities in Bangladesh which



are covered by the Gazette Notification of 7.9.2015 or any of them is included as foreigners among the 988?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If you don't have the information, collect the information with confirmation, and then pass on the information. आपके पास अभी जानकारी नहीं है, तो आप बाद में कलेक्ट करके भिजवा दीजिएगा।

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि 988 लोगों को नजरबंद रखा गया है। हमारे यहाँ जो गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रह रहे हैं, उनमें वे लोग हैं, जो या तो पासपोर्ट लेकर आए हैं या जो जरूरत के कागजात लेकर आए हैं, उनकी समय-सीमा समाप्त होने के बाद रह रहे हैं या फिर ऐसे लोग, जो बिना किसी कागजात के, बिना किसी पासपोर्ट के आ जाते हैं उनको भी हम गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रहने वाले लोगों में मानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** उन्होंने स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है। यदि आपके पास उसका जवाब है, तो दीजिए, अदरवाइज़ इन्फॉर्मेशन कलेक्ट करके भिजवा दीजिए, क्योंकि it is a sensitive matter.

**श्री नित्यानन्द राय:** आप जितना विस्तृत जवाब चाहते हैं, उसमें वह है, लेकिन यदि आप इस पर और ज्यादा जवाब चाहते हैं, तो हम उसका जवाब आपको लिखकर दे देंगे।

#### **प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन और मांग**

\*104. **सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वर्तमान में प्रतिवर्ष प्राकृतिक गैस का कुल उत्पादन कितना है और घरेलू मांग को देखते हुए क्या यह पर्याप्त है;

(ख) इस उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए और प्राकृतिक गैस के नए भण्डारों को खोलने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 2022 तक देश में प्रति वर्ष प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है?

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### **विवरण**

(क) वर्ष 2018-19 तथा वर्तमान वर्ष अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 2019 के लिए प्राकृतिक गैस का घरेलू उत्पादन और खपत (बीसीएम में) का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

	2018-19	2019-20 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 2019)
प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन	32.87	16.01
प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत	60.75	31.82

\* बीसीएम - बिलियन घन मीटर।

(ख) देश में तेल और गैस के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कई सुधारात्मक नीतिगत उपाय/पहलें की हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- (i) हाइड्रोकार्बन खोजों से शीघ्र मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदा (पीएससी) व्यवस्था के तहत रियायतों, अवधि बढ़ाए जाने और स्पष्टीकरणों के लिए नीति, 2014
- (ii) खोजे गए लघु क्षेत्र संबंधी नीति, 2015
- (iii) हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति, 2016
- (iv) उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदाओं की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए नीति, 2016 और 2017
- (v) कोल बेड मिथेन से शीघ्र मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए नीति, 2017
- (vi) नेशनल डाटा रिपोजिटरी की स्थापना, 2017
- (vii) तलछटीय बेसिनों में गैर-मूल्यांकित क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन
- (viii) हाइड्रोकार्बन संसाधनों का पुनः आकलन
- (ix) एनईएलपी पूर्व और एनईएलपी ब्लॉकों में उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदाओं की कार्य प्रणाली को व्यवस्थित बनाने के लिए नीतिगत ढांचा, 2018
- (x) तेल और गैस के लिए वर्धित निकासी पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने तथा प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नीति, 2018
- (xi) मौजूदा उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदाओं, कोल बेड मिथेन संविदाओं और नामांकन क्षेत्रों के तहत गैर-पारंपरिक हाइड्रोकार्बनों के अन्वेषण और दोहन हेतु नीतिगत ढांचा, 2018
- (xii) उच्च दाब-उच्च तापक्रम (एचपी-एचटी) रिज़र्वारिस तथा गहरे समुद्री और अत्यधिक

गहरे समुद्री क्षेत्रों (सीमा सहित) से प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन, सीबीएम ब्लॉकों से उत्पादित गैस, हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति (एचईएलपी) तथा खोजे गए लघु क्षेत्र (डीएसएफ) नीति के अंतर्गत दिए गए ब्लॉक दिनांक 01 जुलाई, 2018 तक अथवा उसके बाद पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) से उत्पादित वाणिज्यिक गैस तथा ऐसी नई गैस खोजों के संबंध में मूल्य निर्धारण की आज़ादी के साथ-साथ विपणन का अधिकार देना, जिनकी क्षेत्र विकास योजना का अनुमोदन फरवरी, 2019 के बाद हुआ है। प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र व्यवस्था (एपीएम) क्षेत्रों से अतिरिक्त गैस उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, सामान्य कारोबारी परिदृश्य से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन किए जाने पर लागू रॉयल्टी के 10% तक रॉयल्टी में कटौती करने की भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

- (xiii) इसके अलावा, सरकार ने अन्वेषण कार्यकलाप बढ़ाने, तलछटीय बेसिनों के गैर-अन्वेषित/गैर-आबंटित क्षेत्रों में घरेलू और विदेशी निवेश आकर्षित करने और मौजूदा क्षेत्रों से तेल और गैस के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से फरवरी, 2019 में अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति में प्रमुख सुधारों को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। नीतिगत सुधारों के लक्ष्य में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कार्य कार्यक्रम को और ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देते हुए अन्वेषण कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाना, सरकार के साथ बगैर किसी उत्पादन अथवा राजस्व हिस्सेदारी के श्रेणी II और III के तलछटीय बेसिनों के संबंध में अन्वेषण ब्लॉकों की बोली लगाना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, किए जाने वाले सुधारों में राजकोषीय और संविदागत शर्तों को सरल बनाना, राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन दे कर खोजों से शीघ्र मुद्रा अर्जित करना, विपणन और मूल्य निर्धारण की आज़ादी देते हुए गैस उत्पादन बढ़ाना, नामांकन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की पद्धतियों हेतु सहयोग तथा निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के लिए राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनियों को काम करने की और ज्यादा आज़ादी देना, अनुमोदन की प्रक्रियाओं को व्यवस्थित करना तथा इलैक्ट्रॉनिक एकल खिड़की व्यवस्था के साथ आसानी से कारोबार बढ़ाना भी नीतिगत सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है।

(ग) वर्ष 2022 तक प्राकृतिक गैस का अनुमानित घरेलू उत्पादन निम्नवत है:-

वर्ष	प्राकृतिक गैस (बीसीएम में)
2019-20	34.55
2020-21	39.32
2021-22	46.92

\* बीसीएम - बिलियन घन मीटर

**Production and demand of natural gas**

†\*104. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of natural gas per annum in the country at present and whether this is sufficient in view of the domestic demand;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to increase this production and to open new natural gas reserves; and
- (c) the estimated increase in production of natural gas per year till 2022 in the country?

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

***Statement***

(a) Domestic production and consumption of natural gas (in BCM) for the year 2018-19 and for current year from April-September, 2019 is as under:—

	2018-19	2019-20 (April - Sept., 2019)
Production of Natural Gas	32.87	16.01
Consumption of Natural Gas	60.75	31.82

\*BCM- Billion Cubic Metre.

(b) Government has taken several transformative policy measures/initiatives to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, which include:

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Policy for early monetisation of Coal Bed Methane, 2017.
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- (vii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018.
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivise Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields, 2018.
- (xii) Grant of Marketing including pricing freedom, on natural gas production from High Pressure - High Temperature (HP-HT) reservoirs and deepwater and ultra deepwater areas (with ceiling), gas produced from CBM blocks, blocks awarded under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Policy, commercial gas produced from North-Eastern Region (NER) on or after 1st July, 2018 and also in those new gas discoveries whose Field Development Plan (FDP) has been approved after February, 2019. To incentivise additional gas production from Administered Price Mechanism (APM) fields, reduction in royalty by 10% of the applicable royalty has also been granted on the additional production over and above business-as-usual scenario.
- (xiii) In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme and bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without

any production or revenue sharing to Government. Further, reforms envisage simplified fiscal and contractual terms, early monetisation of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives and incentivising gas production including marketing and pricing freedom. The policy also provides more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields. Streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism is also an important aspect of policy reforms.

(c) Projection of domestic natural gas production till 2022 is as below:—

Year	Natural Gas (in BCM)
2019-20	34.55
2020-21	39.32
2021-22	46.92

\*BCM- Billion Cubic Metre.

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में बहुत सारे विषयों पर बहुत बेहतरी से काम किया है और ऐसी योजनाएं लागू की हैं, जिससे महिला सशक्तिकरण का विषय मजबूत हुआ है। जो जानकारी दी गई है, उसमें तेल और गैस ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** माननीय सदस्या, आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय:** सभापति जी, मैं क्वेश्चन पर ही आ रही हूँ कि उसमें तेल और गैस के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए जो जानकारियाँ दी गई हैं, क्या उनके क्रियान्वयन की शुरुआत हो चुकी है?

**श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान:** सर, इसके लिए कई प्रकार के उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं। देश में गैस कैसे बढ़े, आदरणीया सदस्या ने यह पूछा था, हमने लिखित रूप में उसका विस्तृत विवरण दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 105. The questioner is not present.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Status of the projects under Smart Cities Mission**

105. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, a recent report brought out by the 'Smart Cities Council India' on the project across the country claims that the projects are progressing at a very good pace;

(b) if so, the status of the projects under the Smart Cities Mission, State-wise; and

(c) the detailed status of all the works of Belagavi Smart City Project in Karnataka;

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

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

As on 18th November 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,512 crore have been tendered out, which is about 73 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, the work orders have been issued for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed. Since, the last 15 months, there has been 183% growth in projects tendered, 224% growth in projects grounded/completed and 284% growth in projects completed. State-wise/City-wise progress of projects is given in Statement (*See below*).

As regards Belagavi Smart City, it was selected in January 2016 in the Round-1 of the Smart Cities Challenge. The present status of projects in Belagavi Smart City is given below:-

City, State	DPR Stage		Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No. of Projects	Total Cost of Projects (₹ in crore)
	No. of	Cost	No. of	Cost	No. of	Cost	No. of	Cost		
	Projects	(₹ crore)	Projects	(₹ crore)	Projects	(₹ crore)	Projects	(₹ crore)		
Belagavi, Karnataka	21	427	22	795	57	1,109	86	883	186	3,213

**Statement**

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

(Amount ₹ in crore)

State/City/UT	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	No. of Projects	Value	No. of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.33</b>
Port Blair	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>890.83</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6810.66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>793.78</b>
Amaravati	1	0.01	25	2046.05	0	0
Kakinada	7	300.16	32	1235.23	24	429.04
Tirupati	11	253.66	40	1538.81	11	21.92
Visakhapatnam	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82

100 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions



<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Written Answers to
Itanagar	0	0	1	90	0	0	
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0	
<b>Assam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>522.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	[27 November, 2019]
Guwahati	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5	
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1730.28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2167.53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>527.88</b>	
Bhagalpur	3	773	4	498.75	5	12.39	
Biharsharif	10	395.72	8	315.18	0	0	
Muzaffarpur	10	239.19	4	211.54	1	0.15	Starred Questions
Patna	7	322.37	20	1142.06	2	515.34	
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1120.05</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128.37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>196.01</b>	
Chandigarh	14	1120.05	14	128.37	17	196.01	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>846.46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1242.25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>488.18</b>	
Atal Nagar	1	1.47	1	10	1	158	101
Bilaspur	9	97.46	13	906.05	3	6.69	
Raipur	24	747.53	23	326.2	68	323.49	
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	102
Silvassa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>491.91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.29</b>	
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29	
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>698.94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>427.93</b>	
NDMC	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93	
<b>Goa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43.68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>333.57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.77</b>	
Panaji	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77	
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4790.58</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9066.18</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3464.7</b>	
Ahmedabad	11	671.1	38	3094.92	27	1068.7	
Dahod	13	317.37	11	527.76	6	5.41	
Gandhinagar	7	149.48	13	274.83	3	91.51	Starred Questions
Rajkot	17	2612.56	16	1259.31	8	88.38	
Surat	8	577.53	26	2592.32	55	1269.81	
Vadodara	13	462.54	25	1317.04	32	940.89	
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>569.88</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>596.53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>162.11</b>	
Faridabad	8	200.62	13	435.79	4	162.11	

Karnal	6	369.26	12	160.74	0	0	Written Answers to [27 November, 2019]
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>229.26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>237.84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>207.37</b>	
Dharamshala	3	15.21	10	117.34	4	99.94	
Shimla	2	214.05	13	120.5	8	107.43	
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>378.34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>258.97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Jammu	1	17	2	215.86	0	0	
Srinagar	6	361.34	11	43.11	0	0	
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>586.46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2553.87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49.57</b>	
Ranchi	1	586.46	26	2553.87	2	49.57	
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3453.77</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>9875.9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1259.71</b>	
Belagavi	22	794.6	57	1108.5	86	883.02	Starred Questions
Bengaluru	4	210.2	20	1383.46	0	0	
Davanagere	8	259.24	54	1484.84	16	85.7	
Hubballi-Dharwad	21	1207.13	38	934.6	8	4.79	
Mangaluru	12	413.8	31	1832.33	26	92.97	
Shivamogga	22	409.05	48	1074.27	11	28.76	
Tumakuru	28	159.75	96	2057.9	46	164.47	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	104
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>831.69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>834.75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>166.57</b>	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Kochi	14	642.58	43	765.22	3	29.78	
Thiruvananthapuram	6	189.11	7	69.53	2	136.79	
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.15</b>	
Kavaratti	1	100	2	6.8	2	1.15	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6571.29</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10987.95</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5275.89</b>	
Bhopal	11	3525.12	42	1754.15	32	1119.2	
Gwalior	16	994.26	30	793.33	18	347.43	
Indore	15	599.76	62	4031.75	154	2923.26	
Jabalpur	16	861.76	39	1410.97	33	433.77	
Sagar	5	255.12	15	1013.74	1	42.72	Starred Questions
Satna	7	163.22	20	641.17	1	0.1	
Ujjain	2	172.05	17	1342.84	26	409.41	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9495.81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7011.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2195.2</b>	
Aurangabad	2	18.9	3	193.73	4	237.47	
Kalyan-Dombivali	6	858.25	9	440.21	1	1.88	

Nagpur	3	117.87	4	884.62	3	994.41
Nashik	7	713.14	19	1130.75	21	441.17
Pimpri-Chinchwad	5	165.03	15	1066.73	1	2
Pune	19	2420.32	31	1277.83	12	381.01
Solapur	5	975.3	15	816.23	20	84.86
Thane	4	4227	23	1201.3	15	52.4
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170.75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>275.16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Shillong	1	50	1	0.02	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37.12</b>
Aizawl	1	1.5	15	290.99	5	37.12
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62.08</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>259.07</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119.7</b>
Kohima	3	62.08	8	259.07	6	119.7
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1906.59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2465.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>838.48</b>
Bhubaneswar	3	1208.32	15	2070.08	10	825.44
Rourkela	5	698.27	8	395.62	3	13.04

Written Answers to

[27 November, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	106
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49.83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
Puducherry	6	14.44	7	49.83	1	12.6	
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>975.45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>898.53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.16</b>	
Amritsar	11	600.67	6	143.06	1	6.17	
Jalandhar	4	275.98	7	141.6	0	0	
Ludhiana	3	98.8	13	613.87	2	2.99	
Rajasthan	92	1097.8	127	3862.55	87	920.38	
Ajmer	14	84.91	40	679.87	32	154.4	
Jaipur	23	415.62	31	1053.89	18	332	
Kota	12	259.57	10	953.1	21	398.52	
Udaipur	43	337.7	46	1175.69	16	35.46	Starred Questions
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>357.25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>815.06</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.64</b>	
Gangtok	5	349.25	6	279.77	0	0	
Namchi	1	8	13	535.29	1	7.64	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1740.8</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>10823.83</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>563.49</b>	
Chennai	7	416.24	17	436.98	16	94.19	

Coimbatore	3	163.19	49	1256.84	18	94.65	Written Answers to [27 November, 2019]
Erode	2	80.64	11	925.4	0	0	
Madurai	1	102	13	568.92	1	12	
Salem	3	94.92	32	901.94	14	68	
Thanjavur	4	50.57	21	496.09	2	55.94	
Thoothukudi	2	125.35	22	553.69	14	13.93	
Tiruchirappalli	2	37.54	12	932.61	0	0	
Tirunelveli	5	109.73	17	1054.25	4	24.02	
Tiruppur	4	389.16	20	2110.76	0	0	
Vellore	5	171.46	22	1586.35	3	200.76	
Telangana	12	457.58	39	692.6	9	515.46	Starred Questions
Greater Warangal	12	457.58	27	404.86	8	515.23	
Karimnagar	0	0	12	287.74	1	0.23	
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>203.81</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>509.92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13.73</b>	
Agartala	13	203.81	28	509.92	14	13.73	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3658.15</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>7188.32</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4834.63</b>	107
Agra	0	0	35	896.95	24	1342.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aligarh	10	330.77	28	1039.68	7	88.3
Bareilly	8	164.09	5	30.55	0	0
Jhansi	16	1983.21	7	570.64	12	357.68
Kanpur	7	375.75	21	2207.74	18	1133.46
Lucknow	15	372.83	30	637.4	22	392.02
Moradabad	0	0	1	54.79	0	0
Prayagraj	1	6.45	127	651.99	4	248.95
Saharanpur	7	240.49	4	12.95	1	0.22
Varanasi	10	184.56	31	1085.63	48	1271.42
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>343.17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>997.84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46.35</b>
Dehradun	11	343.17	22	997.84	3	46.35
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189.39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>82.16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
New Town Kolkata	26	189.39	30	82.16	4	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	802	44053.91	2080	82288.09	1296	23170.28

(As on 18th November, 2019)

108 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Payment to Haj 2012 operators**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jet Airways which had been carrying on Haj operations for Air India suddenly unilaterally withdrew its Haj operation since 2012;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at this juncture and emergency another operator went to Air India's rescue and transport pilgrims to/from Medina since 2012;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the payments made so far and payments pending to new operators who went to Air India's rescue since 2012 for operating Haj 2012 operations and by when, Air India proposes to settle all outstanding payments/dues of such operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Air India had entered into Charter Agreement with M/s. Hellenic Imperial Airways for carriage of pilgrims on 6th August, 2012. On 1st September, 2012, General Authority for Civil Aviation in Saudi Arabia (GACA) issued a letter to Air India informing that M/s. Hellenic Imperial Airways had committed violations during the recently concluded Umrah season. GACA had decided to blacklist and stop the operation of M/s. Hellenic Imperial Airways either on its own flight numbers or on lease to other airlines etc. GACA had requested Air India to substitute the capacity leased from of M/s. Helleninc Imperial Airways by other aircraft.

Since, M/s. Hellenic Imperial Airways and their Indian representatives M/s. BKP Enterprise could not obtain permission of GACA to operate Haj flights, Air India at the last minute had to make alternate arrangement as the operations had to start from 17th September, 2012. Air India approached Jet Airways to operate the flights at the same terms and conditions and rates as agreed between Air India and M/s Hellenic Imperial Airways. Jet Airways agreed to operate Haj Flights on behalf of Air India from Gaya. Jet Airways completed Phase-I operations smoothly which went on till 6th November, 2012.

For seamless operations of Phase-II from Medina to Gaya, Air India entered into another agreement on 3rd November, 2012 with M/s Orbest Airlines incorporated in Spain to carry the Haj pilgrims from Medina to Gaya at the same terms and conditions and rates as agreed between Air India and M/s Jet Airways.

Jet Airways thus operated Haj flights in the Phase-I of the Haj operations in the year 2012 and Orbest Airlines operated Haj 2012 Phase-II flights from/to Gaya.

(d) An amount of USD 3,435,419/- was due to Orbest Airlines towards fare. A payment of USD 2,275,000/- was made after deducting the amount of expenses of USD 937,882/- incurred by Air India on behalf of Orbest Airlines. The amount of USD 222,537/- was outstanding with Air India of Orbest Airlines for Haj 2012 operations. However, Orbest Airlines went into liquidation. As per legal advice, Air India is contractually bound to pay only to Orbest Airlines which has gone into liquidation and the outstanding amount can only be paid to liquidators or to the new Board of Directors of Orbest Airlines.

#### **Revival of unserved/underserved airports**

962. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made under UDAN scheme to revive unserved and underserved airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of flights routed under UDAN scheme have been subsidised so far, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Details of the unserved and underserved airports revived under RCS-UDAN are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the RCS flights commenced are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of unserved/underserved RCS Airports started till  
22.11.2019 under RCS-UDAN*

Sl. No.	State	Airport	Date of Operationalisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (Underserved)	27-04-2017
2.	Assam	Jorhat (Underserved)	1-08-2018
3.		Lilabari (Underserved)	15-01-2019
4.		Tezpur (Underserved)	26-04-2018
5.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	14-06-2018
6.	Daman and Diu	Diu (Underserved)	24-02-2018
7.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar (Underserved)	1-05-2018
8.		Jamnagar (Underserved)	17-02-2018
9.		Kandla	1-07-2017
10.		Mundra	17-02-2018
11.		Porbandar (Underserved)	10-07-2017
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	27-04-2017
13.		Kullu	13-05-2019
14.	Karnataka	Belgaum (Underserved)	1-05-2019
15.		Hubli (Underserved)	14-05-2018
16.		Mysore	2-09-2017
17.		Vidyanagar	21-09-2017
18.		Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)	22-11-2019
19.	Kerala	Kannur	25-01-2019
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior (Underserved)	31-05-2017
21.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	23-12-2017

1	2	3	4
22.		Kolhapur	8-04-2018
23.		Nanded	27-04-2017
24.		Ozar (Nasik)	23-12-2017
25.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Underserved)	26-04-2018
26.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	22-09-2018
27.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (Underserved)	16-08-2017
28.	Punjab	Adampur	1-05-2018
29.		Bhatinda	27-04-2017
30.		Ludhiana	2-09-2017
31.		Pathankot	5-04-2018
32.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	26-09-2017
33.		Jaisalmer	29-10-2017
34.		Kishangarh	8-10-2018
35.	Sikkim	Pakyong	4-10-2018
36.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	25-03-2018
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (Underserved)	8-12-2017
38.		Allahabad (Underserved)	14-06-2018
39.		Kanpur (Chakeri)	3-07-2018
40.		Hindon	11-10-2019
41.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar (Underserved)	4-01-2019
42.		Pithoragarh	17-01-2019
43.	West Bengal	Durgapur (Underserved)	25-06-2019

**Statement-II***Details of RCS routes started under RCS-UDAN 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0***RCS-UDAN 1.0**

Sl. No	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)	Commencement Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	27-04-2017
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	27-04-2017
3.	Shimla (H.P.)	Delhi	27-04-2017
4.	Delhi	Shimla (H.P.)	27-04-2017
5.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	27-04-2017
6.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	27-04-2017
7.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	27-04-2017
8.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	27-04-2017
9.	Gwalior (M.P.)	Delhi	31-05-2017
10.	Gwalior (M.P.)	Indore (M.P.)	31-05-2017
11.	Indore (M.P.)	Gwalior (M.P.)	31-05-2017
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	10-07-2017
13.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)	10-07-2017
14.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	10-07-2017
15.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Puducherry	16-08-2017
16.	Puducherry	Hyderabad (Telangana)	16-08-2017
17.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	02-09-2017
18.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	02-09-2017
19.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)	20-09-2017
20.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	20-09-2017
21.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	21-09-2017

1	2	3	4
22. Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		21-09-2017
23. Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi		26-09-2017
24. Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)		26-09-2017
25. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)		29-10-2017
26. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)		29-10-2017
27. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)		16-11-2017
28. Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		16-11-2017
29. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)		16-11-2017
30. Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		16-11-2017
31. Agra (U.P.)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)		08-12-2017
32. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (U.P.)		08-12-2017
33. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)		17-02-2018
34. Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		17-02-2018
35. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)		17-02-2018
36. Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		17-02-2018
37. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu		24-02-2018
38. Diu	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		24-02-2018
39. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)		01-03-2018
40. Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)		01-03-2018
41. Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)		01-03-2018
42. Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)		01-03-2018
43. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)		25-03-2018
44. Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		25-03-2018
45. Delhi	Pathankot (Punjab)		05-04-2018
46. Pathankot (Punjab)	Delhi		05-04-2018

1	2	3	4
47. Adampur (Punjab)	Delhi		01-05-2018
48. Delhi	Adampur (Punjab)		01-05-2018
49. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)		01-05-2018
50. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		01-05-2018
51. Delhi	Kanpur (U.P.)		03-07-2018
52. Kanpur (U.P.)	Delhi		03-07-2018
53. Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)		04-01-2019
54. Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)		04-01-2019
<b>RCS-UDAN 2.0</b>			
1. Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)		27-03-2018
2. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Bikaner (Rajasthan)		27-03-2018
3. Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu (J&K)		05-04-2018
4. Jammu (J&K)	Bhatinda (Punjab)		05-04-2018
5. Kolkata (W.B.)	Tezpur (Assam)		26-04-2018
6. Tezpur (Assam)	Kolkata (W.B.)		26-04-2018
7. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)		14-05-2018
8. Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		14-05-2018
9. Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		14-05-2018
10. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)		14-05-2018
11. Allahabad (U.P.)	Lucknow		14-06-2018
12. Lucknow (U.P.)	Allahabad (U.P.)		14-06-2018
13. Allahabad (U.P.)	Patna (Bihar)		14-06-2018
14. Patna (Bihar)	Allahabad (U.P.)		14-06-2018
15. Delhi	Ozar (Maharashtra)		15-06-2018
16. Ozar (Maharashtra)	Delhi		15-06-2018

1	2	3	4
17. Allahabad (U.P.)	Indore (M.P.)		16-06-2018
18. Indore (M.P.)	Allahabad (U.P.)		16-06-2018
19. Allahabad (U.P.)	Nagpur (Maharashtra)		16-06-2018
20. Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (U.P.)		16-06-2018
21. Hubli (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)		28-06-2018
22. Cochin (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)		28-06-2018
23. Goa	Hubli (Karnataka)		28-06-2018
24. Hubli (Karnataka)	Goa		28-06-2018
25. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Hubli (Karnataka)		01-07-2018
26. Hubli (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		01-07-2018
27. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)		01-07-2018
28. Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		01-07-2018
29. Jorhat (Assam)	Kolkata (W.B.)		01-08-2018
30. Kolkata (W.B.)	Jorhat (Assam)		01-08-2018
31. Pakyong (Sikkim)	Kolkata (W.B.)		04-10-2018
32. Kolkata (W.B.)	Pakyong (Sikkim)		04-10-2018
33. Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Delhi		08-10-2018
34. Delhi	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)		08-10-2018
35. Guwahati (Assam)	Pakyong (Sikkim)		28-10-2018
36. Pakyong (Sikkim)	Guwahati (Assam)		28-10-2018
37. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)		31-10-2018
38. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		31-10-2018
39. Allahabad (U.P.)	Bangalore (Karnataka)		15-11-2018
40. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Allahabad (U.P.)		15-11-2018
41. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Surat (Gujarat)		30-11-2018



1	2	3	4
42. Surat (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	30-11-2018	
43. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	09-12-2018	
44. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	09-12-2018	
45. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	09-12-2018	
46. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	09-12-2018	
47. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Porbandar (Gujarat)	19-12-2018	
48. Porbandar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad	19-12-2018	
49. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	19-12-2018	
50. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahemdabad (Gujarat)	19-12-2018	
51. Kolkata (W.B.)	Lilabari (Assam)	15-01-2019	
52. Lilabari (Assam)	Kolkata (W.B.)	15-01-2019	
53. Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	17-01-2019	
54. Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	17-01-2019	
55. Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	17-01-2019	
56. Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	17-01-2019	
57. Kannur (Kerala)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	25-01-2019	
58. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	25-01-2019	
59. Kannur (Kerala)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	25-01-2019	
60. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kannur (Kerala)	25-01-2019	
61. Kannur (Kerala)	Goa	25-01-2019	
62. Goa	Kannur (Kerala)	25-01-2019	
63. Kannur (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	25-01-2019	
64. Hubli (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	25-01-2019	
65. Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Hubli (Karnataka)	25-01-2019	
66. Hubli (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	25-01-2019	

1	2	3	4
67. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nasik (Maharashtra)		01-02-2019
68. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		01-02-2019
69. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)		01-02-2019
70. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		01-02-2019
71. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)		13-02-2019
72. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		13-02-2019
73. Chandigarh (UT)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)		11-03-2019
74. Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)		11-03-2019
75. Kannur (Kerala)	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)		31-03-2019
76. Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)		31-03- 2019
77. Cochin (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)		31-03-2019
78. Kannur (Kerala)	Cochin (Kerala)		31-03- 2019
79. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (U.P.)		20-04-2019
80. Allahabad (U.P.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		20-04-2019
81. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		12-05-2019
82. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)		12-05-2019
83. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)		12-05-2019
84. Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)		12-05-2019
85. Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)		13-05-2019
86. Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)		13-05-2019
87. Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)		14-05-2019
88. Dharamshala (H.P.)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)		14-05-2019
89. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)		15-05-2019
90. Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		15-05-2019
91. Kolkata (W.B.)	Allahabad (U.P.)		28-06-2019

1	2	3	4
92. Allahabad (U.P.)	Kolkata (W.B.)		28-06-2019
93. Allahabad (U.P.)	Raipur (C.G.)		28-06-2019
94. Raipur(CG)	Allahabad (U.P.)		28-06-2019
95. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)		01-09-2019
96. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		01-09-2019
97. Hindon (U.P.)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)		11-10-2019
98. Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Hindon (U.P.)		11-10-2019
99. Hindon (U.P.)	Hubli (Karnataka)		06-11-2019
100. Hubli (Karnataka)	Hindon (U.P.)		06-11-2019
101. Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		18-11-2019
102. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)		18-11-2019

**RCS-UDAN 3.0**

1. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	25-03-2019
2. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	25-03- 2019
3. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	31-03-2019
4. Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	31-03-2019
5. Amritsar (Punjab)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	31-03-2019
6. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Amritsar	31-03-2019
7. Bhopal (M.P.)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	31-03-2019
8. Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Bhopal (M.P.)	31-03-2019
9. Delhi	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	31-03-2019
10. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Delhi	31-03-2019
11. Guwahati (Assam)	Lilabari (Assam)	31- 03-2019
12. Lilabari (Assam)	Guwahati (Assam)	31-03-2019
13. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	31-03-2019

1	2	3	4
14. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	31-03-2019	
15. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (W.B.)	31-03-2019	
16. Kolkata (W.B.)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	31-03-2019	
17. Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	25-04-2019	
18. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	25-04-2019	
19. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	01-05-2019	
20. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	01-05-2019	
21. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Gwalior (M.P.)	01-05-2019	
22. Gwalior (M.P.)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	01-05-2019	
23. Jammu (J&K)	Gwalior (M.P.)	01-05-2019	
24. Gwalior (M.P.)	Jammu (J&K)	01-05-2019	
25. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	15-05-2019	
26. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	15-05-2019	
27. Pune (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	15-05-2019	
28. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Pune (Maharashtra)	15-05-2019	
29. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	05-06-2019	
30. Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	05-06-2019	
31. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Bhubaneswar	05-06-2019	
32. Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	05-06-2019	
33. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (W.B.)	06-06-2019	
34. Kolkata (W.B.)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	06-06-2019	
35. <b>Bangalore (Karnataka)</b>	<b>Mysore (Karnataka)</b>	<b>07-06-2019</b>	
36. <b>Mysore (Karnataka)</b>	<b>Bangalore (Karnataka)</b>	<b>07-06-2019</b>	
37. Gwalior (M.P.)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	20-06-2019	
38. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Gwalior (M.P.)	20-06-2019	

1	2	3	4
39. Kolkata (W.B.)	Gwalior (M.P.)		20-06-2019
40. Gwalior (M.P.)	Kolkata (W.B.)		20-06-2019
41. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)		20-06-2019
42. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		20-06-2019
43. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Durgapur (W.B.)		25-06-2019
44. Durgapur (W.B.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		25-06-2019
45. Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		19-07-2019
46. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)		19-07-2019
47. Mysore (Karnataka)	Goa		19-07-2019
48. Goa	Mysore (Karnataka)		19-07-2019
49. Mysore (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)		19-07-2019
50. Cochin (Kerala)	Mysore (Karnataka)		19-07-2019
51. <b>Kolkata (West Bengal)</b>	<b>Shillong (Meghalaya)</b>		<b>20-07-2019</b>
52. <b>Shillong (Meghalaya)</b>	<b>Kolkata (West Bengal)</b>		<b>20-07-2019</b>
53. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)		01-09-2019
54. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		01-09-2019
55. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)		01-09-2019
56. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		01-09-2019
57. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)		06-09-2019
58. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)		06-09-2019
59. <b>Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)</b>	<b>Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)</b>		<b>15-09-2019</b>
60. <b>Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)</b>	<b>Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)</b>		<b>15-09-2019</b>
61. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)		27-10-2019
62. Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)		27-10-2019

1	2	3	4
63. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)		27-10-2019
64. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		27-10-2019
65. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)		27-10-2019
66. Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)		27-10-2019
67. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Durgapur (W.B.)		27-10-2019
68. Durgapur (W.B.)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		27-10-2019
69. Delhi	Agra (U.P.)		29-10-2019
70. Agra (U.P.)	Delhi		29-10-2019
71. Chandigarh (U.T.)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)		16 -11-2019
72. Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (U.T.)		16-11-2019
73. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) - Karnataka		22-11-2019
74. Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)		22-11-2019
Total routes commenced: 230			

Bold routes denotes: Tourism Routes (10)

Italic routes denotes: DoNER Routes (4)

### **Handing over of Trivandrum international airport**

963. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal pending with Government from the State of Kerala for handing over the operations of Trivandrum international airport;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken its final decision on the proposed privatisation of the airport;

(c) why there is such an unfortunate approach from the Centre when a State

Government is coming forward to take over the airport which is otherwise decided to be privatised; and

(d) what is Government's take on the criticism that the Ministry is concentrating more on privatisation other than improving the facilities of the State owned infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 had accorded "In-principle" approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India to allow them to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to take over and run the Thiruvananthapuram Airport. Government of Kerala designated entity *i.e.* Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) had participated in the bidding process with the Right of First Refusal (RoFR) with price range parameter of 10%. After opening of financial bids of technically qualified bidders, including KSIDC, the bid quoted by KSIDC was found to be below the 10% price range parameter. Meanwhile, several Writ Petitions have been filed in the High Court of Kerala in this regard and the matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) In order to meet the growing demand for airport infrastructure, the participation of private sector is being encouraged so that AAI will not be required to invest in development of these airports. The funds generated from the revenues received from the concessionaires will be utilised for further development of other AAI airports. These projects will bring efficiency in delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism apart from harnessing the needed investments in the public sector.

#### **Rescue package for Air India**

964. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to provide a revised rescue package for Air India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the circumstances which have necessitated for such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. However, in order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This plan focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved. Also, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones as fixed by the Government are regularly being reviewed as appropriate.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Review meeting for revival of Air India**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any review meeting of Air India;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any possibilities found/worked out for revival of ailing Air India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As decided in the meeting taken by Finance Minister on 07.09.2018, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones have been fixed and are being regularly reviewed by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In order to effectively prepare Air India for disinvestment, the Government prepared a plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India. This Plan focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving could be achieved.



**Status of Jagdalpur and Bilaspur airports**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jagdalpur and Bilaspur airports of Chhattisgarh are not still being used for commercial operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan regarding the operations of said airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to improve air connectivity and the infrastructure in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In 1st round of bidding under UDAN, RCS network- 'Raipur - Bilaspur - Ambikapur - Bilaspur - Raipur - Jharsuguda - Raipur - Raigarh - Raipur - Jagdalpur - Vishakhapatnam - Jagdalpur - Raipur' awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) was terminated/cancelled due to non-compliance of SAO Agreement. No valid bid for operation of RCS flights connecting Bilaspur Airport was received in subsequent rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN. However, RCS routes connecting Jagdalpur awarded in UDAN 3.0 are given below:—

Jagdalpur-Hyderabad-Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur-Raipur-Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur-Vishakhapatnam-Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur-Bhubaneswar-Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur-Hyderabad-Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur Airport owned by the State Government of Chhattisgarh is being upgraded for operation of RCS Flights with the Aircraft *i.e.* ATR-72 type mentioned in the bid by the SAO. Commencement of RCS flights depends on the readiness of the Jagdalpur airport.

Further, Regional Connectivity Scheme is a market driven scheme. Under the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scheme, airlines assess demand and nature of supply required on particular route and based on their analysis participate in the bidding process to be conducted from time to time for operations under UDAN, including in Chhattisgarh.

#### **Air services from Chakulia airport**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport at Chakulia, 70 kilometers from Jamshedpur is non-operational; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to make it operational again?

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

(b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to unserved and under-served airports in the country. The Scheme is 'demand driven'. Chakulia airport (Jharkhand) has been included in the list of under-served airports under RCS. However, no bid has yet been received to operationalise Chakulia Airport under RCS. Further, the State Government has taken steps and formed a Joint Venture with Airports Authority of India to develop Dhalbhumgarh Airport which is located at a distance of 20 Kilometer from Chakulia.

#### **Delayed flights of Air India**

†968. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights of Air India delayed by one hour or more than that in 2018-19;

(b) the financial burden caused on Air India due to this;

(c) the root cause of these delays; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) About 9800 flights of Air India were delayed by one hour or more in 2018-19.

(b) The total expenses incurred by Air India Limited in FY 2018-19 on account of catering, hotel expenses, denied boarding compensation to passenger on delayed/cancelled flights were about ₹102 crore.

(c) Some of the major reasons for the delays to Air India flights include:-

- (i) Engineering related issues,
- (ii) Crew related issues,
- (iii) Ground Handling issues,
- (iv) Air Traffic Control delays, and
- (v) Air India being a network carrier operating on Hub and Spoke pattern, some of the flights are delayed to connect passengers with the international flights.

(d) In order to alleviate delays, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 05 of 2017 titled "Procedure to be followed to mitigate flight delays" in order to ensure enforcement of the flight schedules.

#### **Employees/officers employed in Air India**

†969. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees/officers employed in Air India;
- (b) how many employees/officers, out of them, are below and above the age of forty respectively; and
- (c) how many employees/officers, out of them, have been working on temporary and contractual basis for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As on 01.11.2019 total staff strength of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Air India along with the details of employees/officers above/below the age of forty is as under:-

	Total	Below 40 years	40 years and above
Permanent	9428	1657	7771
Contractual	4201	3969	232

Out of the above mentioned contractual employees, 1551 employees/officers have been engaged on contractual basis during the last three years.

**Air service from smaller cities**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a decision to commence air services from small cities of the country under UDAN scheme in public interest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a timeline to commence aviation services with effect from the month of June from Darbhanga, Purnea and Bhagalpur was fixed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not commencing aviation services till date and by when the services are proposed to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. In the 2nd round of bidding under RCS - UDAN, Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency, awarded the following network to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) for starting air services from Darbhanga in Bihar:-

1. Mumbai - Darbhanga - Mumbai
2. Delhi - Darbhanga - Delhi
3. Bangalore - Darbhanga - Bangalore

The RCS operations from Darbhanga can be commenced once the runway is

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

strengthened to required capacity for operations of aircraft (B-737) as submitted in the bid by the SAO. AAI has taken up the works for strengthening of the runway and construction of terminal building. No airline has submitted any bid to operate RCS-UDAN flights connecting Bhagalpur airport under RCS-UDAN. Purnea is a Defence airport which is under repair, hence not available for bidding under RCS-UDAN currently.

### **Replacement of Neo engines in aircrafts**

971. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the malfunctioning of neo engines made by Pratt and Whitney (PW) in aircrafts operated by Indian carriers;

(b) whether it is a fact that DGCA has given notice to Indigo airlines for replacement of neo engines in aircrafts operated by the airlines; and

(c) the steps taken by DGCA to ensure safety of travellers following many air crashes in different parts of the world due to malfunctioning of engines of flawed design and software used by aircraft manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Incidents involving Airbus A320 Neo aircraft fitted with Pratt and Whitney (P&W) 1100G Engine operated by Indian operators have been reported to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). In light of recent cases of inflight shutdown in Indigo fleet, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed the airline to replace all unmodified engines with modified engines by 31st Jan, 2020.

(c) Technical snags/glitches are likely to occur during normal course of operation of the aircraft which are corrected as per manufacturer's guidance. Since induction, cases of engine related repetitive defects have been reported on Airbus A320 Neo aircraft fitted with PW1100G engines. DGCA has been in constant dialogue with the manufacturer of the engine for resolutions of these defects. While most of the initial defects experienced have been adequately addressed by the manufacturer, the current issues relating to Main Gear Box and Low Pressure Turbine (LPT) failures

are being addressed by providing suitable mitigation actions. Keeping safety of travellers in mind, DGCA is constantly monitoring the performance of these engines and is taking immediate action to ensure compliance of the resolutions provided by the manufacturer/regulator. Further, after accident of B-737 Max aircraft operated by Lion Air in October, 2018, followed by crash of B737 Max aircraft of Ethiopian Airline in March 2019, keeping safety of travellers in mind, DGCA grounded the entire B-737 Max aircraft of the two Indian airlines. Further, DGCA prevented B737 Max flights of other operators over/in Indian airspace. Currently, all Max aircraft have been grounded worldwide.

#### **Separate corridor for flying drones**

972. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has suggested establishing a corridor for flying drones as well as setting up a separate directorate for licensing and authorising of unmanned aircraft system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also proposed constructing droneports to facilitate take off and landing of drones and a stricter regulatory framework, including features for protecting personal data by design; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Government had constituted a Drone Taskforce in April, 2018 for formulating a roadmap with implementable recommendations for Central Government, State Government, Industry and Research Institutions to leverage the drone technology. In its report, submitted in March 2019, the Taskforce made recommendations about Drone Corridor and Droneports.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation has initiated a proposal for creation of Drone Directorate in DGCA and has requested Airports Authority of India (AAI) to create a Drone Department for the drone ecosystem development.

The entire gamut of regulations on drones is implemented through a Digital

Sky platform. A preliminary version of Digital Sky platform has been launched. The data captured through the online platform is stored in a secure manner.

**Domestic manufacturing of aircraft**

973. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a blueprint for the domestic manufacturing of aircraft and also looking at aircraft financing from within the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is emphasising on carrying out maintenance, repair and overhaul work domestically; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps to encourage development of manufacturing of aircraft and associated equipment and components and aircraft financing and leasing activities in India. These *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has produced over 80 AVRO (HS-748) aircraft with a seating capacity of 36 passengers for commuter operations. More recently, it has taken up manufacturing of 19-seater Dornier-228 aircraft for regional air connectivity. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has also developed experimental version of SARAS, which is a multi-role 14-seater civilian aircraft.
- (ii) A Committee has been constituted for creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the development of Regional Transport Aircraft and simultaneously, a Committee of Experts has also been constituted on the creation of ecosystem for manufacturing of aircraft, helicopters and associated equipment for the civil aviation sector in India.
- (iii) Recognising the criticality and untapped business potential in India, a

Working Group on "Developing Avenues for Aircraft Financing and Leasing Activities in India" was constituted by Ministry of Civil Aviation in May, 2018. The Report of the Working Group was released during the Global Aviation Summit held at Mumbai on 15.01.2019. Based on its recommendations, a number of measures have already been announced through the Union Budget 2019-20 in July, 2019.

(c) and (d) A number of policy, regulatory and tax-related initiatives for the development and growth of Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) in India have been implemented under the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. The Union Budget 2019-20 has also placed emphasis on India's engineering advantage and creation of a congenial atmosphere for broad-based growth of this vital aviation sub-sector.

#### **Operating expenses of Air India**

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

(a) whether Government has taken note that Air India is suffering from heavy increase in the operating expenses for the past few years which is leading to frequent cancellation of air India flights to different destinations;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to control such expenses in future to make the Air India reliable operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The total operating expenses of Air India Limited have been gradually increasing over the past few years as detailed below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Operating Expenses
2018-19	30194.06
2017-18	24661.77
2016-17	22048.68

The reasons for the increase in operating expenses over the past few years are *inter-alia*:



- (i) increase in Operations
- (ii) increase in Fuel rates
- (iii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers
- (iv) High airport user charges
- (v) Adverse impact of Exchange rate variation

(c) The Government had approved a Plan for enhancing the operational efficiency of Air India which includes measures for cost saving, increasing revenue and a comprehensive financial package.

#### **Installation of body scanners at airports**

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

- (a) whether the airports have been directed to install body scanners in place of Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs) and Hand-Held Metal Detectors (HHMDs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any priority has been fixed for highly sensitive and sensitive airports in the country for the purpose; and
- (d) what special arrangements have been put in place at these airports to scan the passengers pending installation of body scanners till March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has issued an Aviation Security (AVSEC) Circular dated 08.04.2019 according to which, body scanners shall be installed at all airports at Pre-embarkation security check points in a phased manner, replacing all Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs) but not hand held scanners.

(c) and (d) BCAS has fixed timeline effective from 08.04.2019 as one year for implementation of Body Scanner System at hypersensitive and sensitive airports and two years for other airports. The existing methods of passenger screening through DFMD, Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD) and pat down (localised as well as full body) will continue to be used till the implementation of the Full Body Scanning Systems (FBSS).

**International airport at Ayodhya**

976. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Ministry to construct/start an international airport at Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh) for pilgrims from around the world to visit the holy site and offer prayers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) State Government has initiated discussions with Government of India for development of Airport at Ayodhya. At present, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is in receipt of a proposal from State Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) indicating that the State Government will develop the existing airstrip through State Construction and Designed Services (UP Jal Board) under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN.

**'DigiYatra' scheme**

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

(a) whether Government has initiated the rollout of the DigiYatra scheme recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main aims and objectives of this scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme will enable the air travellers for seamless travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) DigiYatra is an initiative of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for providing seamless and hassle-free passenger experience at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. Passengers are to enroll themselves in this programme for a seamless travel experience. Identification and validation of his/her ticket is to be done by a biometric system. Option of manual procedure is also envisaged in this programme. DigiYatra aims to simplify the passenger processes at various check points in the airport right from the terminal entry gate, check-in/bag drop, security check and boarding gates.

**Modernisation of Thoothukudi airport**

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

- (a) whether Government has started the work relating to modernisation and expansion of Thoothukudi airport (Tamil Nadu) after the handing over of required land parcel to Government by District Administration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu has handed over 600.97 acres of land to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for development of Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) Airport. AAI has awarded the work of Airport expansion including runway extension with Blast pad, Runway End Safety Area (RESA), Taxiway, Apron, Ground Support Equipment area, Isolation bay and associated works on 22.08.2019.

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

**Safety audit**

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

- (a) whether DGCA directed IndiGo to replace Pratt and Whitney (PW) engines of A320 neoplanes in view of frequent snags occurring in the engines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many engines are at present used for flying in IndiGo and how many aircraft would be affected;
- (d) whether such malfunctions were found in any other airlines operating in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any special safety audit done for the safety of passengers; and
- (g) the details of steps taken for the safety and airworthiness of aircraft operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In light of the recent cases of inflight shutdown in IndiGo fleet, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed the airline to replace all unmodified engines with modified engines by 31st Jan, 2020. Further, the airline has been asked to operate only those aircraft which have at least one modified engine installed.

The details of replacement of modified engines is given below:—

	Affected	Replaced	Remaining
M/s IndiGo Airlines	196	86	110

(c) At present, M/s IndiGo has a fleet of 247 aircraft with a total of 494 engines. Out of these 297 aircraft, 98 (A320-91, A321-07) aircraft are affected A320 Neo aircraft fitted with PW 1100G engines.

(d) and (e) M/s GoAir, which is also operating A320 aircraft fitted with PW 1100G engines, has not experienced any malfunction similar to those experienced on A320 NEO of IndiGo airlines. Based on the manufacturer recommendations, and to - address engine issues, the engines of GoAir are also being modified. Further, as a preventive measure, GoAir has also been directed to operate only those aircraft which have at least one modified engine installed.

(f) and (g) The Government has laid down Aircraft Rules, 1937 and Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) for the safety of airline operations in the country. DGCA ensures that the airlines before commencing operations adhere to these regulations.

Further, DGCA carries out regular surveillance/spot checks of the maintenance organisations/air operators at regular intervals for monitoring that the aircraft are maintained as per manufacturers' instructions and snags rectified before the aircraft is released for service. In case of violations, enforcement action is taken against the organisation/personnel responsible for the lapse. Based on incidents/accidents, DGCA at times also conducts special safety audits to verify that the operators/organisation continue to adhere to regulations for safety of aircraft operations and passengers.

#### **Expenditure by Ministry**

980. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first six months of the current fiscal, the Ministry has spent only 25 per cent of the ₹4500 crore allocated in the Budget;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount spent in capital expenditure and revenue expenditure in the first six months of the current fiscal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry's expenditure includes among others the establishment expenditure, Grants-in-aid, subsidies etc. The expenditure on establishment is time-bound however for Grants-in-aid/subsidies, it depends upon submission of bills, utilisation certificates etc. Mostly, expenditure is incurred by the concerned organisations and funds are released to them on reimbursement basis. The payments are made after due diligence and thorough scrutiny of bills. Thus in many cases expenditure has been incurred by the organisations but could not be reflected in the expenditure of the Ministry.

(c) The amount spent in the first six months of the current fiscal (*i.e.* from April-19 to Sep., 19) is as under:—

(i) Capital Expenditure - ₹1.15 crore.

(ii) Revenue Expenditure - ₹ 1138.47 crore.

#### **Air Cargo Policy**

981. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's first air cargo policy will be unveiled at the two day Global Aviation Summit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite registering a double digit growth for nearly four years in a row, India has remained without a specific policy on air cargo;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aviation vision for 2040 would address all the issues so that India will have sustainable growth in the sector at all times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The National Air Cargo Policy Outline, 2019 has already been released at the Global Aviation Summit held at Mumbai on 15.01.2019.

(b) No, Sir. A comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) was launched in 2016, which, *inter alia*, sets out the policy and measures for the promotion of both domestic and international air cargo and express delivery services. The Policy highlighted that growth of air cargo was a key objective of the Government, given its importance from 'Make in India', e-Commerce and exports perspectives.

(c) and (d) A comprehensive Vision 2040 document was also launched at the aforesaid Global Aviation Summit. The document covers the growth potential in various aviation sub-sectors in India including, *inter alia*, airlines, airports, air cargo, maintenance, repair and overhaul services, ground handling, aviation security, aviation safety, human resource development, general aviation, aeronautical manufacturing, and air navigation system.

#### **Baggage screening charges at Delhi Airport**

982. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Airport to levy baggage screening charges from 1st February, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has allowed Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) to levy an x-ray baggage charge, ranging from ₹110 to ₹ 880 per aircraft flying on domestic routes and from USD 149.33 to USD 209.55 on international flights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) is entitled to levy baggage screening charges w.e.f. 01.02.2019 as a part of their Base Airport Charges (BAC) under provisions of State Support Agreement (SSA) Schedule 8 made applicable *vide* Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA)

Order dated 10.01.2019. However, there is no provision to levy User Development Fee (UDF) under Base Airport Charges (BAC) allowed to DIAL.

### **Debt of Air India**

983. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to exit the Air India completely and invite bids for a 100 per cent stake sale;

(b) whether the prospective investor is expected to also take over the large size of Air India's debt and the severance package to be paid to the airline's employees, the details thereof;

(c) how many people are currently employed by Air India;

(d) what will happen to their employment once the sale takes place;

(e) whether the benefits and service conditions will change for them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) The preparation of Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India is in process. The bid document for strategic disinvestment of Air India would also include the matters related to treatment of debt of Air India and its employees' matters, the contours of which will be decided by Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM).

As on 01.11.2019 total staff strength of Air India is as under:-

Permanent - 9428

Contractual - 4201

### **Route under UDAN-3 in Kerala**

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

(a) the number of airlines which have shown interest to fly under UDAN-3 in Kerala; and

(b) the new routes added in UDAN-3 in order to provide air connectivity to tourist spots within States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Alliance Air and IndiGo are two Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) who have participated and received the awards under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 3.0. Cochin-Mysore-Cochin routes have been awarded to SAO under RCS - UDAN version 3.0. Calicut-Delhi-Calicut routes have been awarded to SAO under Tourism Regional Connectivity Scheme (TRCS). Further, under 3rd round of RCS - UDAN, 46 Tourism routes across the country have also been awarded on request of the Ministry of Tourism.

#### **Employees' related issues in disinvestment of Air India**

985. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on the final contours for the proposed disinvestment of loss-making Air India;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any clarity on various issues including payment of salary, arrears and pensions to its serving employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has now, *inter alia*, approved the re-initiation of process of strategic disinvestment of Air India & its Subsidiaries with 100 per cent sale of Government of India stake in Air India along with Air India Express and Air India's stake in AISATS.

AISAM, while finalising the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India, would consider issues related to serving employees of Air India.

#### **Pending requests for new Greenfield airports**

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether a large number of requests for construction of new Greenfield airports in the country are pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the State-wise current status, the criteria adopted and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to construct airports in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Complete proposals received by the Government, under Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008 for setting up of Greenfield airports, are examined as per the laid down guidelines and procedures. So far Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Hollongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong and Gulbarga airport project have already been operationalised and trial landing been done at Sindhudurg Airport. The details of other airports are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP), *i.e.* the project proponent for setting up of a new Greenfield Airport at Kushinagar on 21.09.2010 and Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar on 08.05.2018. Airports Authority of India (AAI) took over the Kushinagar Airport on 05.03.2019 for operationalisation and development work. In case of Noida International Greenfield Airport, GoUP appointed Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) as the implementing agency for the project. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, subsequent to grant of 'in principle' approval to an airport project, all responsibilities regarding execution of the project lie with the project proponent, *i.e.* GoUP in the case of Jewar Airport Project.

**Statement-I***The details of pending requests for new greenfield airports*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Date of Receipt of proposal	Name of the Promoters	Current Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Sindhudurg Airport, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) (State Government of Maharashtra)	GoI granted in principle approval to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), a State Government of Maharashtra entity for setting up of a Greenfield domestic airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra on 29th September, 2008. A SPV, namely IRB Sindhudurg Pvt. Ltd. (ISAPL) was created for the project development and operations. Trial landing has been done in September, 2018.
2	Mopa Airport, Goa	State Government of Goa	Government of India (GoI) granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Goa for setting up of Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in March, 2000. State Government has completed tendering process and airport has been awarded to the successful bidder M/s GMR Airport Holdings Limited. The concessionaire has initiated the project implementation process. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Government of India and M/s. GMR Goa International Airport

			Limited (GGIAL) on 31st March, 2017. The construction work has been stopped w.e.f. 19th January, 2019 due to ' <i>status-quo</i> ' order of Hon'ble SC dated 18.01.2019.
3	Navi Mumbai International airport, Maharashtra	City & Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	GoI granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra (GoM) for setting up of Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on 6th July, 2007. City and Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) is the nodal agency for the project and has completed the tendering process in February, 2017 where MIAL emerged as the successful bidder. After approval of the State Cabinet on 24th October, 2017, Letter of Award has been issued by CIDCO to MIAL on 25th Oct., 2017. The Concession Agreement was signed with Navi Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (NMIAL) on 8th January, 2018. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed at Navi Mumbai between Government of India and M/s. Navi Mumbai International Airport Private Limited on 11th April, 2018. GoI granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of domestic Greenfield airport at Bijapur on 25th June, 2008. GoK is developing the airport through its own resources. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has agreed to provide technical assistance for supervision of works, without any charges for development of Airport Project.
4.	Bijapur Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	

1	2	3	4
5.	Hassan Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to GoK for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Hassan on 25th June, 2008. State Government has proposed to develop a "No Frill" Greenfield domestic passenger airport for day VFR operations at Hassan initially, and then expand/upgrade based on the demand and requirement. RITES have been commissioned for Technical Consultancy services including third party inspection during construction.
6.	Shimoga Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	Government of India granted 'in-principle' approval to GoK on 25th June, 2008. It is now proposed to develop a "No Frill" airport on PPP basis along with the provision of airline services by the selected Private Partner.
7.	Datia Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited	GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dabra/ Datia, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh on 11th December, 2008. After grant of 'in-principle' approval, there is litigation issues involved regarding land acquisition for the project. The matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Steering Committee, in its 20th meeting held on 05.05.2015, has put the 'in-principle' approval of the project in abeyance till the land issues are fully resolved and the land is available to move ahead with the project.

8.	Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar on 21st September, 2010. Airports Authority of India (AAI) took over the airport on 05.03.2019 for operationalisation.
9.	Karaikal in Puducherry	Karaikal Airport Private Limited.	GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of Greenfield International airport at Karaikal region in Puducherry on 24th February, 2011. There are land issues.
10.	Dholera Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board	Dholera International Airport Company Ltd. (DIACL)	GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to Dholera International Airport Company Ltd. (DIACL) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at the site near Navagam Village under 'public use' <i>vide</i> certificate dated 27.01.2016.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU signed between AAI and Government of Gujarat (GoG) for development of Dholera Airport.</li> </ul>
11.	Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL) formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL)	GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Dagadarthi near Nellore <i>vide</i> certificate dated 07.10.2016.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoAP issued orders dated 15.09.2017, awarding the work to M/s SCL Turbo Consortium Ltd. In pursuance of the Govt. orders, BIACL issued Letter of Award (LoA) to the selected developer on 22nd September, 2017. The letter of award was provided to the bidder during September, 2017 and an SPV was formed by the developer for the project as "Nellore International Airport Limited" (NIAL).</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4
12.	Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL) formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Concession Agreement with NIAL was signed in June 2018.</li> <li>• Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India granted 'in-principle' approval to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) now Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL) for setting up of Bhogapuram International Greenfield Airport for public use in Vizianagaram District, near Visakhapatnam on 07.10.2016.</li> <li>• Three bidders namely (i) DoIT Smart Infrastructure India Pvt. Ltd., (ii) GMR Airports Limited and (iii) GVK Airports Holdings Limited submitted their bids for the proposed Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram. M/s. GMR Airports Limited quoted the highest per passenger bid and was the winning bidder.</li> <li>• The State Government of Andhra Pradesh who is the project proponent for this greenfield airport has informed that they have not awarded the project yet.</li> <li>• The timeline for construction of an airport project depends upon several factors like land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, selection of the developer, financial closure, etc. by the implementing agency <i>i.e.</i> APADCL in case of Bhogapuram Greenfield Airport.</li> </ul>

13. Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL) formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL)	<p>GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Orvakal Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh <i>vide</i> certificate dated 07.10.2016. Construction work commenced on 21.06.2017. The airport terminal was inaugurated in January, 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with AAI for provision of CNS/ATM services on 9th August, 2018.</li> </ul>
14. Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat	Government of Gujarat	<p>GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Gujarat for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat <i>vide</i> certificate dated 09.10.2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU for development of Greenfield Airport at Hirasar between Government of Gujarat and AAI was signed on 07.01.2019. AAI has undertaken works for construction of Runway, Taxiway, Apron, PTT including Earthwork at an estimated cost of ₹797 crore and construction of Passenger Terminal Building, control tower and other ancillary Infrastructure at an estimated cost of ₹ 417 crore</li> </ul>
15. Noida International Airport, Jewar, Uttar Pradesh	Government of Uttar Pradesh	<p>GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Noida International Greenfield Airport <i>vide</i> certificate dated 08.05.2018. Noida International Airport Limited (NIAL) has been authorised for development of Noida International Greenfield Airport, Jewar, Uttar Pradesh. A Project Monitoring and</p>

1	2	3	4
16.	Hollongi, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Airports Authority of India	<p>Implementation Committee (PMIC) has been constituted <i>in lieu</i> of the present State Level Coordination committee in order to expedite the implementation of Noida International Airport on 27.3.2018 and 26.10.2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global E-Tender for Selection of Concessionaire has been floated by NIAL on 30.05.2019. Pre-bid Conference of bidders has been conducted on 15th July, 2019. 17 bid purchased (domestic as well as international companies). Last date of bid submission was 30th October, 2019. Four bids received for selection of concessionaire for Jewar Airport on 06.11.2019.</li> </ul> <p>GoI granted 'site clearance' and 'in-principle' approval for setting up of Domestic Greenfield Airport at Hollongi, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh on 18.01.2019.</p>



**Status of Air India after privatisation**

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

(a) what steps is the Ministry taking to protect the interests of the over 20,000 employees of Air India during the proposed privatisation of the airline;

(b) what are the total arrears in salaries and pensions of Air India employees at present; and

(c) what will happen to the concept of national air carrier; if Air India is privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has approved the re-initiation of the strategic disinvestment of Air India and its subsidiaries. While finalising the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India, the AISAM would consider the matters related to the existing employees of Air India.

(b) The salary of Air India employees has been paid upto October, 2019. A provision of ₹ 1331.91 crore has been made in the accounts of the company as on 31.03.2019 for pending payment towards implementation of Justice Dharamadhikari (JDC) recommendations for implementing the revised basic pay of employees.

(c) The Government is committed to the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India. Any further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government. Air India would have a status at par with other designated carriers of India, post-disinvestment.

**Compulsory breath-analyzer test by DGCA for all staff of various airlines**

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

(a) whether breath analyzer test has been made compulsory by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for all the staff of various airlines and in Airports, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also compulsory for all the pilots, crew members including the Air Traffic Control (ATC), the details thereof; and

(c) how many employees of various airlines including employees posted in airports have failed the test till date, the details thereof and the action taken against them by Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section-5, Series-F, Part-IV has been issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on 16th September, 2019. This CAR prescribes the procedure for breath-analyzer examination of the personnel engaged in Aircraft maintenance, Air traffic control services, Aerodrome operations, Ground handling services for detecting consumption of Alcohol.

As per provisions of this CAR, the personnel covered are Air Traffic Controllers, Flight Dispatchers, Aircraft Maintenance personnel, Aerodrome operation personnel, Fire and rescue personnel, Vehicle drivers (including catering and refuelling vehicles) ground equipment operators and ground handling personnel.

(b) All the Pilots and Cabin Crew are required to undergo Breath-Analyzer test in accordance with CAR Section-5, Series-F Part-III.

Air Traffic Controllers are covered in CAR Section-5, Series-F, Part-IV. 10% Air Traffic Controllers are randomly subjected to breath-analyzer examination on a daily basis.

(c) The details of personnel that have failed the breath-analyzer test is given in the Statement. The actions have been taken as per CAR Section-5, Series-F, Part-IV.

**Statement***Details of personnels failed in the Breath Analyser Test*

Sl. No.	Date on Violation	Category/Designation	Organization	Airport Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	17-09-2019	Customer Service Officer	Indigo	Jaipur
2.	24-09-2019	Cleaner	Indigo	Chennai
3.	04-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Guwahati
4.	07-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Hyderabad
5.	07-10-2019	Sr. ASST. (BSSPL)	BSSPL (BIAL)	Bangalore
6.	07-10-2019	MGR (AOCC)	BIAL	Bangalore
7.	08-10-2019	Customer Service Officer	Indigo	Guwahati
8.	08-10-2019	Handyman	AIATSL	Trichy
9.	09-10-2019	Sr. Ramp Officer	Go Air	Chennai
10.	10-10-2019	TPT Driver	Spicejet	Delhi
11.	14-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Bangalore
12.	18-10-2019	Sr. Airport Electrician	MIAL sub-contractor	Mumbai
13.	21-10-2019	Aerobridge Staff	DIAL	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
14.	22-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Ahmedabad
15.	29-10-2019	ARFF	MIAL	Mumbai
16.	30-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	MAA
17.	30-10-2019	Driver	Indigo	Mumbai
18.	31-10-2019	High lift Operator	Casino air carterers and flight services	Kannur
19.	31-10-2019	Ramp Service Agent	AIATSL	Cochin
20.	01-11-2019	Utility Helper	BWFS	Cochin
21.	01-11-2019	operator	Oberoi flight Services	Delhi
22.	02-11-2019	Driver AGILE	Indigo	Chennai
23.	02-11-2019	Driver (Constable)	CISF	Mumbai
24.	03-11-2019	Driver	Indigo	Ahmedabad
25.	03-11-2019	Cargo Loader	Global Airport and Ground Services	Cochin
26.	04-11-2019	Ramp Driver	AISAT	Bangalore
27.	04-11-2019	Driver	RCDL	Mumbai
28.	06-11-2019	Driver	Spicejet	Pune

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29.	07-11-2019	Technician	AMA Pvt. Ltd.	Kannur
30.	07-11-2019	Driver AGILE	Indigo	Kolkata
31.	10-11-2019	Ramp Officer	BWFS	Mumbai
32.	10-11-2019	Operator	GGI	Bangalore
33.	11-11-2019	Aerobridge Operator	M/s Delite System Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
34.	12-11-2019	Cleaner	Kalki Electricals	Bangalore
35.	13-11-2019	Driver SG-1	CIAL Cargo	Cochin
36.	13-11-2019	Utility Hand	BWFS	Mumbai
37.	14-11-2019	Driver	Go Ground	Mumbai
38.	14-11-2019	Security Staff	Indigo	Delhi
39.	15-11-2019	Operator	BWFS	Delhi
40.	15-11-2019	Driver	BWFS	Mumbai
41.	16-11-2019	Driver	Indigo	Guwahati
42.	16-11-2019	Equipment Operator	GGI	Bangalore
43.	16-11-2019	Driver	DC Gupta	Mumbai
44.	17-11-2019	Team leader Opr.	Skygourmet Catering Pvt. Ltd,	Delhi
45.	19-11-2019	Driver	Indigo	Ahmedabad

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**New airports under NABH scheme**

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

(a) whether the regulatory revamp for Greenfield and Brownfield airports under the New Airports for Bharat (NABH) Nirman Scheme has attracted the necessary private investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Greenfield airports that have been completed and the number of new projects that are in pipeline, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the Key Performance Indicators that have been formulated for Greenfield airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Hollongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong and Gulbarga airport projects have already been operationalised and trial landing has been done at Sindhudurg Airport. The State-wise details of new projects that are in pipeline are given in the Statement [*Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 986 Part (a) and (b)*]. In addition to this, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for award of 06 brownfield airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram for operation, management and development through public private partnership. The AAI has issued letter of award to the winning bidder in respect of Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangalore airports.

(d) All the airports have to conform to specified standards/parameter as laid down by Directorate General of Civil Aviation and AAI.

**Running condition of Pakyong airport, Sikkim**

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

- (a) whether Pakyong airport of Sikkim is in operational condition;
- (b) if so, the details of airlines operating; and
- (c) if not, what is the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Pakyong is an operational airport and can handle ATR-72 and Q400 type of aircraft operations under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) conditions. M/s SpiceJet which was operating daily one scheduled flight on Kolkata - Pakyong - Kolkata sector have decided to temporarily suspend its operations w.e.f. 01.06.2019 due to unpredictable weather which results in low visibility at Pakyong. Due to heavy rains in last monsoon, the debris/boulders slid from uphill area towards the basic strip, thus reducing the width of the basic strip to 30 meters, against the requirement of a minimum 40 meters for safe flight operations. Airports Authority of India could not remove this material/boulders to achieve the required safety width due to agitation by local people/villagers at the site.

#### **Helicopter services through UDAN**

991. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government present policy to include helicopter services under the UDAN scheme to boost air services in the country;
- (b) the details of connecting places under helicopter services through UDAN, if policy has been formulated; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and probable period of commence of such services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Helicopter services have been included in the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) for better connectivity of Priority Area(s). States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern Region and Union Territories (UTs) of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands have been included as Priority Area(s) in the RCS - UDAN. Details of the helicopter routes awarded under the scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per provision of the scheme, the Selected Airline Operator has, *inter alia*, to commence RCS flight within two months from the date of readiness, including licensing, of the heliports.

**Statement**

*Details of helicopter routes awarded under the RCS-UDAN scheme*

Sl. No.	State	RCS Route	Airport (D)	Airport (A)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar to Tezpur	Itanagar	Tezpur
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar to Lilabari	Itanagar	Lilabari
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo to Yinghiong	Daparizo	Yinghiong
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting to Dibrugarh	Tuting	Dibrugarh
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat to Tuting	Passighat	Tuting
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu to Walong	Tezu	Walong
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Walong to Dibrugarh	Walong	Dibrugarh
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro to Dibrugarh	Ziro	Dibrugarh
9.	Assam	Dibrugarh to Jorhat	Dibrugarh	Jorhat
10.	Assam	Jorhat to Tezpur	Jorhat	Tezpur
11.	Assam	Guwahati to Nagaon	Guwahati	Nagaon
12.	Assam	Nagaon to Tezpur	Nagaon	Tezpur
13.	Assam	Tezpur to Itanagar	Tezpur	Itanagar



14.	Assam	Tezpur to Nagaon	Tezpur	Nagaon
15.	Assam	Nagaon to Guwahati	Nagaon	Guwahati
16.	Assam	Dibrugarh to Lilabari	Dibrugarh	Lilabari
17.	Assam	Lilabari to Itanagar	Lilabari	Itanagar
18.	Assam	Lilabari to Dibrugarh	Lilabari	Dibrugarh
19.	Assam	Dibrugarh to Daparizo	Dibrugarh	Daparizo
20.	Assam	Dibrugarh to Tezu	Dibrugarh	Tezu
21.	Assam	Tezpur to Jorhat	Tezpur	Jorhat
22.	Assam	Jorhat to Dibrugarh	Jorhat	Dibrugarh
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla to Mandi	Shimla	Mandi
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi to Dharamshala	Mandi	Dharamshala
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala to Mandi	Dharamshala	Mandi
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi to Shimla	Mandi	Shimla
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Manali to Kullu	Manali	Kullu
28.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu to Mandi	Kullu	Mandi
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla to Mandi	Shimla	Mandi
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi to Shimla	Mandi	Shimla

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1	2	3	4	5
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi to Kullu	Mandi	Kullu
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu to Manali	Kullu	Manali
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla to Rampur	Shimla	Rampur
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur to Nathpa Jhakri	Rampur	Nathpa Jhakri
35.	Himachal Pradesh	Nathpa Jhakri to Rampur	Nathpa Jhakri	Rampur
36.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur to Shimla	Rampur	Shimla
37.	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli to Shimla	Kasauli	Shimla
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla to Kasauli	Shimla	Kasauli
39.	Manipur	Imphal to Moreh	Imphal	Moreh
40.	Manipur	Moreh to Imphal	Moreh	Imphal
41.	Manipur	Imphal to Tamenglong	Imphal	Tamenglong
42.	Manipur	Tamenglong to Jiribam	Tamenglong	Jiribam
43.	Manipur	Jiribam to Tamenglong	Jiribam	Tamenglong
44.	Manipur	Tamenglong to Imphal	Tamenglong	Imphal
45.	Manipur	Imphal to Thanlon	Imphal	Thanlon
46.	Manipur	Thanlon to Parbung	Thanlon	Parbung

47.	Manipur	Parbung to Thanlon	Parbung	Thanlon
48.	Manipur	Thanlon to Imphal	Thanlon	Imphal
49.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun to New Tehri	Dehradun	New Tehri
50.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri to Srinagar	New Tehri	Srinagar
51.	Uttarakhand	Srinagar to Gaucher	Srinagar	Gaucher
52.	Uttarakhand	Gaucher to Joshimath	Gaucher	Joshimath
53.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath to Gaucher	Joshimath	Gaucher
54.	Uttarakhand	Gaucher to Srinagar	Gaucher	Srinagar
55.	Uttarakhand	Srinagar to New Tehri	Srinagar	New Tehri
56.	Uttarakhand	New Tehri to Dehradun	New Tehri	Dehradun
57.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun to Mussoorie	Dehradun	Mussoorie
58.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie to Dehradun	Mussoorie	Dehradun
59.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun to Ramnagar	Dehradun	Ramnagar
60.	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar to Pantnagar	Ramnagar	Pantnagar
61.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar to Nainital	Pantnagar	Nainital
62.	Uttarakhand	Nainital to Pantnagar	Nainital	Pantnagar
63.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar to Almora	Pantnagar	Almora

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1	2	3	4	5
64.	Uttarakhand	Almora to Pithoragarh	Almora	Pithoragarh
65.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh to Almora	Pithoragarh	Almora
66.	Uttarakhand	Almora to Pantnagar	Almora	Pantnagar
67.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar to Ramnagar	Pantnagar	Ramnagar
68.	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar to Dehradun	Ramnagar	Dehradun
69.	Uttarakhand	Chinyali saur to Sahastradhara	Chinyali saur	Sahastradhara
70.	Uttarakhand	Gaucher to Sahastradhara	Gaucher	Sahastradhara
71.	Uttarakhand	Sahastradhara to Chinyali saur	Sahastradhara	Chinyali saur
72.	Uttarakhand	Dharchula (Heliport) to Haldwani	Dharchula	Haldwani
73.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani to Haridwar	Haldwani	Haridwar
74.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani to Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani	Dharchula (Heliport)
75.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar to Haldwani	Haridwar	Haldwani
76.	Uttarakhand	Sahastradhara to Gaucher	Sahastradhara	Gaucher

**Modernisation of Tirupati airport**

992. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the modernisation work of Tirupati airport has commenced;
- (b) what was the estimated cost of the project when it was conceived and whether there is any cost overrun;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of works that have been undertaken in Tirupati airport;
- (e) whether the works are going to be completed in February, 2020 as scheduled; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) commenced the work for development of New Integrated Terminal Building at Tirupati Airport in June, 2011 at an estimated cost of ₹ 174 crore. Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building was completed in December, 2015 at an actual cost of ₹181.35 crore. The expenditure was within permissible limit of deviation *i.e.* 10%.

(d) to (f) AAI has undertaken the work of extension and strengthening of the existing runway, apron and provision of Runway End Safety Area (RESA) and associated works for Code-E Type of Aircrafts (widebody) at Tirupati Airport at an estimated cost of ₹177 crore with Probable Date of Completion in June, 2021. The work got delayed due to handing over of balance 30.88 acres of land by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to AAI for extension of runway and delay in diversion of High Tension Electric line by the State Government in the runway approach funnel.

**Strengthening of internal security**

993. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increase in internal security challenges in the country during recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to further strengthen the Central Armed Police Forces to meet these challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the comprehensive measures being taken to strengthen the internal security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The internal security situation in the country is reviewed on a regular basis by Government and appropriate measures are taken to strengthen security and address security issues. Close and effective coordination is maintained amongst security and intelligence agencies at the Centre and in the States/UTs to meet security challenges.

Further, the Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Agencies and State Governments.

As part of the security strengthening measures, Government has sanctioned and raised 47 new Battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during the period 2014-19, taking the Battalion strength of CAPFs to 634. Further, Government has established five regional hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Gandhinagar.

In order to equip the security forces with modern facilities, Government is implementing the 'Modernisation of Police Forces' Scheme. State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the scheme for the period 2016-19 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the sub-scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme) during each of the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.68	41.1	29.87	31.62	26.48	50.8086
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.64	2.69	4.79	3.42	4.25	1.034
3.	Assam	24.47	4.68	32.23	5.48	28.57	5.6722
4.	Bihar	25.62	19.15	33.73	5.73	29.90	13.1778
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.01	1.73	11.87	2.02	10.52	8.5634
6.	Goa	0.95	0.18	1.25	0.21	1.11	0.21
7.	Gujarat	23.72	43.22	31.24	33.05	27.69	52.623
8.	Haryana	10.64	19.29	14.01	14.04	12.43	12.947
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.88	5.58	4.28	4.09	3.79	3.3516
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.00	34.54	48.73	48.00	43.19	32.685
11.	Jharkhand	8.54	1.64	11.24	1.91	9.97	9.9142

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	164
12.	Karnataka	35.58	72.04	46.85	17.12	41.53	11.39	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Kerala	14.94	11.09	19.68	16.12	17.44	17.784	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	21.86	33.11	30.47	29.34	37.968	
15.	Maharashtra	43.69	12.8	57.54	9.78	51.00	9.579	
16.	Manipur	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.98	10.34	5.994	
17.	Meghalaya	3.48	0.67	4.58	2.60	4.07	3.6628	
18.	Mizoram	4.43	8.12	5.83	6.17	5.16	8.377	
19.	Nagaland	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.88	11.63	18.876	
20.	Odisha	14.47	26.22	19.05	19.87	16.89	35.099	
21.	Punjab	15.23	27.6	20.05	20.07	17.77	36.515	
22.	Rajasthan	28.99	34.54	38.17	40.38	33.83	62.592	Unstarred Questions
23.	Sikkim	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.39	1.92	0.362	
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.31	89.24	42.54	15.54	37.70	68.868	
25.	Tripura	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.63	8.49	7.078	
26.	Telangana	16.22	29.4	21.35	22.60	18.93	64.168	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58.59	35.8	77.16	28.20	68.39	118.671	



28.	Uttarakhand	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.35	3.64	13.601
29.	West Bengal	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94	31.28	46.9332
Total		523.43	593.80	685.09	451.66	607.25	758.5048
Contingency Reserve ^		29.75	38.45			38.45	
Mega City Policing ^		41.82	45.00			45.00	
PMU**, etc.			0.22	0.45	0.09	1.40	1.2416
Incentives for Police Reform ^						76.90	
Separate Project*							9.08
GRAND/TOTAL		595.00	594.02	769.00	451.75	769.00	768.8264
				(RE 452.10)			

\* Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh.

\*\*Programme Management Unit.

^ Release of these funds shown against relevant States.

*Note:* The figures of allocation and release include funds released to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for supply of weaponry, etc. to the States. Releases have varied *vis-a-vis* allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives or/and incentives for police reforms.

**People killed in mob lynchings**

†994. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the caste-wise and State-wise number of people killed in the incidents of mob lynching during the last three years;

(b) the details of steps taken towards prevention of incidents of mob lynching during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government is providing any assistance to the families of the people killed in the incidents of mob lynching so that their remaining family members can sustain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) In the "Crime in India" report, National Crime Records Bureau publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 was issued to the States and UTs to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential of inciting violence, take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking measures to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. The Government through audio-visual media has also generated public awareness to curb

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the menace of mob lynching. The Government has also sensitized the service providers to take steps to check the propagation of false news and rumours having potential to incite mob violence and lynching.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.754/2016 in the matter of Tehseen S. Poonawalla vs Union of India and others *inter alia* has directed the State Governments to prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme in the light of the provisions of Section 357A of CrPC within one month from the date of the Supreme Court judgement dated 17.07.2018.

### **Training of in-service police personnel**

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

(a) what is the percentage of total in-service police personnel, under the Ministry, who have received training during the course of their service; and

(b) what is Ministry's policy on in-service training for police personnel and what is the compliance with such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) It is the continuous endeavour of the Government to give due importance to the training of in-service police personnel. The in-service police personnel under Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) including Delhi Police, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) receive regular training as per their service conditions. In addition, some other specialised training courses are also being imparted as per requirement and suitability such as Counter-Insurgency, Bomb Disposal Course, Jungle Warfare, Weapons and Tactics Course, Combat and Leadership Course, Stress Management etc. Progressive capacity building of the training institutes of CAPFs has also been a continuous endeavour of the MHA.

From time to time, the Ministry has taken steps towards augmentation of training infrastructure. Addition to new verticals of knowledge and skills in keeping with the requirements of time has also been encouraged. Centralised data on percentage of total in-service police personnel who have received training during the course of their service is not maintained by the Ministry.

**Legislation on modernisation of police forces**

996. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a fresh legislation on modernisation of police forces of the country, particularly to tackle prevailing alarming situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when, this Bill is likely to be placed before the House for consideration and passing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. There is no proposal under consideration to bring a Central legislation on modernisation of police forces of the country. However, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in modernising their police forces under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. Similarly, a scheme, namely, 'Modernisation Plan-III' is under implementation for enhancing the capabilities of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). Both these schemes cover the aspects of improvement of capabilities and efficiency of police forces through acquisition of latest weaponry, training, information technology tools, advanced communication and forensic equipment, etc.

**Resettlement of Kashmiri Pandits**

†997. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken towards resettlement of displaced Kashmiri Pandits and people of other communities, after the revocation of Articles 370 and 35A;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to develop a mechanism for the resettlement of the displaced people of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) the sectors pertaining to which a number of companies have shown their willingness to get established in Jammu and Kashmir after the revocation of said Articles;

(d) the action taken to hand over the ancestral land back to the displaced families, including Kashmiri Pandits; and

(e) the data available with Government in respect of displaced families of Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir continue to take proactive steps for the relief and resettlement of Kashmiri migrants, as follows:—

- (i) 3,000 State Government jobs have been created for the Kashmiri migrants under Prime Minister Reconstruction Package-2008 (PMRP-2008).
- (ii) Creation of 3,000 additional State Government jobs for the Kashmiri migrants has been approved at a cost of ₹ 1,080 crores under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 (PMDP- 2015).
- (iii) Construction of 6,000 transit accommodations has been approved at a cost of ₹ 920 crores under the PMDP- 2015 for accommodating 3000 Kashmiri migrants employed under PMRP- 2008 and additional 3000 Kashmiri migrants employed under PMDP-2015.
- (iv) Under the PMDP, 2015, the Government has approved a scheme with an outlay of ₹ 2,000 crores, for grant of financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakhs per family for 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb, which initially settled in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (v) In September, 2019, the Government has further approved the inclusion of those displaced families of POJK, out of 5,300 families, who initially moved out of Jammu and Kashmir but later on returned and settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Such families will also be eligible for the financial assistance of ₹5.5 lakhs per family.
- (vi) Financial assistance of ₹5.5 lakhs per family has been approved for 5,764 West Pakistan Refugee (WPR) families at an outlay of ₹317.02 crores.

(vii) Under the Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation), the expenditure incurred by Government of Jammu and Kashmir is reimbursed by Central Government towards (a) cash relief to nearly 20,000 eligible Kashmiri migrants at the rate of ₹ 3250 per person with the ceiling of ₹ 13,000/- per family per month; (b) basic dry ration to the needy Kashmiri migrants at the rate of 9 Kg. of rice and 2 Kg. of atta per person and 1 Kg. of sugar per family per month.

(viii) Under the Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation), the expenditure incurred by Government of Jammu and Kashmir is reimbursed by Central Government towards cash relief to 1,054 Jammu migrants at the rate of ₹ 3,250 per person with the ceiling of ₹ 13,000/- per family per month.

(ix) 2,200 Kashmiri migrants residing in NCR are also being given relief of ₹ 13,000 per month per family with the support of Delhi Government.

(c) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that the sector-wise companies which have shown their willingness to get established in Jammu and Kashmir after 5th August, 2019 are IT and ITes, Infrastructure Development, Renewable Energy, Manufacturing, Hospitality, Skill and Education, Tourism, Health care, Retail, Food and Agriculture and Packaging.

(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Migrant Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997, continues to remain in force in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Jammu and Kashmir forwards the requests received from displaced migrants, for handing over the ancestral land, to the concerned District Magistrate. Under the said Act, the District Magistrate acts as the custodian of property belonging to migrants falling within his territorial jurisdiction and shall take all such steps as may be necessary for preservation and protection of such property, and possession of such property shall not be handed over to one, save with the express consent of the migrant in writing.

(e) As per data provided by Office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 43,494 registered migrant families are settled in Jammu; 19,338 families in Delhi/NCR and a total of 1,995 migrant families are living in a few other States/UTs in the country.

#### **Circulation of fake currency notes through Indo-Nepal border**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that counterfeit Indian currency notes, specifically ₹2000 notes are circulating in the country through Indo-Nepal border;
- (b) if so, the details of action Government has taken in this regard; and
- (c) how many fake Indian currency notes have been recovered during the last three years and current year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (b) Cases of smuggling and circulation of fake Indian currency notes (FICN) including ₹ 2000 note have been reported including those from across the Indo-Nepal border. In most of the cases, seized/recovered high value FICN is of low quality, printed with the help of scanners/printers.

The Government has taken various steps in this regard, which *inter alia*, include:-

- (i) Vigil is being maintained at the India Nepal border to check the smuggling and circulation of FICN. There has been excellent cooperation between security agencies of the two countries to check the influx of FICN into India.
  - (ii) Training programmes have been conducted for the Nepalese Police officers on combating the circulation of fake currency notes to sensitize them on smuggling/counterfeiting of Indian currency.
  - (iii) Intelligence and security agencies of Central and State Governments keep a close watch on the elements involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country and take action in accordance with law.
  - (iv) FICN Coordination Centre (FCORD) has been established by the Government to share intelligence/information among different security agencies of the States/Central Government to counter the problem of circulation of FICN in the country.
  - (v) A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been created in NIA to investigate terror funding and FICN cases.
- (c) As per data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of FICN seized by various agencies during the last three years and current year (upto 13.11.2019) are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

172 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

## Unstarred Questions

[illegible]



9. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Delhi	0	30714	49922	0	0	35184	643	0	0	61206	7500	0	0	185169	59875110	101	52
11. Goa	0	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	22000	4	4
12. Gujarat	1300	11741	16949	0	0	10172	231	0	13	14	0	0	0	40420	23844650	73	91
13. Haryana	3	81	192	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	2405	205900	19	28
14. Himachal Pradesh	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	25000	5	4
15. Jammu and Kashmir	3	14	434	60	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	283000	8	9
16. Jharkhand	0	688	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724	706000	6	9
17. Karnataka	255	2687	10513	0	0	1244	25	0	5	96	0	0	0	14825	8580210	93	83
18. Kerala	2	1733	963	0	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3006	2249300	42	48
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	8	511	887	0	0	1368	23	0	6	2	0	0	0	2805	1108590	20	27
21. Maharashtra	9	23328	8566	0	0	613	574	0	0	0	0	0	0	33090	27719000	101	104
22. Manipur	1	19	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	40500	7	9
23. Meghalaya	0	55	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	98500	10	5
24. Mizoram	0	348	48	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	372900	6	7

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

*173*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25. Nagaland		0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97000	2	1
26. Odisha		1	130	275	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	280000	10	0
27. Puducherry		0	3	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	6900	5	0
28. Punjab		2713	886	2638	0	0	928	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	7260	7728550	23	31
29. Rajasthan		10	633	579	0	0	373	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1607	980400	32	38
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		0	1551	3351	0	0	1122	76	0	2	0	0	0	0	6102	3342540	90	40
32. Telangana		943	4065	8617	0	0	893	107	0	117	91	1	0	0	14834	10357405	59	74
33. Tripura		0	118	11	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	129200	4	7
34. Uttar Pradesh		0	3928	2338	0	0	3758	12	0	4	2	0	0	0	10042	5473500	161	112
35. Uttarakhand		0	423	148	0	0	1652	70	0	35	0	0	0	0	2328	666400	44	22
36. West Bengal		7	24046	86766	0	0	400	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	111235	67483800	313	344
TOTAL		5262	123825	210434	71	0	60733	2252	0	183	61414	9501	0	0	473675	246452705	1408	1387
₹24.64 cr.																		

Note:

S: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRBx) and other Agencies and entered online in FICN software.

\* Figures are provisional as data is entered online by all users on daily basis.

0 indicates NIL Data/not entered by users.

174 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

*Written Answers to*

[27 November, 2019]

### Unstarred Questions

## 175

175

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Delhi		3385	40363	35618	161	0	28468	537	0	1	8	0	0	0	108541	67896250	53	34
11. Goa		37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	74500	3	7
12. Gujarat		30658	16742	21805	104	70	10199	807	0	76	58	0	0	0	80519	90088850	71	90
13. Haryana		84	0	29	55	0	770	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	287450	10	10
14. Himachal Pradesh		194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	388000	3	2
15. Jammu and Kashmir		229	0	68	1329	270	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	1915	1211450	9	2
16. Jharkhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Karnataka		1883	771	1378	0	0	663	98	0	84	0	0	0	0	4877	5298880	38	59
18. Kerala		2937	62	13340	610	0	1508	32	0	5	4	0	0	0	18498	13063540	23	69
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		721	0	725	33	0	5989	276	0	0	1	0	0	0	7745	2433710	26	66
21. Maharashtra		1318	782	2814	13	0	4026	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	9064	5239650	75	62
22. Manipur		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4000	2	2
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		3188	0	10	1465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4663	7113500	12	14

176 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1400	4	3
26. Odisha	0	17	234	0	0	161	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	150550	6	0
27. Puducherry	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12000	1	0
28. Punjab	1662	0	1156	174	0	3364	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	6492	4332200	36	35
29. Rajasthan	270	155	288	77	0	1464	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	2294	1024100	30	35
30. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu	1869	201	35	259	0	6088	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8459	4695150	48	60
32. Telangana	1427	297	1312	0	0	2016	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	5234	4017700	33	29
33. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Uttar Pradesh	10112	4354	4577	1606	486	5695	324	2	446	21	6	0	4400	32029	28366060	180	85
35. Uttarakhand	115	166	230	0	6	190	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	722	531800	23	9
36. West Bengal	7957	1465	7293	261	0	1068	1149	0	0	7	0	0	0	19200	21320320	158	200
TOTAL	75025	65731	106543	8771	835	92669	4301	155	933	103	46	124	5474	360710	283120342	994	1067
₹28.31cr.																	

Note:

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0 indicates NIL Data/not entered by users.

Written Answers to

[27 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 177

178 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

### Unstarred Questions

[illegible]

10. Delhi	6457	13138	13596	368	57	31864	775	1039	15	15	0	0	0	67324	36322950	38	8
11. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat	2722	1688	2297	4622	932	14810	1326	0	62	52	342	0	2	28855	12328672	67	58
13. Haryana	210	0	0	6	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	463000	6	9
14. Himachal Pradesh	105	34	165	0	5	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	330200	4	8
15. Jammu and Kashmir	354	0	0	274	165	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	868	885500	9	0
16. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Karnataka	6750	1108	1898	2738	251	1055	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	14332	17108300	28	60
18. Kerala	1463	404	648	487	1339	441	3	2	24	61	0	0	0	4872	4210740	43	66
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	378	0	14	189	3	900	1	106	18	0	0	0	0	1609	953810	13	33
21. Maharashtra	2355	3004	1112	3544	4388	5930	352	0	60	57	0	0	0	20802	11531970	44	93
22. Manipur	0	0	0	62	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	62800	1	1
23. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram	3494	0	0	764	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4260	7370200	4	1
25. Nagaland	8	0	30	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	104500	5	4
26. Odisha	1	0	0	2	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6200	4	2

Written Answers to

[27 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	241	16	0	99	104	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	614600	15	27
29.	Rajasthan	1438	737	161	105	39	2126	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4610	3966600	43	30
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	12560	428	2181	2567	1326	1908	1664	148	478	1255	200	0	0	24715	28491710	72	91
32.	Telangana	246	0	150	2711	1265	10859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15231	3261400	8	20
33.	Tripura	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8500	2	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3253	2899	4823	1918	389	4262	232	554	227	552	0	0	0	19109	13328860	206	68
35.	Uttarakhand	0	17	46	0	0	1012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1075	141200	5	4
36.	West Bengal	9615	614	1467	952	60	203	80	115	2	1	0	1000	0	14109	21097600	158	187
TOTAL		54776	27472	35590	25915	13244	85732	4556	5215	974	2725	542	1000	502	258243	179538992	913	1002
₹17.95 cr.																		

*Note:*

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180 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Delhi		835	0	32	0	24	1063	507	0	21	15	0	0	0	2497	1823020	4	0
11. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat		9108	2584	2350	4359	1197	10866	393	209	25	24	0	0	0	31115	25511340	68	91
13. Haryana		0	0	0	44	354	13	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	593	103200	2	1
14. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir	70		0	13	324	341	1053	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1811	482500	5	0
16. Jharkhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Karnataka		21653	0	0	294	239	970	40	85	0	0	0	0	0	23281	43604050	21	42
18. Kerala		923	0	31	1815	1022	204	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4003	2994200	25	41
19. Lakshadweep		5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10800	1	1
20. Madhya Pradesh		90	0	0	151	27	440	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	1343	336650	11	41
21. Maharashtra		6489	100	0	8015	1086	3626	54	60	0	2000	0	0	0	21430	17691000	58	68
22. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		2664	0	1915	913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5492	6742000	5	9

182 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1900	1	0
28. Punjab	1352	41	50	3983	1809	1403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8638	5263600	18	38
29. Rajasthan	429	3728	838	819	345	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6239	5491500	51	38
30. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu	2614	4	71	2905	377	393	0	122	0	1	0	0	0	6487	6840810	45	58
32. Telangana	24	1	9	2	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	81900	12	11
33. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2000	1	1
34. Uttar Pradesh	1935	66	477	839	254	3685	104	0	7	12	0	0	0	7379	5018760	58	43
35. Uttarakhand	2	2	2	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10200	13	0
36. West Bengal	8411	0	120	2565	108	755	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	12366	18281950	129	203
TOTAL	62584	23426	5988	31287	7681	27939	1106	1916	53	2052	0	0	0	164032	171734280	563	719
₹17.17 cr.																	

Note:

S: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRBx) and other Agencies and entered online in FICN software.

\* Figures are provisional as data is entered online by all users on daily basis.

0 indicates NIL Data/not entered by users.

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**Grant for securing Kartarpur corridor project**

999. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought one-time grant of ₹39 crores to establish robust security and policing infrastructure at Dera Baba Nanak for the Kartarpur corridor project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government of Punjab sought one-time grant of ₹39.00 crore to establish robust security and policing infrastructure at Dera Baba Nanak for the Kartarpur corridor project. In response, the Government of India has released ₹15.7809 crore for security under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' as 100% grant. Further, an amount of ₹ 2.808 crore under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) has also been released for fire safety equipment and healthcare services as per the guidelines of the programme.

**Cost incurred by Government after abrogation of Article 370**

1000. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of increase of expenditure incurred by Government on the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir ever since the abrogation of Article 370?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): The reorganisation of erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh as per the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 has no additional financial implication as such for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

**SRE scheme for naxalite affected States**

1001. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme;

- (b) the details regarding funds provided to the State Governments under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has monitored the achievements of the said scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to provide adequate funds to the States affected by the Naxalite activities to enable them to combat this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of Police and Public Order lie with the State Governments. The Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by Left Wing Extremism. To address the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) holistically, a National Policy and Action Plan, envisaging a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities was approved in 2015. While on security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions; training; funds for modernisation of State police forces; equipment and arms, provision of helicopters/UAVs, sharing of intelligence etc.; provision of funds under various schemes like Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS); on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including constructions of roads, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme provides for reimbursements of expenditure borne by States for operational purposes and to enhance capacity of the Security Forces to combat Left Wing Extremism in an effective manner. It also provides for creating conducive environment to encourage surrenders by Left Wing Extremists.

₹1067 crore have been released to LWE affected States from 2016-17 to 2019-20 till date. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Presently 90 districts in 11 States affected by Left Wing Extremism are covered under the scheme.

SRE scheme guidelines stipulate a State level Committee to implement and monitor the scheme in the State. At the Centre level a SRE Standing Committee at MHA reviews, monitors and oversee the implementation of scheme.

To provide further impetus to development in most LWE affected districts, funds are provided under 'Special Central Assistance' to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services. Till now ₹1775 crore have been released to States under the scheme in last 03 years. The Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The steadfast implementation of the policy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and shrinkage in geographical spread. The number of incidents of LWE violence have come down from a high of 2258 in 2009 to 833 in 2018 and the number of deaths have come down from a high of 1005 in 2010 to 240 in 2018. The declining trend continues in 2019.

***Statement-I***

*Fund Releases to States under Security Related  
Expenditure (SRE) scheme*

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.06	21.04	11.60	19.18
2.	Bihar	13.86	30.63	14.14	13.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	49.96	92.75	54.53	56.21
4.	Jharkhand	61.96	93.37	64.53	71.35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.90	1.94	1.23
6.	Maharashtra	21.80	31.86	13.12	14.51
7.	Odisha	16.56	125.82	12.72	9.75
8.	Telangana	9.61	17.22	6.26	11.02
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4.96	7.29	7.15	3.34
10.	West Bengal	18.23	22.12	11.07	9.28
11.	Kerala	-	-	2.94	2.83
TOTAL		210	445	200	212

**Statement-II***Fund Releases to States under Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	33.33	20
2.	Bihar	30	133.33	80
3.	Chhattisgarh	40	266.67	160
4.	Jharkhand	80	433.33	260
5.	Maharashtra	5	33.33	20
6.	Odisha	10	66.67	40
7.	Telangana	5	33.34	20
TOTAL		175	1000	600

**Deployment of NDRF in flood affected States**

1002. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian rivers crossed highest flood level 25 times in August, 2019 causing extreme floods in many States;

(b) if so, details of States which are most affected;

(c) number of people killed/injured and property destroyed as a result of extreme floods and quantum of compensation paid;

(d) whether Government has deployed NDRF in flood affected States to rescued people;

(e) if so, number of NDRF personnel deployed and number of people rescue by them;

(f) whether availability of less NDRF force has affected rescue work; and

(g) if so, whether Government proposes to enhance strength of NDRF in view of huge work load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) During the month of August, 2019 extreme floods were

experienced in 25 Hydrological Observation (HO) stations maintained by Central Water Commission. Out of which 2 were Flood Forecasting Stations and 23 were flood monitoring HO Stations in the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Extreme floods were witnessed in the States of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu during August, September and October, 2019. Details of the losses due to floods/landslides/cloudburst and other Hydro-meteorological hazards, as reported by these State Governments during the South-West Monsoon, 2019 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As per the existing mechanism financial assistance is provided under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of natural disasters by way of immediate relief and not for the compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Details of the funds released to the States under SDRF and NDRF during financial year 2019-20 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) to (g) Central Government deployed requisite number of teams of National Disaster Response Force as per request of flood affected State Governments for rescue and relief. State-wise deployment of National Disaster Response Force and number of persons rescued are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). Further, keeping in view the vulnerability profile of India and in order to reduce response time in the wake of any disaster/emergency, the Government has approved raising of 04 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of losses due to flood/landslides/Hydro-meteorological Hazards during South-West Monsoon-2019*

Sl. No.	State	Human Lives lost	Cattle Lost	Houses Damaged	Cropped Area damaged (Lac Hc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	103	250	131949	2.14
2.	Bihar	133	80	45355	2.61
3.	Rajasthan	126	314	28415	27.36



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Uttar Pradesh	133	277	40637	8.88
5.	Maharashtra	253	4230	109714	4.17
6.	Karnataka	91	3400	115792	9.35
7.	Kerala	125	1183	21264	0.31
8.	Tamil Nadu	25	70	1158	-
TOTAL		989	9804	494284	54.82

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of financial assistance provided by Central Government under SDRF and NDRF during the years 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of funds under SDRF for 2019-20	Centre's share of SDRF released during 2019-20	Released from NDRF during 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534.00	200.25	570.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.00	28.35	—
3.	Assam	559.00	251.55	—
4.	Bihar	570.00	1031.12#	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	292.00	67.80	—
6.	Goa	4.00	0.00	—
7.	Gujarat	856.00	565.80#	—
8.	Haryana	374.00	86.85	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	287.00	197.23	234.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	310.00	405.00#	—
11.	Jharkhand	442.00	165.75	—
12.	Karnataka	336.00	507.00	2441.26
13.	Kerala	225.00	52.275	—

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1066.00	647.10	—
15.	Maharashtra	1803.00	1276.125	2474.29
16.	Manipur	23.00	9.90	—
17.	Meghalaya	29.00	12.60#	—
18.	Mizoram	20.00	0.00	—
19.	Nagaland	12.00	10.80	—
20.	Odisha	909.00	552.00	3114.46
21.	Punjab	474.00	313.05#	—
22.	Rajasthan	1340.00	502.50	1164.99
23.	Sikkim	38.00	17.10	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.00	309.375	—
25.	Telangana	333.00	237.75#	—
26.	Tripura	38.00	17.10	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	820.00	541.80	—
28.	Uttarakhand	255.00	114.75	—
29.	West Bengal	628.00	414.90#	—
TOTAL		13465.00	8535.825	10000.00

# Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

\* Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise summary of flood Ops. of NDRF during  
South-West Monsoon season-2019*

*w.e.f. 1st May to 31st October 2019*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Teams deployed	Achievements		
			Persons Rescued/ Evacuated	Live-stock Rescued	Medical assistance Provided
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2560	76	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	28	9867	47	6062
4.	Bihar	62	17707	46	9995
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	4	22	27	0
7.	Gujarat	48	4895	62	2853
8.	Haryana	2	14	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	8	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	433	44	84
11.	Karnataka	28	9749	82	0
12.	Kerala	23	3305	2	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12	924	22	0
14.	Maharashtra	70	38260	40	1596
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	1	40	0	0
17.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	3	0	0	0
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0
20.	Punjab	16	5330	96	114
21.	Rajasthan	14	1182	21	2613
22.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	0
24.	Telangana	6	101	3	0
25.	Tripura	5	1185	25	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	2974	21	552
27.	Uttarakhand	5	335	3	0
28.	West Bengal	8	71	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		339	98962	617	23869

**Delhi Police helpline**

†1003. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that process of seeking help from the Delhi Police helpline number 100 is very complicated because after a call has been made by the complainant, the police call back and enquire about the incident and its location etc. and as a result thereof the police generally reaches the place of incident approximately a half an hour or an hour late, by which time the incident had already occurred;

(b) whether Government considers to make this process simpler and hasslefree; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that process on Delhi Police helpline number 100 is not complicated and only when the call is disconnected/not completed during conversation, the Police Control Room calls back the complainant. No enquiry about incident and its location etc. is carried out once the caller gives complete details. At present, the reaching time of Police Control Room van to a caller is approximately 5 to 10 minutes depending upon the geographical location and traffic situation.

(b) and (c) In order to make the process simple and hasslefree, a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number 112 based Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources, accessible through call, SMS and "112 India" mobile app has been operationalised in Delhi with effect from 25th September, 2019.

**NCRB report and farmer suicides**

1004. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the NCRB data, Government has identified the causes for the reduction of farmer suicides across the country in 2016;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reason why the NCRB 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI) report for 2016 excluded publishing the 'reasons' behind the suicides by farmers unlike previous versions of the report; and

(c) whether it is a fact that data on the reasons for farmer suicides was collected for the 2016 report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The data on accidental deaths and suicides are reported by States/Union Territories to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which publishes it as the "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" report.

Reasons for change in the number of accidents and suicides, year-on-year, is not maintained by NCRB.

As informed by NCRB, many States/Union Territories reported "Nil" data on suicides by Farmers/Cultivators and Agricultural labourers after several validations, even while reporting suicides in other professions. Due to this limitation, national data on causes of suicide in farming sector is untenable and not published separately. However, the suicides reported by States/Union Territories for Farmers/Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers has been published along with other professions by NCRB.

#### **Communal and mob violence**

1005. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in communal and mob violence in the country over the past three years;

(b) the reasons of such violence; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to control communal and mob violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order including dealing with communal and mob violence and maintaining relevant data

rests with the respective State Governments. However, Government of India regularly monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country, and issues appropriate advisories from time to time to sensitize the States/UTs to take prompt and strict action against miscreants and to curtail circulation of fake news and rumours having potential of inciting violence and also take measures to counter them effectively. Further, State Governments and UT Administrations are advised to take measures to curb incidents of mob violence and maintain peace and public tranquility. Government has also generated public awareness in this regard through audio-visual media. Further, Government has sensitised social media service providers to take steps to check the propagation of false news and rumours having potential to incite violence. Government deploys CAPFs to aid and assist State Governments in maintaining public order in their respective jurisdiction.

#### **Citizenship to Hindu immigrants**

1006. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Hindu or minority immigrant from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan would be granted citizenship without having State Governments on board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that every application seeking Indian citizenship would be enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate concerned, who would do due diligence before forwarding the same to the State Governments; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments will conduct own enquiry through its agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to d) Any foreigner including minority immigrant from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan, on becoming eligible, can acquire Indian citizenship by registration under Section 5 or by naturalisation under Section 6 of The Citizenship Act, 1955. The foreigner has to make an application for Indian citizenship as provided in Rule 11 of The Citizenship Rules, 2009. The competent

authorities prescribed in Rules 11, 12 and 13 of The Citizenship Rules, 2009 take further action to dispose of the application as per rules.

**Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism**

1007. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of districts in the country affected by Left Wing Extremism, as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the names of districts in the country affected by Left Wing Extremism as on 1st December, 2014 and 1st December, 2009, State-wise;
- (c) the number of deaths of civilians, security forces and Left Wing Extremists, State-wise during last three years; and
- (d) the expenditure towards handling Left Wing Extremism during the period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) At present 90 districts in 11 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the States on counter LWE operations. The State-wise list of districts is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Districts covered under SRE Scheme as on 01/12/2009 and 01/12/2014 are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise list of number of deaths of Civilians, Security Forces and Left Wing Extremists during last three years is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) The details of funds released to States for handling Left Wing Extremists is given in the Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of 90 districts covered under the SRE scheme for LWE affected States*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Balaghat, Mandla
6.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh,



			Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Bhadradi-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra
10.	West Bengal	1	Jhargram
11.	Kerala	3	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad
	TOTAL	90	

**Statement-II**

*List of 106 Naxal affected districts as on 01.12.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kumool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.
2.	Bihar	22	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai and Khagaria.

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1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.
4.	Jharkhand	21	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	4	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Aheri
7.	Odisha	19	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kondhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir.
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Naigonda, Warangal and Nizamabad.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.
10.	West Bengal	4	Bankura, West Medinipur, Purulia and Birbhum.
	TOTAL	106	

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**Statement-III**

*List of 83 Naxal affected districts as on 01.12.2009*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	Anantapur, Adilabad, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, Nizamabad
2.	Bihar	15	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea, (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja
4.	Jharkhand	18	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
7.	Odisha	15	Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Kondhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Nayagarh, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
9.	West Bengal	3	Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
TOTAL		83	

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**Statement-IV**

*State-wise list of number of Civilians, Security Forces and LWE killed in  
Left Wing Extremism related incidents from 2016-18*

State	2016			2017			2018		
	Civilians	Security Forces	LWEs	Civilians	Security Forces	LWEs	Civilians	Security Forces	LWEs
Andhra Pradesh	6	0	3	6	1	3	3	0	0
Bihar	16	12	12	22	0	7	13	2	2
Chhattisgarh	69	38	135	70	60	80	98	55	125
Jharkhand	76	9	20	53	3	12	34	9	26
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	20	3	9	13	3	17	12	0	52
Odisha	24	3	41	21	8	8	11	1	19
Telangana	0	0	0	2	0	9	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	213	65	222	188	75	136	173	67	225

**Statement-V**

*(A) Details of fund releases to States under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme*

					(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.06	21.04	11.60	19.18
2.	Bihar	13.86	30.63	14.14	13.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	49.96	92.75	54.53	56.21
4.	Jharkhand	61.96	93.37	64.53	71.35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.90	1.94	1.23
6.	Maharashtra	21.80	31.86	13.12	14.51
7.	Odisha	16.56	125.82	12.72	9.75
8.	Telangana	9.61	17.22	6.26	11.02
9.	Uttar pradesh	4.96	7.29	7.15	3.34
10.	West Bengal	18.23	22.12	11.07	9.28
11.	Kerala	-	-	2.94	2.83
TOTAL		210	445	200	212

*(B) Fund releases to States under Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	33.33	20
2.	Bihar	30	133.33	80
3.	Chhattisgarh	40	266.67	160
4.	Jharkhand	80	433.33	260
5.	Maharashtra	5	33.33	20
6.	Odisha	10	66.67	40
7.	Telangana	5	33.34	20
TOTAL		175	1000	600

*(C) Fund releases to States under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released 2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00
2.	Bihar	8.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.00
4.	Jharkhand	14.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-
6.	Maharashtra	3.00
7.	Odisha	6.00
8.	Telangana	3.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-
10.	West Bengal	-
11.	Kerala	-
TOTAL		50.00

**Improving safety and security situation in J&K**

1008. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of terror attacks in Jammu and Kashmir, infiltration and continued shelling from across the border in bordering areas in the recent past in which large number of security people and civilians lost their lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the safety and security in the sensitive locations and to protect the lives of security forces and common man including holding dialogue with Pakistani authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism. Security Forces are taking effective and continuous action in countering terrorism as a result of which a large number of terrorists have been neutralised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the past few years. The details of incidents of terrorist violence, civilian killed and security personnel killed in Jammu and Kashmir during last year and current year (upto 17th November, 2019) are as under:-

Year	Terrorist incidents	Civilian killed	Security personnel killed
2018	614	39	91
2019 (upto 17th November)	594	37	79

Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration. This includes multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, border fencing, improved intelligence and operational coordination, equipping Security Forces with advanced weapons and taking proactive action against infiltrators. Attempts of infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir during last year and current year (upto October, 2019) are as under:-

Year	Infiltration attempts	Net infiltration
2018	328	143
2019 (upto October)	171	114

While safeguarding the forward posts, immediate and effective retaliation is undertaken by the security forces in cases of ceasefire violations. All such incidents of ceasefire violations are also taken up with Pakistan at appropriate level. In the event of persistent cross border firing/ceasefire violations along LoC/IB by Pakistan, the people residing in the affected areas are shifted to safer places. Government has sanctioned construction of 14,460 bunkers, to mitigate the hardships being faced by people living on IB/LoC, due to cross-border firing. The details of incidents of ceasefire violations/cross-border firings, civilians killed and security personnel killed in Jammu and Kashmir during last year and current year (upto October, 2019) are as under:-

Year	Incidents of ceasefire violations/ cross-border firings	Civilian killed	Security personnel killed
2018	2140	30	29
2019 (upto October)	2753	15	17

**Penal provisions for insulting Father of the Nation**

1009. SHR RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring legislation with severe penal provisions for insulting the Father of the Nation and other icons of freedom movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi is highly respected and revered by the general public and is popularly known as "Father of Nation". As Mahatma Gandhi is loved and respected and occupy a unique and special place in the emotions and psyche of people of India, he or other similarly placed icons of freedom movement and provisions already exist in existing legislations for prevention of the same.



**People staying in detention centres**

1010. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many people are staying in detention centres in Assam;
- (b) what are the facilities being provided in the detention centres and the estimated cost incurred for the same; and
- (c) for how long are the detainees scheduled to remain in the detention centre and what is the legal process once the illegal migrant is shifted to the detention centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As informed by the Government of Assam, as on 22.11.2019, 988 foreigners were lodged in 06 (six) detention centres in Assam.

(b) All the basic facilities including medical care facilities are provided to foreigners in the detention centres in Assam. Basic facilities include food, clothing, daily newspapers, television facilities in every ward, sports facilities, performance of cultural programs, library, yoga and meditation. Apart from regular health checkups, indoor hospital facilities in every detention centres are also available with medical staff. Medicines are provided by the district Health Services Authorities. Emergency medicines are purchased locally in specific cases, if so required. A sum of ₹4.74 crores have been spent from Financial Year 2009-10 to 2017-18 by the Government of Assam.

(c) In cases where the foreigner is arrested and action is taken under the relevant Acts, he/she is deported/repatriated only after the completion of sentence/court proceedings. After the sentence gets completed, the foreigner is lodged in the detention centre/transit camp as an internee, pending deportation. Such foreigner is repatriated to his country as soon as possible, if there is nothing adverse against him and if he/she has a valid passport. In the absence of a valid passport, deportation is done only after issuance of valid travel documents by the foreign Embassy/High Commission concerned.

**Second capital for the country**

1011. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering it necessary to have a second capital for the country in the south India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Immigration policy**

1012. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has an immigration policy; and

(b) if so, what are the main components of the immigration policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) India has put in place robust visa and immigration systems to enable inward and outward movement of all persons including legitimate foreigners like professionals and members of skilled workforce, business persons, students, tourists etc. Entry, stay, movement, transit through and exit of foreign nationals in the country are governed by The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, The Foreigners Act, 1946, The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, The Citizenship Act, 1955 and The Immigration (Carrier's Liability) Act, 2000 and rules/orders framed thereunder. 21 main categories and 65 sub-categories of visas are granted by India to foreigners depending on the activities to be performed by them in India. The thrust of India's present visa policy is to encourage foreigners to visit India for tourism, improve people to people contact and business relationships, make India a hub of medical/educational /manufacturing activities and to promote various activities in line with the flagship programmes of the Government.

Entry and exit of foreigners into/from India is regulated through authorized

Immigration Check Posts(ICPs). Presently, there are 107 ICPs in the country comprising of 35 Airports, 27 Seaports, 36 Landports, 5 Railports and 4 Riverports. While 47 ICPs are operated by the Bureau of Immigration, the remaining 60 ICPs are operated by the State Police.

**Steps taken to maintain communal harmony in Ayodhya**

1013. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to maintain communal harmony in Ayodhya and the rest of the country after the SC verdict on the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute;

(b) whether Government has formally or informally reached out to religious leaders for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Army/Paramilitary has been kept on stand by for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Government issued advisory to all State Governments/ UT Administrations to adopt precautionary and preventive measures in order to ensure security, peace and public tranquillity before and after the verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid. It was also requested to deploy adequate police forces at the sensitive religious and other sites in the State/UT. Requests of the State/UT concerned for deployment of additional paramilitary forces were duly attended to by Government.

**Status of talks with different Kuki groups**

1014. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of negotiations with the different Kuki groups in the State of Manipur;

(b) whether Government is looking to complete the negotiations along with the Naga Peace Accord;

(c) whether Government has finalized any agreement with different groups; and

(d) the schedule for talks between Government and other parties for the years 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Negotiations with different Kuki groups are progressing satisfactorily. The Government has not finalized any agreement with different Kuki groups so far.

#### **Repatriation and rehabilitation of Bru migrants**

1015. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bru families that have been repatriated to the State of Mizoram since 2018;

(b) the number of relief camps and Bru families living in these camps in the State of Tripura;

(c) whether there are plans to create Block Development Councils in the territories where the Bru people are being repatriated to; and

(d) the total number of Bru families living in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) There are six relief camps for Brus in Tripura where 5407 families, as identified by Government of Mizoram, are residing. Since 2018, 260 families have been repatriated to Mizoram. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to create Block Development Councils for Bru people in Mizoram.

(d) The Registrar General of India has informed that it conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected among other parameters on mother tongue spoken by the individuals. Bru is a dialect spoken by some of the tribal communities in North East Indian States.

#### **Police reforms**

1016. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes for fresh police reforms in the country in view of continuous threat to internal security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry would issue directions to the State Governments to rationalize ratio of police personnel as per the recommendations of United Nations to 2.22 police personnel per 1000 population;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Police reforms are an ongoing process. "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reforms measures. The Centre also issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

Under the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, approved in September 2017, a component of "incentives for police reforms" was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". It was decided to keep certain amount each year for awarding incentives to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms. To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. This incentive fund has been increased to 'up to 20%' from the year 2019-20.

The performance of States in implementing these reforms was evaluated based on objective criteria. For the year 2018-19, ten States, namely, (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Gujarat, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Odisha, (5) Punjab, (6) Rajasthan, (7) Tamil Nadu, (8) Telangana, (9) Uttar Pradesh and (10) Uttarakhand have been assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, were released to these States.

For the current year, *i.e.* 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 158.26 crore has been earmarked for award of incentives for implementation of police reforms to the State Governments.

(c) to (e) The organisational structure of the Police Forces varies from country to country as do the functions and tasks assigned to them. Many countries do not also have Central, Armed Police Forces. In addition, the number of policemen required is dependent on several variables like volume of crime, societal structures, use of technology and local problems. There are no universal standards or United Nations recommendations to assess the optimal level of police force in a country.

**Linkage with foreign country for disaster management**

1017. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to form linkage with any foreign country for enhancing and dealing with emergency situations and natural disasters as well as encouraging greater institutional linkages between research and training institutes in the area of disaster management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) India plays an active role in global initiatives on disaster management. With multi-dimensional initiatives and expertise, India is taking a leading role in strengthening regional cooperation for reducing the losses due to disasters. India has signed the following bilateral/ multilateral agreements for cooperation in the field of disaster management:

- (i) Agreement between the Republic India and the Swiss Confederation on Cooperation in the event of Disasters.
- (ii) Agreement between the Republic India and the Government of Russian federation on cooperation in the field of Emergency Management.
- (iii) SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters.
- (iv) Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) between the Republic India and federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.
- (v) Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan in the field of disaster risk reduction.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Republic of India and the Government of Republic of Tajikistan on Cooperation in the field of Disasters Management.

- (vii) MoU on cooperation between National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of Government of Mongolia and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India in the field of Disaster Management.

Further, Government of India has partnership with various International and Regional Organization/Agencies in the field of Disaster Management such as UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), SAARC Disaster Management Centre - Interim Unit (SDMC-IU), Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and BRICS etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs organised 3rd Indo-Japan Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) on 18th March, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by approx. 50 domain experts each from India and Japan. Collaboration among research and training institutes was one of the important agenda of this workshop and it was deliberated in detail.

#### **Investment in security technology**

1018. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has emphasised on the need for greater investment in security technology to counter terrorism and boost internal security effort;
- (b) if so, whether Government is proposing to seek latest security technology from the developed countries;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the existing available technology is not properly used for security; and

- (e) if so, the plans formulated to make use of such technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) The Government has zero tolerance policy towards terrorism and has put emphasis on the need for improvement in security technology to counter terrorism and boost internal security. Existing technology is being used by security agencies in different spheres of internal security and upgradation of technology, as per requirements, is an ongoing process.

#### **Deaths in prisons**

†1019. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, year-wise and prison-wise numbers of natural and unnatural deaths in the prisons during last three years;

(b) whether the judicial enquiry had been initiated in each case;

(c) if so, the State-wise, year-wise and prison-wise number of such cases where judicial enquiry had been initiated during last three years and the current status thereof; and

(d) the State-wise list of such cases where compensation had been recommended by National Human Rights Commission and whether that compensation amount has been paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics in its publication "Prison Statistics India". Published reports are available till the year 2017. State-wise details of natural and unnatural deaths in prisons during 2015 to 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) NCRB has informed that it has started collecting data on Judicial Magistrate enquiries conducted under Section 176 (1A) of Cr.PC since 2017. State/UT-wise details of Judicial Magistrate enquiries conducted and compensation ordered by National Human Rights Commission for the year 2017 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Details of payment of the amount of compensation is not maintained centrally.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I***State/UT-wise details of Incidence of Deaths of Inmates in Prisons during 2015, 2016 and 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017	
		Natural Deaths	Un-Natural Deaths	Natural Deaths	Un-Natural Deaths	Natural Deaths	Un-Natural Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	6	25	5	26	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	28	2	50	2	36	4
4.	Bihar	83	1	70	4	106	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	0	5	0	47	1
6.	Goa	1	0	1	2	0	1
7.	Gujarat	24	2	38	3	45	3
8.	Haryana	44	2	37	9	41	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	4	0	9	0
10.#	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	5	1	3	1
11.	Jharkhand	37	5	61	0	45	2
12.	Karnataka	65	11	58	5	68	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	214
13.	Kerala	41	2	37	4	32	3	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
14.	Madhya Pradesh	131	4	141	5	94	8	
15.	Maharashtra	107	7	74	47	111	8	
16.	Manipur	3	1	0	4	4	0	
17.	Meghalaya	4	1	2	0	2	0	
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	0	1	1	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	
20.	Odisha	43	2	38	10	42	4	
21.	Punjab	173	5	115	37	131	14	
22.	Rajasthan	56	2	89	8	25	7	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	Unstarred Questions
24.	Tamil Nadu	63	6	50	11	61	10	
25.	Telangana	33	0	18	6	16	1	
26.	Tripura	1	1	5	0	3	1	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	302	21	373	56	386	9	
28.	Uttarakhand	14	2	13	0	14	3	

29.	West Bengal	86	12	79	7	108	12
	TOTAL (STATES)	1434	97	1390	226	1457	125
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	0	1	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	0	2	0	2	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	30	15	32	4	34	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	35	18	34	5	37	8
	TOTAL (All-India)	1469	115	1424	231	1494	133

# Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

***Statement -II***

*State/UT-wise details of Judicial Magistrate enquiry conducted and compensation ordered by NHRC during 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Judicial Magistrate Enquires conducted u/s 176(1)(A) Cr.PC	No. of Cases in which NHRC ordered for Compensation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3.	Assam	40	0
4.	Bihar	74	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	48	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0
10.*	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0
12.	Karnataka	79	0
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101	0
15.	Maharashtra	119	4
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0
20.	Odisha	25	0
21.	Punjab	129	0
22.	Rajasthan	77	0

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	71	0
25.	Telangana	2	0
26.	Tripura	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	375	4
28.	Uttarakhand	6	0
29.	West Bengal	120	0
TOTAL (STATES)		1295	29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	38	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0
TOTAL (UTs)		41	1
TOTAL (All India)		1336	30

\*Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Source: Prison Statistics India.

### Increasing efficiency in disaster response and mitigation

1020. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made assessment to identify areas in disaster response and mitigation which need drastic improvements despite the fact that excellent work has been done by disaster response agencies in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what immediate plans Government has to improve the efficiency of the agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Disaster Response and Mitigation is continuous process. Government of India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. There have been significant improvements in multi-hazard monitoring and warning system in recent years.

The primary responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a natural disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government, wherever required, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support in cases of natural disasters of severe nature and beyond coping capacity of the State resources. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates for each State Governments to take all measures specified in the national guidelines and such further measures as it deems necessary for the purpose of disaster management. Some of the recent efforts of the Government of India are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Recent steps taken by the Government for disaster management*

- (i) In order to expand institutional response capacity, 04 additional battalions of NDRF has been sanctioned for ensuring prompt response in minimum time during disasters.
- (ii) Government has substantially increased the quantum of funds under SDRF for the period 2015-20 to ₹61,220 crore from ₹33,580 crore for the period 2010-15.
- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for setting up of a state-of-the-art Integrated Control Room for Emergency Response (ICR-ER) in Ministry.
- (iv) Government has approved setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Academy to provide specialized training in the Disaster response to NDRF, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Civil Defence and other stakeholders.

- (v) The establishment of Global Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23rd September 2019 during UN Climate Action Summit in New York.
- (vi) Creation of Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 Scale.
- (vii) Earthquake risk index has been prepared for 50 cities and 1 District.
- (viii) Seismic vulnerability Assessment of Building Types in India on Pilot basis.
- (ix) Development of upgraded Earthquake hazard maps and Atlases.
- (x) Preparation of Flood hazard Atlas of flood prone States.
- (xi) National Landslide Risk Management Strategy document.
- (xii) Upscaling of "Aapda Mitra" - A scheme for Training of Community Volunteers in Disaster Response Pan India covering 350 multi-hazard prone districts.
- (xiii) Improving disaster communication and ensuring last mile connectivity through Common Alerting Protocol.
- (xiv) Scoping Study on role of UAVs/Drones in Disaster Management.
- (xv) Priority Call Routing, for prioritizing the telephone numbers of important administrative officials during disaster.
- (xvi) Strengthening disaster response mechanism through Incident Response Mechanism.
- (xvii) Multi-State and State level mock exercises involving NDRF, Armed Forces, CAPFs, State/District administration and Central early warning agencies.
- (xviii) Training of SDRF, Civil Defence, Youth organisations NCC, NYKS for effective disaster response.
- (xix) District level Mock exercises for all States/UTs.

**Political leaders under house arrest in Jammu and Kashmir**

1021. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of political party leaders and people's representatives under house arrest in Jammu and Kashmir from August, 2019 onwards;
- (b) how many of them have been released or set free so far and how many are still under house arrest;
- (c) what is the total number of deployment of military and paramilitary forces in Jammu and Kashmir in the month of August, 2019;
- (d) when the deployment of military and paramilitary forces in such a large number in Jammu and Kashmir is expected to retreat from the valley; and
- (e) in what way Government is planning to bring normalcy in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) With a view to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace, maintenance of the public order and activities prejudicial to the security of the State, 5161 preventive arrests, including stone pelters, miscreants, OGWs, separatists and political workers, were made since August, 2019, in Kashmir Valley. Out of these, 609 persons are presently under detention and out of which approximately 218 are stone pelters.

(c) and (d) Adequate strength of Forces are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir for augmenting the Security of Counter Insurgency grid, strengthening the Internal Security and maintaining law and orders.

(e) It has been reported by Government of Jammu and Kashmir that essential services are functioning normally in the Valley.

#### **Damage due to cyclone Bulbul**

1022. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who lost their lives and estimated loss of property and number of persons affected across the State of West Bengal, Odisha and other States in the country by the cyclone Bulbul recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of assistance/relief provided by Government to each State?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Cyclone 'BULBUL' crossed West Bengal coast close to Sunderban Dhanchi forest on 9th November, 2019, which led to heavy rains in various parts of the State of West Bengal and Odisha. The State Government of West Bengal has reported that 11 human lives have been lost and 35.57 lakh people have been affected. The State Government of Odisha has reported that as per their preliminary estimation there is no loss of human life but a total of 38.08 lakh people have been affected in the State. Damages to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, houses, etc. have also been reported due to this cyclone.

(c) Primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The State Government undertakes assessment of damages and provides financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. As on 1st April, 2019, ₹ 447.52 crore is available with the State of Odisha and ₹ 264.70 crore is available with the State of West Bengal under SDRF. Further, during the year 2019-20, Central share amounting to ₹ 414.90 crore to West Bengal and ₹ 552.00 crore to Odisha has already been released under SDRF by the Central Government. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure. After the cyclone Bulbul, Central Government has constituted Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) for both the States, which have visited the cyclone Bulbul affected areas in these States. State Governments have not yet submitted their memorandum for seeking additional assistance from NDRF.

#### **Terrorist infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir**

1023. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the terrorist infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir is increasing higher and higher;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures being taken by Government to ward off such infiltration in future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration. This includes multi-tiered deployment along the International Border / Line of Control, border fencing, improved intelligence and operational coordination, equipping Security Forces with advanced weapons and taking pro-active action against infiltrators.

**Delay in release of annual crime data by NCRB**

1024. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in release of annual crime data by NCRB for the year 2017;

(b) by when the NCRB report for the years 2018 and 2019 will be released;

(c) the data on farmer suicides for the years 2016 to 2019;

(d) the reasons as to why the data on farmer suicides has not been published from the year 2016; and

(e) the reasons for non-inclusion of data on crimes related to lynching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Bureau of Crime Records (NCRB) collates crime data from all the States/ Union Territories and publishes it as "Crime in India" report. Many improvements had been undertaken in Crime in India report for the year 2017 to make it more comprehensive, informative and useful for stakeholders. This required a revision in data collection and compilation software, adequate training of State/Union Territories' officials on the new software, validation and removal of ambiguities in the data. With persistent follow-ups with the States/Union Territories, final data was received in July 2019, and Crime in India 2017 was released on 21st October 2019. Advisories have been issued by NCRB to all States/Union Territories to furnish complete data sets in a timely manner.

(c) and (d) NCRB compiles information on suicides from States/Union Territories and publishes it as Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) report. The last published report is of the year 2016. As per ADSI 2016, a total of 6270 farmers/cultivators have committed suicides in the country.

(e) NCRB publishes crime data in the "Crime in India" report under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

#### **Guidelines on celebratory firing**

1025. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of celebratory firings in public gatherings, religious places and weddings, birthday parties reported in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of deaths and number of persons injured, year-wise and city-wise in the last three years;

(c) whether Government has framed stringent policies, rules and guidelines to curb the practice of celebratory firing;

(d) if not, why there is a delay, despite the direction by Delhi High Court; and

(e) by what time, the guidelines will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the subject matter of States as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Such data is not centrally maintained by National Crime Record Bureau.

(c) to (e) Government has issued advisory *vide* Office Memorandum No. V-11026/71/2016-Arms dated 17 January, 2019 requesting State Governments and UT Administrations to take strict legal action to curb incidents of celebratory firing including cancellation of arms licence and other punitive action under the Law.

#### **Persons killed after abrogation of Article 370**

1026. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons killed or injured including civilians, BSF, CRPF and

military persons since the abrogation of Article 370 that had given special status to Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): As per the report of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, since 5th August, 2019, no person has died due to police firing in law and order related incidents. During this period, 197 persons have been injured in law and order related incidents. During the same period, 3 security force personnel and 17 civilians have been killed in terror related incidents while 129 persons got injured.

**Redefining human rights in Indian context**

1027. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government considers the need to redefine Human Rights in the Indian context;
- (b) whether any Committee has been set up for the purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government, (b) and (c): In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

**No data on reasons for farmers suicides in NCRB**

1028. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unlike its previous reports, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has not included reasons behind farmers' suicides which were present in last report under categories such as farm distress, crop failure, loans, family problems, illness, etc., if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) why the suicides have not been recorded separately but included under the category 'Suicides by Profession', the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether 50 per cent of farmer deaths were reported to be in Maharashtra, What Government is planning to reduce such a high number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As informed by NCRB, many States/ Union Territories reported "Nil" data on suicides by Farmers/ Cultivators and Agricultural laborers after several validations, even while reporting suicides in other professions. Due to this limitation, national data on causes of suicide in farming sector is untenable and not published separately. Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans to ensure effective implementation of the programmes/ schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes for the welfare of the farmers by increasing production and remunerative returns to the farmers.

**Gaps in National Crime Records Bureau data**

1029. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released National Crime Records Bureau data categorises offences under crimes within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and other special provisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar offence-wise data is available at prison level as well, the details thereof;

(d) whether the rate of "chargesheeted" was calculated on the basis of number of cases disposed instead of number of cases taken up for investigation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Major crime heads under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) are published in "Crime in India" Report. List of SLL is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Data on prisoners and under trials in jails is published in "Prison Statistics India" Report by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Offences in this report are classified on major crime head in IPC and SLL. List of SLL is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Chargesheeting rate is calculated by NCRB as the percentage of total cases chargesheeted of the total cases disposed off by the Police. Total cases disposed off by the police includes cases not investigated under Section 157(1)(b) of Code of Criminal Procedure, cases transferred to other State or Agency, cases where Final Report has been submitted and cases chargesheeted.

***Statement-I***

*List of Crime Heads under Special and Local Laws*

Sl. No.	Crime Head
1	2
1.	The Dowry Prohibition Act
2.	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
3.	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
4.	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act
5.	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
6.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
7.	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
8.	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
9.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
10.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
11.	The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act
12.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act
13.	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act
14.	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
15.	The Official Secrets Act
16.	Prevention of Defacement of Property Act (States)
17.	The Arms Act
18.	The Explosives Act

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1	2
19.	The Explosive Substances Act
20.	The Information Technology Act
21.	The Copy Right Act
22.	The Trade Marks Act
23.	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act
24.	The Chit Funds Acts
25.	The Negotiable Instruments Act
26.	The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act
27.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act
28.	Prevention of Corruption Act
29.	Prohibition Act (State)
30.	The Central Excise Act
31.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
32.	The Indian Forest Act and The Forest Conservation Act
33.	The Wildlife Protection Act
34.	The Environment (Protection) Act
35.	The Air and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
36.	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act
37.	Noise Pollution Acts
38.	The National Green Tribunal Act
39.	The Registration of Foreigners Act
40.	The Foreigners Act
41.	The Passport Act
42.	The Emigration Act

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1	2
43.	The Citizenship Act
44.	The Indian Railways Act
45.	The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act
46.	The Indian Telegraph Act
47.	The Telegraph Wire (Unlawful Possession) Act
48.	The Cinematograph Act
49.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act
50.	The Essential Commodities Act
51.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act
52.	The Food Safety and Standards Act
53.	Cow Slaughter Acts
54.	The Cattle Trespass Act
55.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act
56.	Maharashtra Control of Organised Crimes Act
57.	The Public Gambling Act
58.	The Electricity Act
59.	The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act
60.	The Representation of the People (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act
61.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
62.	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act
63.	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act
64.	The Prevention of Witch (DAAIN) Practices Act
65.	The Mental Healthcare Act
66.	Motor Vehicle Act
67.	City/Town Police Acts
68.	Other State Local Acts

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**Statement-II***List of major crime heads in Special and Local Laws for offences  
in Prison Statistics Report India*

Sl. No.	Crime Heads
1.	The Arms Act
2.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
3.	The Public Gambling Act
4.	The Central Excise Act
5.	Prohibition Act
6.	The Explosive Act
7.	The Explosive Substances Act
8.	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (TADA) (Prevention) Act
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
10.	Indian Railways Act
11.	Registration of Foreigners Act
12.	Protection of Civil Rights Act
13.	The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
14.	The Passport Act
15.	Essential Commodities Act
16.	Antiquities and Art Treasure Act
17.	Dowry Prohibition Act
18.	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973
19.	Prevention of Corruption Act 1988
20.	Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act

**Representation of women in police force**

†1030. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the percentage of representation of women in police force in the country;
- (b) whether Government has any special scheme to raise basic facilities like creche as also to provide such facilities at Police Stations/work place in view of the increasing representation of women in police force; and
- (c) whether Government would extend financial assistance to State Governments under this scheme, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per data submitted by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 01.01.2018, the actual percentage of women police personnel is 8.73% at the all India level.

As, "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to increase induction of women personnel in police forces. The Central Government advises the States/UTs from time to time. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 22.04.2013, 21.05.2014, 12.05.2015 and 21.06.2019 to all the State Governments to increase the representation of women police to 33% of the total strength. All the State Governments have been requested to create additional posts of women Constables/Sub-Inspectors by converting the vacant posts of male constables. The aim is that each police station should have at least 3 women Sub-Inspectors and 10 women police Constables, so that a women help desk is manned round the clock. Further, under the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police" States can seek financial assistance for all types of weapons and equipment. In addition, basic facilities can be created for women in the Police Force in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

#### **Vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces**

1031. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total sanctioned strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);
- (b) the details regarding the number of posts lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the percentage of women in the Central Armed Police Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The total sanctioned strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) is 10,04,505. The details of number of posts lying vacant in the CAPFs and AR is as under:-

Name of Force	GOs*	SOs*	ORs*	Total Vacancies
CRPF	612	19921	3893	24,426
BSF	659	2375	23055	26,089
CISF	304	5193	9414	14,911
SSB	632	2122	16171	18,925
ITBP	388	764	5269	6,421
AR	100	598	4962	5,660
TOTAL	2695	30973	62764	96,432

\* GOs: Gazetted Officers

\* SOs: Subordinate Officers

\* ORs: Other Ranks

Vacancies arise in the forces due to retirements, voluntary retirement, death etc. as well as creation of new posts including through cadre reviews. Government has taken expeditious steps to fill up the vacancies through direct recruitment as well as promotions in CAPFs and AR. This is a continuous process.

- (c) The percentage of women against posted strength in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles is 2.96 per cent.

### Crime against women

1032. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of crime against women has increased by 23 per cent from 2016 to 17;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that the highest number of crime against women is conducted by husbands or his relatives;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to resolve the issue of domestic violence in the country?

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

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

(c) and (d) As per Crime in India 2017, a total of 1,04,551 cases were reported of cruelty by husband or his relatives, 7466 cases have also been reported of dowry deaths, 10,189 of violation of Dowry Prohibition Act and 616 cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

Reasons for higher reporting of cases under the above crime heads is not maintained by NCRB.

(e) States/ Union Territories (UTs) are responsible for implementation of the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005" (PWDVA). However, in order to ensure better implementation, States/UTs have been requested by Ministry of Women and Child Development to appoint sufficient number of Protection Officers having independent charge, allocate separate budget for smooth functioning of Protection Officers (PO), providing suitable support to survivors, training and capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officer, Service Providers and for creating mass awareness on the provisions of the said Act.

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a scheme of One Stop Centre (OSCs) to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence. As per available information, 728 OSCs have been approved by Government of India, 595 OSCs are operational in the country.

While 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory wherein all the States/UTs have been advised to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also

that all police stations may be directed to display the name and other details of protection officers of the area appointed under PWDVA. This Advisory is available on <http://mha.gov.in>.

Further under the Nirbhaya Fund scheme the following initiatives have been taken for safety of women including matters related to domestic violence:

- (i) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress (including matters of domestic violence) has been operationalised in 27 States/ UTs in 2018-19.
- (ii) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase-I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (iii) Delhi Police has recruited social workers and counsellors in Police Stations and Sub-Division level offices to counsel women victims of crime including domestic violence.

#### **Reactivation of terror camps in Balakot**

1033. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that terror camps have again been reactivated in Balakot in Pakistan which will be used against India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what precautionary and other measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Inputs indicate that attempts are being made by Pakistan-based terror outfits to reactivate its camp at Balakot and restart their religious and Jihadi indoctrination courses against India.

- (c) The Government of India is committed to take all necessary steps to protect the borders of the country and maintain its integrity and sovereignty.

**Loss due to restriction in Jammu and Kashmir**

1034. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the burden, loss of income and jobs of people of Jammu and Kashmir following the restriction imposed in recent days, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government intends to declare a compensation package for those who lost jobs and earnings in Jammu and Kashmir following the restriction imposed in recent days, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any report has been received about the loss in the IT and Tourism sector in Jammu and Kashmir during the recent restriction periods, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades. On account of article 35A and certain other constitutional provisions, the people of this region were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and the benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country. As a result, full economic potential of the region could not be realized by the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions for the last 70 years.

After the Declaration issued by the President under article 370, based on the recommendation of the Parliament and reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, all such aspects have been addressed and the people of Jammu and Kashmir can now realize full potential in all sectors of economy like in other parts of the country.

Due to these recent decisions, certain precautionary measures taken initially have already been substantially relaxed. There is no specific report received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding any new losses on account of such preventive steps taken as a short-term measure.

Under the ₹80,068 crores Prime Minister's package announced on 7th November 2015, 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development sectors etc., are already under various stages of implementation. In addition to the above steps, many flagship schemes of the Government of India including the individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Citizenship to religious minorities**

1035. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Pakistani, Afghanistani and Bangladeshi citizens visited India during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of number of citizens deported to various countries during the period;

(c) the criteria for issuing Long Term Visas for foreign citizens now in force; and

(d) whether Government has decided to grant citizenship to religious minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As per the available information, details of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh Citizens who visited India during 2016-2018, are as under:

Country	2016	2017	2018
Pakistan	56,021	44,266	41,514
Afghanistan	1,23,330	1,49,176	1,53,906
Bangladesh	13,80,409	21,56,557	22,56,675

(b) As per the available information, details of foreign nationals deported by Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/ Chief Immigration Officers (ChIOs), during 2016-18, are as under:

Year	2016	2017	2018
Total No. of Foreigners Deported	2,476	2,272	1,731

(c) Following categories of nationals of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan coming to India on valid travel documents *i.e.* valid passport and valid visa and seeking permanent settlement in India with a view to acquire Indian citizenship, are eligible for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV):

- (i) Members of minority communities in Pakistan/Bangladesh/Afghanistan, namely: Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians.
- (ii) Pakistan / Bangladesh women married to Indian nationals and staying in India / Afghanistan nationals married to Indian nationals in India and staying in India.
- (iii) Indian origin women holding Pakistan/ Bangladesh/ Afghanistan nationality married to Pakistan/ Bangladesh/ Afghanistan nationals and returning to India due to widowhood/divorce and having no male members to support them in Pakistan/ Bangladesh/ Afghanistan.
- (iv) Cases involving extreme compassion.

Above mentioned categories of Pakistan/Bangladesh/ Afghanistan nationals can submit applications for grant of LTV online to the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO)/ Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) concerned. Initial LTV is granted with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs for a period of 5 years in the case of categories (i) to (iii) above and for a period of 1 year in the case of category (iv) above after field verification and security vetting.

(d) Citizenship to foreigners is granted as per the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 2009. All foreigners including religious minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh can apply for Indian Citizenship on becoming eligible as per the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made there under.

#### **Spa and massage centres in National Capital**

1036. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



- (a) whether it is a fact that instances of spa and massage centres in the National Capital operating as sex rackets have come to light recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As reported by Delhi Police, 03 cases, 01 case and 05 cases have been registered against spa and massage centres found operating sex rackets during 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto 15.11.2019) respectively and a total of 22 persons have been arrested. The steps taken by Delhi Police to check such cases, *inter-alia* include, development of criminal intelligence and working upon on a sustained basis; maintenance of strict watch over spa and xassage centres operating in Delhi; collecting information on crime and criminal activities under Eyes and Ears Scheme from general public; periodic inter-state and inter-agency liaison meetings to strengthen the vigil on this front; deployment of sources to collect information about persons involved in such crimes; and initiating strict legal action under appropriate section of law whenever any such incident is reported or detected.

#### **Shortage of staff in Indian jails**

1037. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Indian jails were understaffed by at least 33 per cent as per India Justice Report 2019; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of measures undertaken to address the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, 'Prisons' and 'Persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prison administration and management of prisons, including filling up of vacancies of Prisons staff is the responsibility of State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs had written to all States and UTs on 28.2.2017 and had advised them to initiate concrete steps to fill up the vacancies of Prisons staff in their jails.

**Prison occupancy rate**

1038. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister off HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the nationwide prison occupancy rate stood at 114 per cent as of 2016 as per India Justice Report 2019;
- (b) whether 67 per cent of all prison inmates are undertrials;
- (c) whether Government considers it a human rights and administrative emergency; and
- (d) if so, the details of measures undertaken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 'Prison Statistics India 2016' report published by the National Crime Records Bureau, 67 per cent of all Prison inmates were undertrials.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. However, to address the issue of undertrials and overcrowding in prisons, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to States and UTs, from time to time. MHA has also circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and Union Territories, which has a chapter on 'Legal Aid' which provides for facilities which may be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free legal service to all under trial prisoners through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India. Section 436A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC), which provides for release of an under-trial prisoner on bail on undergoing detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law). The E-prisons portal provides the facility to State Jail authorities to access the data of inmates in a quick and easy mode which can assist them in identifying inmates whose cases are due for consideration by the Under Trial Review Committees and take up their cases appropriately. The Government of India had also introduced the concept of plea

bargaining through Section 265-A of Cr.PC, which enables pre-trial negotiation between the defendant and the prosecution during which the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange of certain concessions by the prosecutor. This concept is also aimed at reducing the number of undertrials in prisons. MHA has advised the States and UTs to adopt these measures to address the issue of undertrials and overcrowding in prisons.

### **Maoist activity in Southern States**

1039. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Maoists have spread their activities to Southern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including their areas of activities in Kerala;
- (c) whether Government has examined the allegation that the Maoists were killed in Kerala by fake encounters; and
- (d) the details of encounters between police and Maoists in Kerala for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Over the past few years, there have been efforts by the CPI (Maoist) to expand their activities in the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction. In a review of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts carried out in 2018, three districts of Kerala have been included in the list of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. These districts are Wayanad, Palakkad and Malappuram.

(c) and (d) 'Police and 'Public Order' being State subjects, investigations into LWE related incidents are carried out by the State Government. Details of LWE related incidents reported in last three years in Kerala are as under:-

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019 (upto 31.10.2019)
Incidents	5	-	-	3
Exchange of Fire	3	-	-	3
LWEs Killed	2	-	-	5
SF Killed/ Injured	-	-	-	-

**Steps to improve condition of prisoners**

†1040. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court had expressed its concern over lodging more prisoners than the capacity of jails as also the treatment being meted to them in jails throughout the country;

(b) whether many jails are overcrowded and human rights of the prisoners are not being protected;

(c) the details of minimum facilities provided to the prisoners;

(d) whether Government in consultation with State Governments would take any step to improve the condition of prisoners lodged in jails and to release the prisoners lodged for committing minor offences and completed a period equal to the sentence for their crimes; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per latest published data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for the year 2017, as against the total capacity of 3,91,574 prisoners, 4,50,696 prisoners were lodged in various prisons of the country. 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects as per Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prison administration and management of prisons and inmates is the responsibility of State Governments, who are competent to take care of the rights of prisoners and to provide minimum facilities to prison inmates.

(d) and (e) MHA had circulated a Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs, which has chapters on Maintenance of Prisoners, Medical Care, Education of Prisoners, Vocational Training and Skill Development Programmes etc., addressing the issue of minimum facilities to prisoners. MHA, had also issued an advisory on 17.1.2013 to all States and UTs about Section 436 A of Cr.PC, which provides for release of an under-trial prisoner on bail on undergoing detention for a period

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law). The E-prisons portal provides the facility to State Jail authorities to access the data of inmates in a quick and easy mode which can assist them in identifying inmates whose cases are due for consideration by the Under Trial Review Committees and take up their cases appropriately. The Government of India had also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265-A of Cr.PC, which enables pre-trial negotiation between the defendant and the prosecution during which the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange of certain concessions by the prosecutor. This concept aims at reducing the number of undertrials in prisons. The Government has advised the States and UTs to adopt these measures to address the issue of undertrials and overcrowding in prisons. State/UT Governments are competent to take appropriate action in this regard.

Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated to all States and UTs has a chapter on Remission to prisoners, under the provisions of which prisoners can get remission in their sentences. Government has also introduced scheme of special remission to certain categories of prisoners recently under which the States and UTs were advised to grant special remission to them and release them from prisons.

#### **Downgrading the status of Jammu and Kashmir**

1041. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what reasons prompted Government for downgrading the Status of Jammu and Kashmir to separate Union Territory;
- (b) whether Government has proposal to give Jammu and Kashmir back the Status of Statehood;
- (c) if so, by when; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Upon passage of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019, in the Parliament on 6th August, 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir

Reorganisation Act, 2019 has been notified on 9th August, 2019. As per the Act, the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir is reorganised into the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir with legislature and Union Territory of Ladakh without legislature.

### **Officials sent for training courses**

1042. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of officials 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 HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Eleven (11) officers of and above level of Joint Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs were sent abroad for training during the last three years. Year-wise details thereof are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Feedback reports are submitted by officers to sponsoring/cadre controlling authorities. These training programmes were productive, fruitful and relevant to areas of work of the officers concerned.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of officers deputed for foreign training programmes during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name & designation of the officer	Name of Institutions where they got training
1	2	3
<b>2017</b>		
1.	Shri Prabhas Kumar Jha, Secretary	University of California, United States of America.
2.	Shri T.V.S.N Prasad Additional Secretary	Australia New Zealand School of Government, Sydney, Australia.

1	2	3
3.	Shri Pradeep Gupta, Joint Secretary	Cambridge University, United Kingdom

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**2018**

1.	Shri Rabindra Panwar, Special Secretary and Financial Advisor.	Australia New Zealand School of Government, Sydney, Australia.
2.	Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary.	University of California, Berkeley, United States of America.
3.	Shri Anuj Sharma, Joint Secretary.	JFK School, Harvard University, United States of America.
4.	Shri Satpal Chouhan, Special Secretary.	Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, United States of America.

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**2019**

1.	Shri Amitabh Kharkwal, Joint Secretary.	University of California, Berkeley, United States of America.
2.	Smt. Punya Salila Srivastava, Joint Secretary.	Australia New Zealand School of Government, Sydney, Australia.
3.	Smt. Saheli Ghosh Roy, Joint Secretary.	Cambridge University, United Kingdom.
4.	Shri S. K. Shahi, Joint Secretary.	Cambridge University, United Kingdom.

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**Worsening traffic situation in Delhi**

1043. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about worsening traffic situation in Delhi, prompted by the increasing traffic snarls in the National Capital causing inconvenience to the public;

(b) whether the Delhi Police authorities allowed protesting squatters blockading vehicular traffic at the Mandi House roundabout continuously for three days forcing the unwary public to abstain from work and pressing engagements; and

(c) whether even with the declaration of Jantar Mantar area as agitation free zone, the traffic situation in NDMC Lutyen's areas have become worse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As informed by Delhi Police, the primary reason for traffic congestion in Delhi is the unmitigated growth in the number of registered motor vehicles, which has increased by nearly 179% between 1991 and 2017, while the total road length has only gone up by about 15.7% during this period. Delhi Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education of road users in the NCT of Delhi with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has reported that no permission of any procession/ agitation/ rally/ dharna etc. is granted to any organisation or individual at or around Mandi House round-about. In one particular instance, specially-abled protestors squatted at the Mandi House round-about without any prior information from 23.10.2019 to 25.10.2019. The protestors were constantly persuaded to end their protest and move to Jantar Mantar for continuing their protest. Jantar Mantar is the designated area for demonstration in NDMC Area. Delhi Police makes all efforts to ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to the public in the NDMC Area.

#### **Lack of skills for investigation of cyber crimes**

1044. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to data compiled by NCRB, India recorded around 22,000 cyber crimes in 2017 at 1.7 cyber crime committed per 1 lakh population;

(b) whether over 50 per cent of cyber crimes were done for monetary gains through ATM and banking frauds, surprisingly in urban areas where digital literacy and awareness is considered high;

(c) whether police force is lacking in digital skills for investigation of cyber crimes, as trained and qualified IT professionals prefer private sector jobs with high pay; and

(d) plans to modernise police force with recruitment of qualified and skilled IT force to man cyber crime cells?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As per data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cyber crimes (involving computer as medium/target) and number of Fraud cases (credit card/debit card, ATMs, Online Banking Fraud, OTP Fraud, etc.) reported in the country during 2017 is 21,796 and 3466 respectively.

(c) and (d) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India; and prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes; and capacity building of police personnel are primarily responsibility of States. The law enforcement agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders. However, Government of India helps States in combating cyber crimes by assisting them through advisories and funds under various schemes.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme, under which financial assistance has been given to States/UTs for setting up cyber forensic cum training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training/capacity building to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers. Advisories have also been issued to States/UTs regarding using these training labs for capacity building programmes. So far, more than 8000 LEA personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under CCPWC Scheme.

MHA has prepared 3-days, 5-days and 10-days training programmes for Law Enforcement Agencies personnel, prosecutors and judicial officers for better handling of investigation and prosecution and requested States/UTs to organise training programmes.

The Ministry has also rolled out a scheme 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)' for the period 2018-20, which has a component namely National Cybercrime Training Centre for capacity building in the field of cyber crime investigation.

#### **Cities under SCM**

1045. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cities have been taken up under Smart City Mission (SCM);
- (b) how many of these cities have already completed the work; and
- (c) by when Delhi will become a Smart City?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total number of 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission.

(b) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at the city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by these cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCP) that are under various stages of implementation. As of 15th November 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,519 crore have been tendered out, of which work orders for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore have been issued and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed.

(c) New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has been selected to be developed as a Smart City in Round-I in January, 2016. Each city is supposed to implement its Smart City Proposal in 5 years from the date of its selection. In NDMC Smart City, as on 15th November, 2019, out of 97 projects amounting to ₹ 1281.87 crore, as many as 80 projects amounting to ₹ 427.93 crore have been completed, work orders have been issued in 10 projects amounting to ₹ 698.94 crore and tenders have been issued in 7 projects amounting to ₹ 155 crore.

#### **Expenditure on SCM**

†1046. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities through out the country included under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the city-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- (b) the details of financial expenditure incurred by Government on this project, so far and the estimated expenditure till completion of the project?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total number of 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities in the country distributed among the States and Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of an equitable criteria giving equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the States/UTs and the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs. The details of the Smart Cities is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) As per Smart Cities Mission guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. As on 15th November, 2019, the Government of India have released ₹ 18,614.10 crore to the States.

**Statement**

*List of Cities selected in various rounds under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur

1	2	3
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere 7. Bangalore
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kalyan-Dombivali 7. Aurangabad 8. Pune
22.	Manipur	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar 2. Raurkela
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur

1	2	3
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi
		2. Gangtok
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli
		2. Tirunelveli
		3. Thanjavur
		4. Tiruppur
		5. Salem
		6. Vellore
		7. Coimbatore
		8. Madurai
		9. Thoothukudi
		10. Chennai
		11. Erode
32.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar
		2. Greater Warangal
33.	Tripura	Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh
		2. Jhansi
		3. Kanpur
		4. Allahabad
		5. Lucknow
		6. Varanasi
		7. Agra
		8. Bareilly
		9. Moradabad
		10. Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata
	TOTAL	100

**Solid waste processing and disposal**

1047. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of total solid waste generated per day in the country especially in Assam and the quantum of the same which is processed;
- (b) whether Government has been able to achieve the target of 100 per cent scientific processing and disposal of solid waste by 2nd October, 2019;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the problem being faced by Government in achieving the target; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on date, total municipal waste generated in the country is 1.49 Lakhs Metric Tonne Per Day (MT/D) out of which 58% is being processed. As regards Assam, against the total waste generation of 1,432 MT/D, 50% is being processed.

- (b) to (e) Reasons for the slow progress in processing of solid waste are:
- (i) Construction of processing plants has a gestation period of 1 -2 years from the date of tendering to the commissioning and operational phase.
  - (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) provides Viability Gap Funding (VGFV) Grant up to 35% of Solid Waste Management (SWM) project cost. Balance cost of project is to be arranged by others, including private parties, States and ULBs causing delay in securing funds and achieving the target.

The Government of India have taken various corrective steps to address these challenges including behaviour change through Information, Education and Communication activities, Capacity Building of Municipalities, issuing technical advisories, Model Request for Proposals (RFP), listing of equipments in the Government e-Market Place (GeM) Portal, hand holding the municipalities in preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), conducting workshops and seminars etc.

**Non-functioning STPs in the country**

1048. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are not functioning properly in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much amount has been spent for STPs during the last three years, State-wise, particularly in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board report on "Inventorisation of Sewage Treatment Plants", published in 2015, out of 601 installed Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, 522 were working.

(c) Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country. However, Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 selected cities as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20, with focus on providing basic amenities, such as water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green areas and parks and non-motorized urban transport, in these cities. Under amrut, States/ UTs have sanctioned construction of 338 STPs with a total capacity of 7214.22 mld and total project and network work cost of ₹ 18,734.87 crore. Under amrut, Central Assistance are not released project-wise or city-wise, but as a consolidated amount against the approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). State-wise details of STPs sanctioned by States/Union Territories under AMRUT are given in the Statement.

***Statement******State/UT-wise details of STPS sanctioned under AMRUT***

Sl. No.	State	No. of STPs	Capacity (in MLD)	Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	187	661.49
2.	Bihar	3	38	183.41



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	263.2	359.03
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	13	8.13
5.	Daman and Diu	1	4.21	7.21
6.	Delhi	1	45	60
7.	Gujarat	44	1709.33	2174.97
8.	Haryana	29	213.5	300.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	30	58.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	8	17.55
11.	Jharkhand	4	38.2	217.89
12.	Karnataka	26	298.85	1334.24
13.	Kerala	1	5	19.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55	967.5	3508.84
15.	Maharashtra	36	988.98	2763.48
16.	Odisha	2	80	110
17.	Puducherry	1	17	1.29
18.	Punjab	10	455	478.5
19.	Rajasthan	51	297.95	1497.88
20.	Tamil Nadu	19	1222.5	3767.31
21.	Telangana	2	18.25	118.34
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10	267	998.37
23.	Uttarakhand	4	46.75	88.63
GRAND TOTAL		338	7214.22	18734.87

#### Status of Smart Cities Mission

1049. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of the present status of 100 smart cities, including Delhi; and
- the target set to complete the announced projects under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Smart Cities Mission guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period.

As on 15th November, 2019, the Government of India have released ₹ 18,614.10 crore to the States. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by these cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCP) that are under various stages of implementation. As of 15th November 2019, in 100 Smart Cities, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,519 crore have been tendered out, of which work orders for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore have been issued and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed.

New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has been selected to be developed as a Smart City. In NDMC Smart City, as on 15th November, 2019, out of 97 projects amounting to ₹ 1281.87 crore, as many as 80 projects amounting to ₹ 427.93 crore have been completed, work orders have been issued in 10 projects amounting to ₹ 698.94 crore and tenders have been issued in 7 projects amounting to ₹ 155 crore.

#### **Land conversion policy in Delhi**

1050. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding Government conversion policy which allows conversion of built up residential commercial, mixed land use and industrial properties leasehold to freehold in Delhi;

(b) number of properties converted from leasehold to freehold in Delhi during the last 3 years and revenue generated under conversion fee and various penalties on such properties;

(c) number of re-entered cases accepted for conversion of leasehold property into the freehold property during the last three years; and

(d) whether Ministry is planning to bring an amnesty scheme to settle the pending case of property conversion from leasehold to freehold in Delhi, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) All built up residential commercial, industrial and mixed land use properties irrespective of area, for which the ownership rights have been conferred and lease deed executed and registered are eligible for conversion into freehold. The Conversion of tenure of property from leasehold to freehold is optional.

The Conversion is granted even if there is an unauthorized construction in the property and misuse of the property, subject to payment of damage and misuse charges. The conversion to freehold is not permitted in a property involving encroachment on Government/Public land.

(b) 26,391 properties were converted from leasehold to freehold in Delhi during 1.4.2016 to 31.3.2019. The revenue generated during the process was approximately ₹753/- crores.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir. At present, the Ministry is not planning to bring about an amnesty scheme to settle the pending case of property conversion from leasehold to freehold in Delhi.

#### **Repair and maintenance in DDA flats, Dwarka**

1051. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of falling off of roofs of staircases and damaged staircases from various pockets of DDA MIG Flats, Dwarka, particularly from Pocket-7, Sector-12, Dwarka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by when, action would be taken for repair and maintenance, looking into the vulnerability of threats of lives of the residents; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A reference has been received

from Shri Y.S. Chowdary, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha) to redress grievances of maintenance and repair work of DDA's MIG flats, Pocket-7, Sector 12, Dwarka, New Delhi. Major repairs (capital nature) (civil) are carried out by Delhi Development Authority for 30 years in new Housing pockets offered in 2010 scheme. This pocket was offered earlier and is not covered under this scheme. Resident Welfare Association (RWA) has to create maintenance funds through monthly/quarterly/annual contribution from flat owners for doing repair works in these DDA pockets. RWA has to initiate action in this regard. DDA's Engineering Wing provides assistance, free of charge, in preparing estimates and execution of work on request of RWA.

### **Smart Water Project**

†1052. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a Smart Water Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the project-wise amount of fund allocated during the current financial year; and
- (d) the details of the initiated/completed Smart Water Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. A total of 5,151 projects, worth ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by these 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation. Out of these projects, in 70 Smart Cities, as on 15th November, 2019, 41 Smart Water projects amounting to ₹ 4,024 crore are under tendering, 134 Smart Water projects amounting to ₹ 11,745 crore are under implementation and 51 Smart Water projects amounting to ₹ 2,136 crore have been completed.

### **Upliftment of slum population**

1053. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the slum population in the cities in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has introduced any scheme for the upliftment of slum population;
- (d) if so, details thereof;
- (e) the cities included in the above scheme, State-wise specifically in Maharashtra; and
- (f) the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India conducts periodic surveys on particulars of slums. NSSO has reported that the latest survey on particulars of Slums was conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS), National Statistical Office (NSO) during its 69th round (July-December, 2012). The estimated number of slums and slum households for major States is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments to implement schemes for upliftment of slum population. However, the Government of India through various programmatic interventions has been assisting States/ UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortages. In pursuance to Government of India's vision of facilitating Housing for All by 2022, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) Mission is being implemented since June, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers.

The "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY-U Mission mandates use of land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement. State/ UT-wise details of physical and financial progress of ISSR component under PMAY-U Mission are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) and (f) States/UT-wise details of cities included under PMAY-U Mission along with houses and Central Assistance sanctioned, so far, under the Mission are given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Estimated number of slums and slum households for major States*

**Table 1: Estimated number of slums and slum households**

State	estimated number of slums			estimated number of slum households		
	Notified	Non-notified	All	Notified	Non-notified	All
Andhra Pradesh	3224	1315	4539	1417890	180769	1598659
Bihar	*	636	655	*	54851	58118
Chhattisgarh	632	446	1079	52846	33395	86241
Gujarat	*	2058	2923	*	284180	336338
Karnataka	716	708	1424	356627	201608	558235
Madhya Pradesh	1327	308	1635	301302	50827	352129
Maharashtra	1954	5769	7723	2033799	1311307	3345106
Odisha	*	744	756	*	136149	137589
Rajasthan	947	653	1600	311672	44793	356466
Tamil Nadu	1208	1156	2364	343521	245089	588611
Uttar Pradesh	836	978	1814	121737	85798	207535
West Bengal	1274	2684	3957	378459	285542	664001
ALL-INDIA**	13761	19749	33510	5559771	3249236	8809007

\* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

\*\*Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this Statement.

Source: Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of physical and financial progress of  
ISSR component under PMAY-U Mission*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central assistance sanctioned (₹ in cr.)	Central assistance released (₹ in cr.)	No. of houses sanctioned	No. of houses grounded for construction	No. of completed houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41.26	32.87	1,617	1,617	79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	77.39	1,536	1,536	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	297.72	185.59	11,276	7,344	3,961
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	65.55	33.86	6,246	300	300
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1,092.96	661.14	94,644	56,302	26,647
13.	Haryana	210.60	127.64	3,593	2,121	1,315
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27.62	9.21	300	104	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	255.32	141.75	19,748	2,986	2,841
17.	Karnataka	638.77	718.94	23,125	22,853	19,423
18.	Kerala	66.06	37.43	2,118	991	644
19.	Ladakh	15.98	11.56	369	77	62
20.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	251.37	287.73	10,295	8,123	6,109
22.	Maharashtra	2,232.37	892.95	2,23,237	69,548	2,360
23.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Mizoram	9.49	9.49	142	142	142
26.	Nagaland	41.68	24.74	1,054	1,054	455

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Unstarred Questions



27.	Odisha	363.16	197.68	18,535	10,625	3,812
28.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Punjab	10.25	7.88	1,025	-	-
30.	Rajasthan	450.07	309.18	21,908	18,641	12,841
31.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Tamil Nadu	135.25	124.11	4,880	4,764	4,716
33.	Telangana	22.25	62.38	1,198	334	-
34.	Tripura	77.92	59.94	3,005	3,005	657
35.	Uttar Pradesh	279.22	187.82	8,409	5,104	5,003
36.	Uttarakhand	128.80	111.40	3,130	1,942	1,406
37.	West Bengal	15.05	13.99	472	442	192
GRAND TOTAL		6,806.10	4,326.66	4,61,862	2,19,955	92,965

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*[27 November, 2019]*

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**Statement-III**

*States/UT-wise details of cities included under PMAY-U Mission along with houses and Central Assistance sanctioned so far*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cities included	No. of Houses sanctioned	Central assistance Sanctioned (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1	612	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	13,75,337	20,760.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	7,230	162.82
4.	Assam	102	96,963	1,459.04
5.	Bihar	140	3,02,666	4,706.28
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	296	6.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	168	2,54,271	3,825.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	4,891	88.05
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	1,214	22.30
10.	Delhi (UT)	5	16,138	365.90
11.	Goa	14	732	16.40

12.	Gujarat	171	6,05,168	10,593.15
13.	Haryana	80	2,66,237	4,237.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54	9,920	174.77
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	78	45,973	692.60
16.	Jharkhand	51	1,96,900	2,940.81
17.	Karnataka	275	5,91,372	9,383.80
18.	Kerala	93	1,25,497	1,980.00
19.	Ladakh (UT)	2	1,777	36.68
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	379	7,52,330	11,697.71
22.	Maharashtra	390	11,46,881	17,722.32
23.	Manipur	28	42,823	642.71
24.	Meghalaya	10	4,671	70.42
25.	Mizoram	23	30,259	463.64
26..	Nagaland	32	32,001	505.95
27.	Odisha	116	1,42,343	2,232.15
28.	Puducherry (UT)	6	13,379	203.38

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1	2	3	4	5
29.	Punjab	164	79,386	1,231.37
30.	Rajasthan	189	1,98,271	3,283.94
31.	Sikkim	8	536	8.18
32.	Tamil Nadu	666	7,33,493	11,274.49
33.	Telangana	142	2,15,317	3,424.65
34.	Tripura	20	80,434	1,242.93
35.	Uttar Pradesh	653	14,51,765	22,280.52
36.	Uttarakhand	91	37,888	689.33
37.	West Bengal	125	4,08,128	6,283.88
TOTAL*		4,424	93,00,949	1,45,948.62

\* Including additional 27,850 beneficiaries and ₹ 1,229 cr. for Interest subsidy released recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U).

**Efficient utilisation of funds for PMAY (U)**

1054. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set by Central Government under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] for construction of houses for urban poor across the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that diversion of PMAY(U) funds for other purposes is taking place;
- (c) if so, the measures taken by Government to make use of the funds by the States for PMAY(U) houses only;
- (d) what steps Government proposes to take so that poor people get their own pucca houses by the date of target; and
- (e) whether there is any plan to build houses under PMAY(U) without associating the State Governments, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], States/ UTs are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the requirement of houses to be covered under the Scheme As per demand validated by States/UTs, 1.12 crores of houses are proposed to be constructed under PMAY(U) by 31.03.2022.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.
- (d) In order to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All' by the year 2022, States/ UTs have been requested to strategise fast tracking in submission of project proposals to cover the remaining beneficiaries well in time.
- (e) No. Sir. However, under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY(U) the Central assistance, in the form of interest subsidy, is released to the beneficiaries with the help of Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) like Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions.

**Memorials for freedom fighters**

1055. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has built memorials for freedom fighters during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details there of including expenditure incurred on construction and maintenance; and
- (c) the details of projects to construct memorials that are under construction or have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the National Salt Satyagraha Memorial was constructed by Central Public Works Department for Ministry of Culture at a cost of ₹ 59.28 crores. The maintenance of the Memorial is with the Government of Gujarat.

(c) No projects to construct memorials are in progress or have been sanctioned by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

**Allocations and expenditure under SCM**

1056. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Smart Cities Mission identified in the country, State-wise thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that out of nearly ₹10,000 crores allocated, only ₹ 650 crores have been spent during 2017-18;
- (c) the status of 2018-19 and 2019-20;
- (d) the details of money allocated to each of the smart cities and money spent, so far, city-wise;
- (e) the bottlenecks that the Ministry found as a hindrance for speedy implementation of Mission; and
- (f) the details of cities that have not set up SPVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India launched

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. The objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart Solutions'. The State-wise details of 100 Smart Cities selected is given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1046 (Part (a))].

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated and released under SCM, as on 15th November, 2019, is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Funds provided by Government of India	Funds Released
2015-16	1,496.20	1,469.2
2016-17	4,598.50	4,492.5
2017-18	4509.50	4,499.50
2018-19	6,000.00	5856.8
2019-20	6,450	2296.1(*)
TOTAL	23,054.2	18,614.1

(\*) As on 18th November, 2019.

(d) The City-wise details of GoI funds released and utilised by the Smart Cities is given in the Statement-II

(e) The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not a business-as-usual Mission and projects under the Mission have a strong qualitative element. The progress of implementation of projects depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months to start implementing projects on ground after setting up Special Purpose Vehicle (Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)), to procure Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, to hire Human Resources, to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and then to call for tenders. However, the pace of implementation of Mission has increased substantially during the last one year. The fund utilisation by Cities increased over 9 times with an enhancement in total value of funds utilised increasing from over ₹ 1000 crore, as on March 2018 to around ₹ 9497.09 crore as on 15th November, 2019.

(f) All 100 Smart cities have incorporated SPVs.

**Statement-II***State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Smart Cities Mission*

(As on 18th November, 2019)								(₹ in crores)	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total Central Release	Utilisation of GOI Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	5.2	299.2	278.5
		Tirupati	2	92	102	0	0	196	178.13
		Kakinada	190	6	0	98	98	392	290.98
		Amaravati	0	0	18	372	106	496	472.9
2.	A and N Islands	Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	196	11.38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	0	18	40	0	60	13.02
		Itanagar	0	0	0	58	0	58	20.47
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	196	33.18
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	5.92



		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	0	0	196	11.08
		Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	60	5
		Patna	0	0	18	176	0	194	87.82
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	196	32.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	0	0	196	80.83
		Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	58	10.93
		Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	122	31.34
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	110	0	110	1.71
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	104	0.18
10.	Delhi	NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	196	118.94
11.	Goa	Panaji	2	0	110.2	83.8	0	196	105.17
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	196	67.85
		Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	294	260
		Surat	2	194	0	98	204	498	387.26
		Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	196	140.68

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	196	86.59
		Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	196	46.57
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	60	3.13
		Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	137.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	196	59.43
		Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	58	1.88
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	0	98	294	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
		Srinagar	0	0	18	40	0	58	12.94
		Jammu	0	0	18	40	0	58	15
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	79	196	36.07
		Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	196	102.03
		Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	196	58.53
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	204	50.38
		Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	196	139.44

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Unstarred Questions

		Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	196	120.38
		Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	194	7.45
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	0	0	1.51	197.5	33.23
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	194	4.5
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	60	0.96
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	490	392
		Indore	188	8	0	0	196	392	293.02
		Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	98	294	294
		Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	196	68.21
		Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	85	19.36
		Satna	2	0	18	176	0	196	19.11
		Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	302	190.13
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196	63.93
		Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196	35.28
		Thane	2	62	132	0	0	196	91.18
		Greater Mumbai	2	0	0	0	0	2	2

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Amravati	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196	88.64
		Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196	196
		Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196	14.07
		Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	64.8
		Pune	2	194	0	0	98	294	196
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	196	26.07
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	55	1.21
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	60	3.93
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	0	109	6	79	196	78.38
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	105.93	301.9	294
		Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	196	28.71
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	103	5.8
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	196	99.3
		Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	60	14.35
		Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	68	16.79

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Unstarred Questions

29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	196	130.43
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	0	0	0	196	228.21
		Kota	2	91	103	0	0	196	76.78
		Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	196	119.54
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	196	196
		Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	194	67.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2	0	18	176	0	196	59.05
		Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	196	96.63
		Dindigul	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	196	112.94
		Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	0	196	145.2
		Salem	2	0	109	85	0	196	104.34
		Veliore	2	0	109	85	0	196	90.61
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	0	196	196
		Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	196	149.62
		Erode	2	0	0	194	0	196	88.96
		Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	196	44.25

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Chennai	2	188	6	0	7.62	203.6	189.7
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	136	196	5.81
		Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	196	27.79
33.	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	0	5.1	201.1	69.93
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	60	1.18
		Aligarh	2	0	19	89	86	196	73.9
		Saharanpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	0.81
		Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	60	2.83
		Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	60	4.66
		Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	196	187.41
		Prayagraj	2	0	19	175	0	196	160.76
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	0	0	196	121.11
		Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	196	120.5
		Ghaziabad	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Agra	2	0	109	85	0	196	136.97

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Unstarred Questions

		Rampur	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Meerut/Raebareli	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	0	18	40	140.64	200.6	92.09
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	0	60	23.21
		Bidhannagar	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Durgapur	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Haldia	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
37.	Punjab	SultanpurLodhi	27.1	27.1	0				
TOTAL			1469.2	4492.5	4499.5	5856.8	2296.1	18614.10	9497.09

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Air purifiers in DDA gymnasiums**

†1057. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of gymnasiums being run by DDA in Delhi;
- (b) whether there is a feeling of suffocation in Delhi these days and during the whole winter season, due to pollution and owing to it, there is difficulty in exercising even inside the gymnasiums;
- (c) whether it has become essential to install air purifiers in Delhi's gymnasiums, especially the DDA gymnasium of Vasant Kunj by the DDA and whether Government has any plans in this regard; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that in total it runs 40 numbers of multigyms (fitness centres) at its various sports complexes, golf course and green areas.

(b) DDA has further informed that no complaint has been received from members of sports complexes and golf course, regarding suffocation while exercising in gymnasium due to pollution.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Progress under 'Smart Cities Mission'**

†1058. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made under the scheme which was begun to transform hundred cities of the country into smart cities;
- (b) the names of those cities that have been declared as "smart city" under this scheme;
- (c) by when the other cities included under this scheme would be made "smart cities"; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) the quantum of amount that was to be spent on each of the smart cities under the scheme and the expenditure that had already been incurred on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. The objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart Solutions'. The State-wise details of the Smart Cities is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1046 (Part (a) and (b))].

(c) In the approach to the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other areas within the city and other aspiring cities. There is no proposal, at present, to include more number of cities under SCM.

(d) As per SCM Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over a period of five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 500 crore per city over the Mission period. As on 15th November, 2019, the Government of India has released ₹ 18,614.10 crore to the States. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by these cities as part of their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation. As of 15th November 2019, 4,178 projects worth ₹ 1,49,519 crore have been tendered out, of which work orders for 3,376 projects worth ₹ 1,05,458 crore have been issued and 1,296 projects worth ₹ 23,170 crore have been completed.

#### **SCM in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu**

1059. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up more 'Sewage Treatment Plants' (STPs) in the Thoothukudi district under 'Smart Cities Mission' (SCM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to construct more bridges under SCM to ease traffic flow in Thoothukudi city, particularly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As reported by Thoothukudi Smart City, Thoothukudi Municipal Corporation has proposed a 28 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) as part of their Smart City proposal at an estimated cost of ₹ 35.84 crore.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal for constructing new bridges under Smart Cities Mission in Thoothukudi Smart City.

#### **Action plan for 'Housing for All'**

†1060. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target, policy and action-plan for providing 'Housing for All';

(b) the State-wise number of the houses built and the cost incurred so far to serve this purpose during the past years; and

(c) the State-wise estimate of rest of the houses and the details of the financial expenditure incurred in implementation of scheme of Housing for All'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], States/ UTs are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the requirement of houses to be covered under the Scheme. As per demand validated by States/UTs, 1.12 crore houses are proposed to be constructed under PMAY(U) by 31.03.2022.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Mission comprises four components viz. *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC). Under ISSR component, the Central assistance is ₹ 1 lakh per house while for the AHP and BLC components, the central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries. Under CLSS component of the PMAY(U), there is an interest subsidy of 6.5 % for EWS/ Low Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and 3% for Middle Income Group-II (MIG-H), calculated on housing loan upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh, respectively, over a loan tenure of 20 years.

In order to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All' by the year 2022, States/UTs have been requested to strategize fast tracking in submission of project proposals to cover the remaining beneficiaries well in time.

(b) and (c) Against the validated demand of 1.12 crore houses, about 93 lakh houses have been sanctioned and about 28 lakh houses have been completed so far. State/UT-wise details of achievements with respect to houses completed and Central assistance utilised and implementation details for number of houses grounded for construction and Central assistance released alongwith overall sanctions of houses and Central assistance to be incurred under PMAY(U) is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of achievements with respect to houses completed and Central assistance utilised and implementation details for number of houses grounded for construction and Central assistance released alongwith overall sanctions of houses and Central assistance to be incurred under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Achievements		Implementation		Over all sanctions	
		Houses completed (Nos.)	Central Assistance Utilised (₹ in cr.)	Grounded for construction (Nos.)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in cr.)	Houses sanctioned (Nos)	Central assistance Sanctioned (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	20	0.05	36	0.28	612	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	313,086	5,246.91	689,149	6,876.85	1,375,337	20,760.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,645	80.69	6,870	105.25	7,230	162.82
4.	Assam	15,401	277.86	50,374	508.67	96,963	1,459.04
5.	Bihar	58,244	735.44	145,479	1,536.00	302,666	4,706.28
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5,256	6.47	5,256	6.47	296	6.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	61,931	882.90	172,668	1,339.37	254,271	3,825.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2,167	41.01	3,979	59.57	4,891	88.05

9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	673	13.65	821	16.91	1,214	22.30
10.	Delhi (UT)	40,118	365.90	56,718	365.90	16,138	365.90
11.	Goa	673	15.50	673	15.86	732	16.40
12.	Gujarat	352,579	5,830.47	490,173	6,807.60	605,168	10,593.15
13.	Haryana	18,250	352.85	43,250	735.56	266,237	4,237.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,741	44.24	7,199	67.06	9,920	174.77
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	5,270	57.59	24,650	173.60	45,973	692.60
16.	Jharkhand	68,029	1,179.15	130,107	1,517.21	196,900	2,940.81
17.	Karnataka	157,976	2,349.64	326,018	3,215.24	591,372	9,383.80
18.	Kerala	56,798	885.40	95,992	1,106.93	125,497	1,980.00
19.	Ladakh (UT)	342	3.53	847	17.27	1,777	3668
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	294,284	4,248.75	542,958	6,297.88	752,330	11,697.71
22.	Maharashtra	252,035	4,644.67	446,148	5,259.69	1,146,881	17,722.32
23.	Manipur	3,206	108.76	24,291	237.00	42,823	642.71
24.	Meghalaya	1,067	0.87	1,571	6.52	4,671	70.42
25.	Mizoram	2,113	89.11	10,220	115.35	30,259	463.64

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Nagaland	3,849	100.10	20,552	151.95	32,001	505.95
27.	Odisha	54,739	761.41	94,486	972.61	142,343	2,232.15
28.	Puducherry (UT)	2,585	25.46	8,116	75.70	13,379	203.38
29.	Punjab	17,960	259.64	43,531	424.31	79,386	1,231.37
30.	Rajasthan	74,820	1,002.90	108,284	1,200.03	198,271	3,283.94
31.	Sikkim	243	0.50	508	332	536	8.18
32.	Tamil Nadu	257,338	3,069.23	549,173	4,038.71	733,493	11,274.49
33.	Telangana	95,873	1,707.46	182,377	1,769.84	215,317	3,424.65
34.	Tripura	38,768	558.24	50,930	631.78	80,434	1,242.93
35.	Uttar Pradesh	351,191	5,936.01	870,632	7,725.90	1,451,765	22,280.52
36.	Uttarakhand	11,388	214.09	19,197	342.59	37,888	689.33
37.	West Bengal	155,957	2,455.50	289,718	2,941.91	408,128	6,283.88
TOTAL*		2,806,465	4,765.95	5,540,801	57,895.70	9,300,949	145,948.62

\* Including additional 27,850 beneficiaries and ₹ 1,229 cr. for Interest subsidy released recently to Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for disbursement under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U).

**Revival of stalled housing projects**

1061. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of constructions / housing projects that have been stalled during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the stalled housing projects, indicating how many people have been impacted due to stalled housing projects;
- (c) whether Government is considering to provide help through financial assistance to the stalled housing projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how many stalled projects would be revived in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects. However, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect the interest of homebuyers. Under the provisions of RERA, the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to register and regulate real estate projects and real estate agents registered under RERA. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

(c) to (d) The Union Cabinet has approved creation of a special window to provide last mile funding to the stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects, in the form of one or more Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) for funding projects that are net-worth positive, including those projects that have been declared as NPAs or are pending proceedings before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

**New sewage treatment plants**

1062. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of STPs in the country that are working at maximum or near maximum capacity and the number that have become totally defunct, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to repair or replace the ones that have become defunct;

(d) the amount of untreated sewage and waste-water entering water bodies, the State-wise details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to build new STPs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report on "Inventorisation of Sewage Treatment Plants", published in 2015, out of 601 installed Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, 522 were operational and 79 STPs were non-operational or under renovation. State-wise details of STPs in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country.

(d) As per the estimation (2015) of CPCB, out of 61,948 MLD urban sewage being generated, 23.277 MLD sewage was being treated and about 38,671 MLD untreated sewage were discharged on land or into rivers or creeks or costal water. State-wise details of generation of waste water and treatment are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country. However, Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 selected cities as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20, with focus on providing basic amenities, such as



water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green areas and parks and non-motorized urban transport, in these cities. Under AMRUT, States/UTs have sanctioned construction of 338 STPs with a total capacity of 7214.22 MLD and total project and network work cost of ₹ 18,734.87 crore. State-wise details of STPs sanctioned under AMRUT is given in the Statement-III [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1048 Part (c)].

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of operational and non-operational STPs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of STPs Operational	No. of STPs Non-operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
4.	Assam	1	-
5.	Bihar	5	1
6.	Chandigarh .	5	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
8.	Delhi	34	1
9.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
10.	Goa	4	-
11.	Gujarat	32	4
12.	Haryana	38	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	36	30

1	2	3	4
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	1
15.	Jharkhand	15	-
16.	Karnataka	44	-
17.	Kerala	6	1
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	60	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14	3
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	1
23.	Mizoram	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-
25.	Odisha	7	-
26.	Puducherry	3	-
27.	Punjab	38	4
28.	Rajasthan	16	-
29.	Sikkim	1	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	33	1
31.	Telangana	17	-
32.	Tripura	1	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	62	7
34.	Uttarakhand	10	-
35.	West Bengal	16	12
TOTAL		522	79

*Source:* CPCB report, March 2015.

**Statement-II***Status of sewage generation and treatment capacity*

Sl. No.	State	Sewage Generation of Urban Population in 2015 (MLD)	Installed Treatment Capacity (As on March, 2015) (MLD)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	0
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	0
9.	Daman and Diu	29	0
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36

1	2	3	4
21.	Manipur	132	0
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	0
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
	TOTAL	61948	23277

*Source:* CPCB estimation, March 2015.

### **National Urban Mobility Mission**

1063. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement a National Urban Mobility Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds to be released for the Mission, with special reference to Haryana;

(d) the time-frame within which Government plans to implement this and the cities that will be covered;

(e) whether Government is planning to cover 50 cities with a strong metro network; and

(f) if so, the details of the cities and the amount of fund allocated for each cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments are responsible for initiating/developing and funding urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. Government of India considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposals and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments.

#### **Fund provided under PMAY(U)**

† 1064. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of ₹1.50 lakh per house is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] by the Central Government which is received in three installments;

(b) whether, as per policy, the amount of the installment is provided to the States only after the completion of the project;

(c) whether the third installment is not received for the rest of the houses also, if the construction of the approved number of houses is not completed under PMAY(U); and

(d) whether the third installment for the houses has not been released in many States including Madhya Pradesh?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for addressing the housing requirement in urban areasthrough following four verticals:

Sl. No.	Vertical	Central Assistance per house
1.	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	₹ 1.00 lakh
2.	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Interest subsidy of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% on loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh for beneficiaries belonging to Economic Weaker Section (EWS)/ Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) -I and MIG-II categories respectively.
3.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	₹ 1.50 lakh
4.	Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC)	₹ 1.50 lakh

Total Central Assistance for the projects submitted by States/UTs under different verticals of the PMAY(U) is approved by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the scheme. Total approved Central Assistance is released to States/UTs in three installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each. First installment of 40% is released after compliance of CSMC observations/ conditions, if any. Second installment of 40% is released based on 70% utilization of earlier Central release along with State releases and commensurate physical progress.

The final/third installment of 20% of Central Assistance is released subject to 70% utilization of earlier central releases and completion of projects including construction of houses and infrastructure, as may be applicable, in each project. The final installment of 20% of Central Assistance is also contingent of achieving mandatory reforms. States/UTs are required to submit project completion reports for all approved projects.

(d) Yes, Sir. Third installment of Central Assistance has not been released to the States/UTs including the State of Madhya Pradesh for the projects where compliances required for release of third installment of Central Assistance have not been fulfilled by the States/UTs.

**Houses sanctioned under PMAY(U)**

†1065. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses sanctioned to be constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] and number of houses for which construction has been completed;

(b) the number of houses handed over or under the process of handing over to the beneficiaries;

(c) whether any proposal related to PMAY(U) is under consideration with Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement in urban areas. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the Scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs. Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, a total of 93,00,949 houses have been sanctioned under the Scheme; out of this, 55,40,801 are at various stages of construction and 28,06,465 are completed/delivered.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under PMAY(U) meets every month to approve Central Assistance for the projects submitted by States/UTs. CSMC has approved Central Assistance for all the projects submitted so far by States/UTs.

**Urban transportation projects in Konkan, Maharashtra**

†1066. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether any fund has been allocated to the districts of Konkan region under the Urban Transportation Projects in the State of Maharashtra during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Urban Transportation Projects being considered for streamlining and remedial steps being taken for the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has provided financial assistance for implementation of the Metro Rail Projects and procurement of buses in the State of Maharashtra during the last four years as indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State subject. As such planning and execution of urban transport projects, including streamlining and remedial measures are taken up by the concerned State Governments / Union Territories/ Urban Local Bodies.

#### *Statement*

*Funds (Pass Through Assistance, Subordinate Debt and Equity) released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited and Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto 20.11.2019)*

	(₹ in crores)				
Project/Metro Rail Company	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 as on 20.11.2019
Nagpur Metro Rail Project/ Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited	84.97	603	1350	1807.15	1317
Pune Metro Rail Project/ Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited	—	10	500	419	1386
Mumbai Metro Rail Project/ Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited	173.56	1109	3079.82	3596.40	2050



Besides the above, financial assistance of ₹18.05 crore in 2016-17 has been provided for procurement of buses to two cities in the State of Maharashtra, namely Mumbai and Thane under the erstwhile National Urban Renewal Mission.

#### **Removal of slums in metro cities**

†1067. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are many ongoing schemes to remove slums and crores of rupees have been spent on the same, however the metropolitan cities of the country have not been slum-free yet;
- (b) the reaction of Government in this regard thereto;
- (c) the scheme-wise funds that have been spent to make the cities slum-free during the last three years; and
- (d) the percentage of these metropolitan population that resides in slum areas of the country, as on data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments to implement schemes for removal of slums. However, the Government of India through various programmatic interventions has been assisting States/ Union Territories (UTs) both technically and financially to address their housing shortages. In pursuance to Government of India's vision of facilitating Housing for All by 2022, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) Mission is being implemented since June, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/ UTs/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructures like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers. The "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY-U Mission mandates use of land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The details of Central Assistance that have been spent for slum development under various schemes during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The details of total population, slum population and percentage of population that resides in slum areas in metropolitan cities across the country, as per Census-2011, are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Central Assistance utilised during last three years under various schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Assistance Utilised during Financial Year 2016-19 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under JnNURM	2,898.60
2.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JnNURM	2,385.97
3.	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Component of PMAY-U	1,054.55
Total Funds Utilised during last three years		6,339.12

***Statement-II***

*Details of total population, slum population and percentage of population that resides in slum areas in metropolitan cities across the country, as per Census-2011*

Name of the City	Total Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population to Total Population
1	2	3	4
Greater Mumbai	12442373	5206473	41.84

1	2	3	4
Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC)	11034555	1617239	14.66
Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike (BBMP)	8495492	712801	8.39
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)	6993262	2287014	32.70
Ahmedabad	5633927	250681	4.45
Chennai	4646732	1342337	28.89
Surat	4501610	467434	10.38
Kolkata	4496694	1409721	31.35
Pune	3124458	690545	22.10
Jaipur	3046163	323400	10.62
Lucknow	2817105	364941	12.95
Kanpur	2768057	425008	15.35
Nagpur	2405665	859487	35.73
Indore	1994397	590257	29.60
Thane	1841488	326798	17.75
Bhopal	1798218	479699	26..68
Vadodara	1752371	84804	4.84
Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	1728128	770971	44.61
Pimpri Chinchwad	1727692	129099	7.47
Patna	1684297	77034	4.57
Ghaziabad	1648643	333962	20.26
Ludhiana	1618879	244163	15.08
Agra	1585704	533554	33.65
Nashik	1486053	189721	12.77

1	2	3	4
Faridabad	1414050	215053	15.21
Rajkot	1323363	189360	14.31
Meerut	1305429	544859	41.74
Kalyan-Dombivli	1247327	98157	7.87
Vasai-Virar City	1222390	35691	2.92
Srinagar	1206419	343125	28.44
Varanasi	1198491	302025	25.20
Aurangabad	1175116	221001	18.81
Allahabad	1168385	91689	7.85
Dhanbad	1162472	14275	1.23
Amritsar	1159227	329797	28.45
Vijayawada	1143232	451231	39.47
Navi Mumbai	1120547	207645	18.53
Jabalpur	1081677	483626	44.71
Haora	1077075	83509	7.75
Ranchi	1073427	74287	6.92
Jodhpur	1056191	254096	24.06
Gwalior	1054420	309793	29.38
Coimbatore	1050721	129181	12.29
Raipur	1027264	406571	39.58
Madurai	1017865	278153	27.33
Kota	1001694	319309	31.88
TOTAL	116558745	25099576	21.53

*Source:* Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011.

### Criteria for Smart Cities Mission

1068. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of selecting cities under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of smart cities in the country and how many new cities have been identified in different States and included under the Mission during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total number of 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities in the country distributed among the States and Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of an equitable criteria giving equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the States/UTs and the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs. The details of selection criteria are available in the Mission Statement and Guidelines, published in June 2015 available at the following web link:- [http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SmartCityGuidelines\(1\).pdf](http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SmartCityGuidelines(1).pdf)

(b) Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities over a period of five years from their respective dates of selection. These Cities were selected in following rounds:

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

### Ownership rights in J.J. colonies of Delhi

†1069. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the house owners of J.J. colonies in Delhi have no right of ownership to their houses; and

(b) if so, what Government is planning to provide ownership rights to the house owners of the said colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that house owners of J.J. Colonies in Delhi have no right of ownership on their houses as these were allotted on license fee basis. DUSIB, GNCTD has further informed that a scheme/policy for grant of ownership rights/freehold rights exists in the J.J. Resettlement colonies.

#### **Stalled housing projects**

1070. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that more than 1600 housing projects have been stalled across the country for one reason or other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to revive the stalled projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects. However, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect the interest of homebuyers. Under the provisions of RERA, the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to register and regulate real estate projects and real estate agents registered under RERA. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

(c) to (e) The Union Cabinet has approved creation of a special window to provide last mile funding to the stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects, in the form of one or more Alternate Investment Funds ("AIFs") for funding projects that are net-worth positive, including those projects that have been declared as NPAs or are pending proceedings before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

**Allotment of houses in Gujarat to weaker section**

†1071. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of weaker section people in Gujarat who have been allotted houses under various schemes during the last three years;
- (b) the number of persons who do not have housing facility in Gujarat; and
- (c) the efforts being made to ensure accommodation / housing facility to one and all in Gujarat by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has allotted 24,067 houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and 2,01,362 houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) people during the last three years in Gujarat.

(b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], States/ UTs are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the requirement of houses to be covered under the Scheme. In Gujarat, a total demand of 7,76,000 houses has been assessed by the State Government.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it comes in the domain of States/UTs to cater to the needs of housing requirement of its citizens. Central Government through PMAY(U), creates an enabling environment for States/UTs in their efforts to meet the housing requirement and facilitate them by providing financial assistance per house as envisaged in the Scheme Guidelines. In order to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All' by the year 2022, States/UTs have been requested to strategize fast tracking in submission of project proposals to cover the remaining beneficiaries well in time.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Extension of working hours**

†1072. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently circulated a draft proposal to various Ministries regarding extension of working hours for workers from 8 hours to 9 hours;

(b) if so, the intentions of Government behind this extension;

(c) whether such a step on the part of Government would be appropriate in view of ill effects on the workers health caused by stress and depression due to the modern trend of excessive work load; and

(d) whether Government would consider some other methods to enhance the human efficiency and productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The preliminary draft rules under Code on Wages Act, 2019 have been uploaded on the website on 01-11-2019 seeking comments of all stakeholders including general public regarding various provisions of the Rules. In the proposed (Central) wage rules, there is provision of working day of nine hours of work and that working day shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval of rest, if any, shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day. This provision is as per the existing Section 24 of the Minimum Wage (Central) Rules, 1950.

**Creation of additional job**

1073. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of unemployed persons particularly in the rural areas of educated youths provided with employment during last two years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) details of schemes formulated to create additional job opportunities for educated and uneducated youths in the country along with the targets set/achieved during said period; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) whether employees are working in low paid jobs with higher education and if so, details thereof and the concrete measures taken/being taken by Government to create more job opportunities across various sectors of the economy including the measures to provide vocational training to marginal workers to enhance their skill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated worker population ratio and unemployment rate of educated persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available was 43.3% and 11.5%, respectively. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020. As on 11.11.2019, 69.03 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained in the country under PMKVY.

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

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

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

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise detail of worker population ratio and unemployment rate of educated persons in rural areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available 2017-18 (PLFS)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Educated persons in rural areas	
		Worker Population Ratio (in %)	Unemployment Rate (in %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.6	14.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.1	12.0
3.	Assam	42.6	14.7
4.	Bihar	36.2	9.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	48.7	7.1
6.	Delhi	45.0	5.4
7.	Goa	50.6	12.8
8.	Gujarat	47.8	10.2
9.	Haryana	45.4	14.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58.4	9.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.9	10.0
12.	Jharkhand	41.5	13.8
13.	Karnataka	47.6	9.8
14.	Kerala	40.7	18.6

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	47.5	7.0
16.	Maharashtra	51.1	7.2
17.	Manipur	44.9	19.3
18.	Meghalaya	52.1	3.5
19.	Mizoram	45.4	12.3
20.	Nagaland	34.1	31.8
21.	Odisha	37.2	17.1
22.	Punjab	39.5	12.7
23.	Rajasthan	41.3	11.2
24.	Sikkim	61.9	7.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	42.5	20.3
26.	Telangana	44.2	16.2
27.	Tripura	40.5	11.3
28.	Uttarakhand	41.4	12.8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	40.3	9.8
30.	West Bengal	41.7	8.4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.8	27.5
32.	Chandigarh	47.8	5.7
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73.3	2.3
34.	Daman and Diu	58.6	12.8
35.	Lakshadweep	61.5	7.9
36.	Puducherry	29.4	18.7
ALL-INDIA		43.3	11.5

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18; M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### Draft labour code on working hours

1074. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the draft labour code, nine hours working for a day has been suggested, as against eight hours a day, at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Labour Code on Wages, 2019 has been passed by Parliament and notified for information on 08-08-2019. The Code on Wages subsumes relevant provision of Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Further, preliminary draft rules under the Code on Wages, 2019 have been uploaded on the website on 01-11-2019 seeking comments of all stakeholders including general public regarding various provisions of the Rules. In the proposed (Central) wage rules, there is provision of working day of nine hours of work and that working day shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval of rest, if any, shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day. This provision is as per the existing Section 24 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950.

#### **Women unemployment rate**

†1075. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current unemployment rate in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the unemployment is steadily increasing in the country in which women unemployment is relatively increasing on a higher rate;

(c) the rate of increase in unemployment of women and men respectively during last three years and the number of employment opportunities made available during said period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment among urban women remained on higher side in comparison to rural women; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Region	Gender	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSS (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Rural	Male	2.7	2.9	5.7
	Female	3.4	4.7	3.8
	Person	2.9	3.4	5.3
Urban	Male	3.5	3.0	6.9
	Female	10.8	10.9	10.8
	Person	4.9	4.4	7.7
Rural +Urban	Male	2.9	3.0	6.1
	Female	4.9	5.8	5.6
	Person	3.4	3.7	6.0

*Note:* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

### Code on Wages, 2019

1076. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has placed on public domain the draft rules that would govern wages including norms for minimum wages and fixing floor-level wages enacted in the Code on Wages, 2019 passed by the Parliament in August;

(b) whether trade unions are upset over the definition/criterion of a standard working family's needs for dignified living and are in the process of filing their objections to the draft; and

(c) whether the unions say that instead of moving on to a minimum wage and then a living wage, Government is walking back to floor-level wage which is unscientific and inhuman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The draft Rules under Section 67 of the Code on Wages, 2019 have been uploaded on 01-11-2019 seeking inputs/comments/suggestions of all stakeholders including general public on the website of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The proposed provisions of the preliminary draft rules for the definition/criterion of a standard working family's needs for dignified living are based on the criteria pronounced in the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in the case of Reptakos Brett, and Co. Ltd. and Anr., 1992 (AIR 504) and the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference (ILC).

The provision of floor wage is as per Section 9 of the Code on Wages, 2019 passed by the Parliament.

**State of unemployment in the country after demonetisation**

1077. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment rose to four year high after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details of unemployment rate in different States for the last three years and the reasons for this happening year-wise; and

(c) the steps being initiated to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National

Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above is given below:

Unemployment Rate (in %)	
Survey	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

*Note:* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

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

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

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

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

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSS (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5



1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		3.4	3.7	6.0

*Note:* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

*Source:* 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme implementation;

2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.

### Increasing national minimum wage

1078. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the national minimum wage;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) To have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) as a non statutory measure was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. On the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index, the Central Government has fixed the National Floor Level Minimum Wages from ₹160/- to ₹176/- per day w.e.f. 01.06.2017.

#### **Rising unemployment rate**

1079. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's unemployment rate has risen to 8.5 per cent due to economic slowdown and contraction of industrial output;
- (b) the number of employable men and women in urban and rural areas presently categorised as unemployed;
- (c) the labour participation rate of male and female workers in the economy; and
- (d) what steps Government proposes to revive job creation and employment for youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Region	Gender	Unemployment Rate (in %)	
		Survey by Labour Bureau	Survey by NSS(PLFS)
		2015-16	2017-18
Rural	Male	2.9	5.7
	Female	4.7	3.8
	Person	3.4	5.3
Urban	Male	3.0	6.9
	Female	10.9	10.8
	Person	4.4	7.7
Rural +Urban	Male	3.0	6.1
	Female	5.8	5.6
	Person	3.7	6.0

*Note:* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(c) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during 2017-18, the estimated Labour force participation rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above in the country was 75.8% for male and 23.3% for female.

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

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

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

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

Besides, Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

#### **Eradication of child labour**

1080. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR and EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the practice of child labour still going on in various parts of the country in spite of a ban on it;

(b) whether Government has made a law through Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 to eradicate child labour completely from the country; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that only 23 per cent of the cases reach conviction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. For elimination of child labour, the Government is committed to elimination of child labour in the country. The Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force with effect from 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act inter-alia provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides the stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable. As per provisions contained in the Act, whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention shall be punishable with

imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six month but which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both. Also whoever employs any adolescent or permits any adolescent to work in contravention of the provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years or with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees,, or with both.

Primarily the implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. As per information received from State/U.T. Governments during 2018, a total of 338696 inspections were conducted, in which 1636 violations were detected. Against these 1168 prosecutions were launched. During 2018, 690 convictions were made.

#### **Labour reforms**

1081. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry aims to reform the labour market for regulating the market, protecting employment and ensuring social security of workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the labour reforms will really be going to achieve the long-delayed Indian industrial revolution in the present system, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the labour reforms will take place for the benefit of employee and employer in fair manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. Accordingly, in line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes *i.e.* the Code on Wages; the Code on

Industrial Relations, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions and the Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these 4 Labour Codes, the Code on Wages, 2019, has been notified on 8th August, 2019 in the Gazette of India. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The Industrial Relations Code, 2019 has been approved by the Cabinet for its introduction in Parliament and The Code on Social Security, 2019 is at pre-legislative stage.

**Contribution of Government to EPFO scheme**

1082. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has collected data on the number of employees of SC/ST category from PSUs and private firms;
- (b) if so, the objectives of such an exercise and the detailed findings of the exercise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government will make contributions to EPFO schemes on behalf of SC/ST employees; and
- (d) if so, the budgetary allocation for the same and by when this would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) To ensure that benefits are provided to economically underprivileged sections of the society, funds are earmarked in specific schemes of the Government for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has, therefore, conducted a sample survey of the establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(c) and (d) EPFO administers Employees' Provident Funds (EPF), Scheme, 1952, Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976. Government contributes the Government share of pension

contribution (@1.16 per cent) under EPS, 1995 and Minimum Pension of ₹1000/-per month in respect of all pensioners including SC/ST under EPS, 1995.

**Complaints regarding delay in payment of unorganised labourers**

†1083. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding delay in payments and the under payment of wages fixed by Government to unorganised labourers;
- (b) if so, the officer or agency responsible for paying the eligible workers according to the work done during that particular day; and
- (c) whether there has been instances of preparing fake muster rolls for misappropriation of Government money, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under various Labour laws, including Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the enforcement is secured at two levels. In the Central Sphere the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the Minimum Wages Act are taken recourse to.

**Amendment in Child Labour Act**

1084. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry propose to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to increase the age banning child labour from 14 years to 16 years or 18 years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons as to why child labour is made illegal only upto the age of 14 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force with effect from 1.9.2016. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 as amended in 2016 *inter-alia* covers complete prohibition on employment of work of below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes; linking the age of the prohibition of employment with the age for free and compulsory education under Right to Education Act, 2009; prohibition on employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes and making stricter punishment for the employers contravening the provisions of the Act.

**Implementation of the policy of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work'**

†1085. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to implement the policy of 'equal pay for equal work' in the various categories of labours in industries and the achievements thereof; and

(b) the manner in which the discrepancies in the salary of the labourers doing equal work, workers of skilled and semi-skilled category and the engaged regular labourers and the contractual labourers for the regular works for the production in industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the rules framed thereunder regulate the employment of contract labour. Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, provides for parity as mentioned below:

"in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work....."

The Centre and the States have separate machinery to enforce the labour laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules thereunder. The enforcement in the Central Sphere is done through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is mandated to settle the complaints/claims under rule 25(2)(v)(a)&(b). The status of such cases during the last two years (upto February, 2019) in the Central sphere is furnished below:

Year	No. of cases received during last two years under Rule 25(2)(v)(a) & (b) including B/F.	Order Issued	Proceedings Pending before the Authority
2017-18	82	33	49
2018-19	62	13	49

#### **Rising unemployment**

1086. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is rising every quarter, if so, what is the reason and what steps have been initiated to check the situation;

(b) the steps initiated by Government to create dignified jobs to youths to provide greater dignity of labour;

(c) the reason for rising rural unemployment and the steps taken to create jobs; and

(d) whether it is a fact that low skill jobs are dominated in employment market due to other avenues being shrunk, if so, what steps have been initiated by Government to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSP&I) during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate in rural and urban areas on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Region	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
	Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSS (PLFS)
	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
Rural	2.9	3.4	5.3
Urban	4.9	4.4	7.7

*Note:* Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Further, as per the result of annual PLFS, the distribution of workers by broad industry division during 2017-18 on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available is given below:

Sl. No.	Broad Industry Division	Worker
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44.1%
2.	Mining and quarrying	0.4%
3.	Manufacturing	12.1%
4.	Electricity, Water, etc.	0.6%
5.	Construction	11.7%
6.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	12.0%
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	5.9%
8.	Other Services	13.2%

*Source:* Annual report PLFS, 2017-18, MoSP&I

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in

the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

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

Besides, Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

#### **Construction of ESI hospital in Kochi**

1087. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering the proposal to construct 100-bed ESI hospital in Kochi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay in considering the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The upgradation of the existing Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Hospital in Ernakulam (Kochi) from 65 beds to 100 beds hospital has been approved by Employees' State

Insurance (ESI) Corporation during its 175th meeting of ESI Corporation held on 18.09.2018.

**ESI dispensaries in Kerala**

1088. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether final giving operational nod for the sanctioned ESI dispensaries in Kerala is still under consideration;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not giving operational nod for the sanctioned ESI dispensaries;
- (c) the status of giving operational nod for such dispensaries; and
- (d) the details of the dispensaries which are awaiting operational nod?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per prevailing procedure, once sanction is granted by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for starting dispensary in any State, concerned State Government is required to operationalise such dispensaries. There is no need for any further operational nod from ESIC.

**Draft wage code**

1089. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the labour Ministry has suggested nine-hour regular working day in its draft wage code as against eight hours now but stayed away from fixing a national minimum wage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have made any consultation with all stakeholders of employees regarding nine-hour working regular working day and fixing a national minimum wage; and
- (d) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Labour Code on Wages, 2019 has been passed by Parliament and notified for information on 08-08-2019. The Code on Wages subsumes relevant provision of Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The preliminary draft rules have been uploaded on the website on 01-11-2019 seeking comments of all stakeholders including general public regarding various provisions of the Act. In the proposed (Central) wage rules, there is provision of working day of nine hours of work and that working day shall be so arranged that inclusive of the interval of rest, if any, shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day. This provision is as per the existing Section 24 of the Minimum Wage (Central) Rules, 1950. There is a provision for fixation of basic rate of floor wage as per Section 9 of the Code on Wages, 2019 passed by the Parliament.

#### **New schemes for unorganised sector**

†1090. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new schemes which have been implemented by Government for the social security and economic development of the workers of unorganised sector during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise details of workers from unorganised sector registered and benefited under such schemes throughout the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years.. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government. The details of beneficiaries for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana in February, 2019 which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ ESIC/NPS can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The list of beneficiaries under PM-SYM are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of beneficiaries for the last three years*

*Enrollment under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan  
"Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana conversed with AAM Admami Bima Yojana*

State	2017-18 Enrolled/ Covered	2018-19 Enrolled/ Covered	2019-20 (Upto 31.10.2019) Enrolled/ Covered
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	2,24,29,958	2,28,78,971	2,25,65,848
Assam	85,497	94,306	
Bihar	78,799	12,86,909	
Chhattisgarh	4,55,303	15,06,099	
Himachal Pradesh	0	13,843	

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	52,450	20,753	
Jharkhand	2,34,268	5,33,597	
Karnataka	16,83,382	24,16,272	
Kerala	8,34,037	6,07,630	78,997
Nagaland	0	1,209	
Odisha	2,70,780	13,08,310	
Rajasthan	16,60,764	4,31,085	
Tamil Nadu	0	18,224	
Uttar Pradesh	5,93,613	30,97,412	
TOTAL	2,83,78,851	3,42,18,315	2,26,44,845

**Statement-II***Union Territory-wise/ State-wise Enrolment under PM-SYM*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of enrolment as on 15.11.2019
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1446
3.	Assam	12804
4.	Bihar	164340
5.	Chhattisgarh	113559
6.	Goa	370
7.	Gujarat	360145
8.	Haryana	615591
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33166
10.	Jammu and Kashrnir/Ladakh	64484
11.	Jharkhand	125782
12.	Karnataka	60581

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	9023
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113002
15.	Maharashtra	572074
16.	Manipur	2904
17.	Meghalaya	1671
18.	Mizoram	548
19.	Nagaland	2337
20.	Odisha	143825
21.	Punjab	30727
22.	Rajasthan	93112
23.	Sikkim	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	53370
25.	Telangana	25428
26.	Tripura	15577
27.	Uttar Pradesh	537095
28.	Uttarakhand	26091
29.	West Bengal	57205
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1351
31.	Chandigarh	1727
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	675
33.	Daman and Diu	420
34.	Lakshadweep	21
35.	NCT Delhi	6927
36.	Puducherry	1116
TOTAL		3301987



**Factories covered under EPF and M.P. Act, 1952**

1091. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments, mines factories which are covered under EPF and M.P. Act, 1952 and out of those how many are contributing region-wise as on 30th September, 2019;

(b) the number of such establishments which have been defaulting both in payment of statutory returns, the detailed list, region-wise; and

(c) the details of penal action taken against each such establishments under various laws including assessment of dues under Section 7A, 7Q and 14B of the EPF and M.P. Act, 1952, the detailed list region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The region-wise details of number of establishments covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 alongwith the number of contributing establishments are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The region-wise details of number of defaulting establishments are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The region-wise details of penal action taken against establishments under Section 7A, and, 7Q and 14B of the Act are given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Region-wise covered and contributing establishments  
as per Wage Month September, 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Total No. of Establishments	Contributing Establishments
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-1 (North)	26408	9053
2.	Delhi-2 (South)	11249	4112

1	2	3	4
3.	Delhi-3 (East)	17869	5531
4.	Delhi-4 (West)	12927	4743
5.	Delhi-5 (Central)	5986	2465
6.	Hyderabad-1	19734	6931
7.	Hyderabad-2	11914	5083
8.	Kadapa	11973	3883
9.	Guntur	13098	4481
10.	Nizamabad	2069	776
11.	Vishakapatnam	12640	4530
12.	Warangal	4553	1607
13.	Rajamundry	8089	3110
14.	Patancheru	4633	1988
15.	Kukatpalli	9891	3849
16.	Karimnagar	3924	1436
17.	Siddipet	747	347
18.	Patna	12251	2842
19.	Bhagalpur	5312	1053
20.	Muzaffarpur	7863	1483
21.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	19474	7107
22.	Goa	5600	2649
23.	Ahmedabad	30001	11835
24.	Surat	17315	6344
25.	Vadodara	13113	5747
26.	Rajkot	20052	8270
27.	Vapi	9802	4698
28.	Naroda	6129	2294
29.	Vatwa	3908	1751

1	2	3	4
30.	Bharuch	5640	2379
31.	Faridabad	11743	4572
32.	Karnal	19732	6397
33.	Rohtak	9664	3338
34.	Gurugram-1	8222	3641
35.	Gurugram-2	11179	4374
36.	Shimla	20564	5550
37.	Ranchi	14952	4896
38.	Jamshedpur	8615	2849
39.	Bengaluru-1	4629	2091
40.	Bengaluru-2	9268	4193
41.	Bommasandra-1	4731	2184
42.	Yelahanka	3595	1650
43.	Gulbarga	4918	1483
44.	Hubli	10158	4605
45.	Mangalore	4422	2491
46.	Mysore	7205	3507
47.	Bellary	5140	1937
48.	Chikamagalur	3572	1422
49.	Bommasand Ra-2	4299	2147
50.	Peenya	8139	3733
51.	Tumkur	1005	408
52.	K R Puram (Whitefield)	10081	4699
53.	Raichur	2796	1001
54.	Shimoga	3023	1350
55.	Uduppi	1991	1179
56.	Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum)	4683	2216

1	2	3	4
57.	Calicut	6976	3204
58.	Kannur	2252	1140
59.	Kochi (Cochin)	11683	6275
60.	Kottayam	2588	1338
61.	Kollam	2395	1019
62.	Indore	14302	6029
63.	Bhopal	11200	3238
64.	Jabalpur	12583	3704
65.	Ujjain	3614	1381
66.	Gwalior	6194	1932
67.	Bandra-1	7362	3224
68.	Bandra-2	9011	3551
69.	Bandra-3	12687	4628
70.	Bandra-4	1312	581
71.	Aurangabad	9186	3660
72.	Kolhapur	11116	5126
73.	Nagpur	16733	5976
74.	Nasik	14987	6505
75.	Pune-1	23824	9267
76.	Pune-2	17786	7254
77.	Thane-1	14617	6217
78.	Thane-2	11432	4843
79.	Solhapur	4970	1684
80.	Kandivali-1	14423	6253
81.	Kandivali-2	9902	4263
82.	Vashi	17951	7176
83.	Akola	5017	1792

1	2	3	4
84.	Guwahati	20185	4600
85.	Agartala	1489	662
86.	Shillong	2487	768
87.	Tinsukia	6265	1099
88.	Bhubaneswar	18448	6228
89.	Rourkela	6354	2559
90.	Berhampur	4295	1526
91.	Keonjhar	3239	986
92.	Chandigarh	13078	5736
93.	Amritsar	6959	2525
94.	Bhatinda	12879	3955
95.	Ludhiana	10992	5250
96.	Jalandhar	8001	3287
97.	Jaipur	26986	10644
98.	Jodhpur	11629	4043
99.	Kota	4868	1526
100.	Udaipur	6959	2944
101.	Chennai-1	14622	5437
102.	Chennai-2	9383	4180
103.	Coimbatore	18236	8435
104.	Madurai	14851	7236
105.	Salem	12228	5800
106.	Tirunelveli	7286	3357
107.	Trichy	14546	5758
108.	Vellore	7547	3000
109.	Ambattur	15261	5793
110.	Tambaram	10509	4504

1	2	3	4
111.	Puducherry	3631	1552
112.	Nagercoil	3168	1691
113.	Kanpur	11613	3900
114.	Agra	10026	3884
115.	Bareilly	8841	2440
116.	Gorakhpur	4265	1014
117.	Lucknow	10706	3681
118.	Meerut	21007	6728
119.	Varanasi	9127	2804
120.	Noida	15893	6321
121.	Dehradun	9085	3584
122.	Haldwani	4782	2199
123.	Kolkata	25109	11142
124.	Barrackpore	8550	4202
125.	Howrah	8567	4163
126.	Darjeeling	484	219
127.	Durgapur	9312	4431
128.	Jalpaiguri	3028	1673
129.	Port Blair	1084	352
130.	Siliguri	5895	2620
131.	Park Street	6177	2604
132.	Jangipur	4612	2323
133.	Sagar	2603	823
134.	Allahabad	4229	1162
135.	Rajarajeshwari Nagar	5868	2822
TOTAL		1295837	501722

**Statement-II***Region-wise Number of Defaulting Establishments*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Office	No. of Establishments
1	2	3
1.	Bhopal	144
2.	Raipur	250
3.	Indore	227
4.	Jabalpur	274
5.	Gwalior	101
6.	Sagar	33
7.	Ujjain	81
8.	Trivandrum	1353
9.	Kollam	209
10.	Kottayam	181
11.	Kochi	634
12.	Kozhikode	514
13.	Kannur	146
14.	Coimbatore	612
15.	Salem	289
16.	Trichy	482
17.	Madurai	492
18.	Tirunelveli	191
19.	Nagercoil	107
20.	Faridabad	740
21.	Gurugram 1	129
22.	Gurugram 2	168
23.	Karnal	171
24.	Rohtak	178
25.	Bhubaneswar	536

1	2	3
26.	Rourkela	243
27.	Behrampur	132
28.	Keonjhar	45
29.	Akola	301
30.	Auranagabad	308
31.	Kolhapur	288
32.	Nagpur	462
33.	Nasik	218
34.	Pune-I	131
35.	Pune-II	104
36.	Solapur	65
37.	Bengaluru (Central)	64
38.	Bengaluru (Malleswaram)	105
39.	R R Nagar	203
40.	Yelahanka	25
41.	Peenya	226
42.	Bommasandra-1	66
43.	Bommasandra-2	105
44.	K R Puram	72
45.	Tumkur	30
46.	Hyderabad (Barkatpura)	1017
47.	Hyderabad (Madhapur)	606
48.	Kukatpally	453
49.	Patancheru	314
50.	Siddipet	19
51.	Nizamabad	94
52.	Warangal	190
53.	Karimnagar	286



1	2	3
54.	Bandra	67
55.	Dadar	40
56.	Nariman Point	203
57.	Powai	9
58.	Agartala	79
59.	Guwahati	173
60.	Shillong	24
61.	Tinsukia	60
62.	Amritsar	622
63.	Bhatinda	252
64.	Chandigarh	431
65.	Jalandhar	298
66.	Ludhiana	311
67.	Shimla	116
68.	Thane (North)	93
69.	Thane (South)	53
70.	Kandivali (West)	51
71.	Kandivali East	59
72.	Vashi	197
73.	Chennai-North	820
74.	Chennai-South	423
75.	Ambattur	544
76.	Tambaram	467
77.	Vellore	623
78.	Puducherry	237
79.	Ahmedabad	67
80.	Bharuch	69
81.	Naroda	47

1	2	3
82.	Rajkot	90
83.	Surat	97
84.	Vadodara	45
85.	Vapi	207
86.	Vatwa	37
87.	Bellary	671
88.	Chikmagalur	59
89.	Goa	107
90.	Gulbarga	72
91.	Hubli	1066
92.	Mangalore	34
93.	Mysore	227
94.	Raichur	22
95.	Shimoga	66
96.	Udupi	33
97.	Guntur	557
98.	Visakhapatnam	308
99.	Visakhapatnam	811
100.	Visakhapatnam	411
101.	Delhi (North)	212
102.	Delhi (South)	170
103.	Delhi (West)	116
104.	Delhi (Central)	49
105.	Delhi (East)	214
106.	Dehradun	107
107.	Haldwani	92
108.	Patna	211
109.	Muzaffarpur	70

1	2	3
110.	Bhagalpur	634
111.	Ranchi	224
112.	Jamshedpur	113
113.	Jaipur	303
114.	Jodhpur	56
115.	Kota	88
116.	Udaipur	139
117.	Agra	264
118.	Allahabad	107
119.	Bareilly	221
120.	Gorakhpur	215
121.	Kanpur	226
122.	Lucknow	118
123.	Meerut	709
124.	Noida	82
125.	Varanasi	311
126.	Kolkata	517
127.	Barrackpore	216
128.	Park Street	92
129.	Howrah	130
130.	Durgapur	65
131.	Port Blair	17
132.	Jalpaiguri	205
133.	Siliguri	270
134.	Darjeeling	9
135.	Berhampur (WB)	55
TOTAL		32396

**Statement-III***Report on Initiation /Disposal of 7A Cases as on Oct., 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional office	Initiated			Disposed		Inquiry pending at the end of the Month
		OB as on 1st April, 2019	During the Month	Up-To the Month	During the Month	Up-To the Month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bengaluru Central	61	1	10	9	27	44
2.	Bengaluru-II	88	4	31	13	38	81
3.	Yelahanka	80	6	67	9	44	103
4.	RR Nagar	67	23	123	11	119	71
5.	Bommasandra-I	41	10	34	5	34	41
6.	Bommasandra-II	4	19	127	17	120	11
7.	KR Puram	108	7	20	1	5	123
8.	Peenya	71	4	43	7	65	49
9.	Tumkur	19	16	23	1	17	25
10.	Delhi North	155	37	261	27	214	202

11.	Delhi South	181	22	148	19	100	229
12.	Delhi East	139	3	32	16	93	78
13.	Delhi Central	54	17	78	5	29	103
14.	Delhi West	118	22	88	8	56	150
15.	Dehradun	80	2	64	7	65	79
16.	Haldwani	62	3	14	6	26	50
17.	Bellary	46	0	43	3	21	68
18.	Chikmagalur	23	3	34	4	17	40
19.	Goa	70	0	11	1	33	48
20.	Gulbarga	8	11	23	3	18	13
21.	Hubli	110	6	45	11	80	75
22.	Mangalore	5	5	12	1	5	12
23.	Mysore	174	2	152	32	148	178
24.	Raichur	3	1	7	1	3	7
25.	Shimoga	44	3	44	5	54	34
26.	Uddupi	40	0	2	2	11	31
27.	Bhopal	164	7	114	27	163	115

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 337

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Jabalpur	192	2	68	10	92	168
29.	Indore	274	0	111	21	190	195
30.	Raipur	453	12	77	23	153	377
31.	Gwalior	84	0	4	1	9	79
32.	Ujjain	64	2	21	6	25	60
33.	Sagar	36	1	45	4	12	69
34.	BBSR	60	5	55	4	32	83
35.	RKL	53	1	19	0	27	45
36.	BAM	10	0	20	2	15	15
37.	KJR	5	0	18	3	8	15
38.	Akola	188	1	36	13	38	186
39.	Aurangabad	221	8	12	6	23	210
40.	Kolhapur	220	1	16	19	28	208
41.	Nagpur	403	23	61	116	218	246
42.	Nasik	260	18	344	16	86	518
43.	Pune-I	175	22	103	9	53	225
44.	Pune-II	169	0	84	10	77	176

338 Written Answers to  
[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

45.	Solapur	49	0	12	6	20	41
46.	Jaipur	265	3	49	6	70	244
47.	Jodhpur	84	0	4	2	3	85
48.	Kota	62	1	2	5	27	37
49.	Udaipur	79	5	9	4	13	75
50.	Thane-I	200	45	105	1	63	242
51.	Thane-II	111	2	27	6	43	95
52.	Vashi	213	6	87	5	66	234
53.	Kandivali-I	217	0	4	8	23	198
54.	Kandivali-II	86	0	4	3	27	63
55.	Agra	261	22	126	21	88	299
56.	Allahabad	102	0	0	4	43	59
57.	Bareilly	179	0	5	5	51	133
58.	Gorakhpur	59	0	4	0	5	58
59.	Kanpur	260	3	23	3	31	252
60.	Lucknow	326	5	32	7	83	275
61.	Meerut	359	12	420	57	313	466

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 339

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62.	Noida	124	13	131	7	78	177
63.	Varanasi	234	34	49	21	153	130
64.	Ahmedabad	211	3	32	4	47	196
65.	Bharuch	64	0	10	3	43	31
66.	Naroda	113	0	9	5	24	98
67.	Rajkot	411	1	1	9	50	362
68.	Surat	138	1	64	4	37	165
69.	Vadodara	188	8	38	9	52	174
70.	Vapi	72	0	6	8	50	28
71.	Vatwa	135	3	3	6	18	120
72.	Trivandrum	62	9	108	28	141	29
73.	Kollam	26	1	32	4	37	21
74.	Kottayam	23	3	42	8	42	23
75.	Kochi	124	14	80	14	108	96
76.	Kozhikode	37	0	125	20	112	50
77.	Kannur	7	9	54	17	38	23

340 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



78.	Guwahati	27	7	18	4	12	33
79.	Tinsukia	31	0	2	0	3	30
80.	Shillong	22	0	16	0	18	20
81.	Agartala	8	0	6	1	4	10
82.	Coimbatore	138	51	403	30	221	320
83.	Salem	67	27	120	20	89	98
84.	Trichy	132	31	208	24	141	199
85.	Madurai	103	49	150	8	29	224
86.	Tirunelveli	153	15	98	16	187	64
87.	Nagercoil	75	7	40	3	65	50
88.	Guntur	24	17	55	3	26	53
89.	Kadapa	41	0	4	1	15	30
90.	Rajamundry	41	5	21	0	33	29
91.	Visakhapatnam	57	1	15	3	14	58
92.	Chennai-I	534	17	158	58	417	275
93.	Chennai-II	538	7	113	20	169	482
94.	Ambattur	526	19	104	52	419	211

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
95.	Tamaram	724	91	925	107	781	868
96.	Vellore	220	32	266	28	244	242
97.	Puducherry	83	13	60	13	96	47
98.	Bandra-I	114	0	14	5	20	108
99.	Bandra-II	118	1	7	0	8	117
100.	Bandra-III	135	2	24	4	21	138
101.	Bandra-IV	26	12	22	1	8	40
102.	Hyderabad-I	421	2	29	22	294	156
103.	Hyderabad-II	367	1	59	15	287	139
104.	Nizamabad	90	0	18	2	45	63
105.	Kukatpally	213	8	18	5	192	39
106.	Patancheru	93	5	45	11	91	47
107.	Warangal	177	6	17	13	93	101
108.	Karimnagar	9	7	50	5	34	25
109.	Siddipet	37	0	3	4	17	23
110.	Kolkata	126	4	22	5	25	123

342 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

111.	Park Street	55	1	20	3	12	63
112.	Howrah	40	1	35	0	35	40
113.	Barrackpore	142	6	27	5	38	131
114.	Durgapur	79	7	40	5	15	104
115.	Port Blair	44	0	9	1	11	42
116.	Jalpaiguri	44	0	23	0	21	46
117.	Siliguri	108	6	80	9	112	76
118.	Darjeeling	1	0	10	1	2	9
119.	Berhampur	61	0	48	4	41	68
120.	Jalandhar	226	31	206	18	145	287
121.	Shimla	84	49	349	10	57	376
122.	Ludhiana	316	11	107	29	217	206
123.	Bhatinda	265	69	170	42	194	241
124.	Amritsar	179	26	139	5	101	217
125.	Chandigarh	357	10	114	43	129	342
126.	Jamshedpur	99	5	48	7	20	127
127.	Bhagalpur	126	2	18	2	35	109

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
128.	Patna	383	0	7	6	117	273
129.	Ranchi	294	13	62	9	72	284
130.	Muzaffarpur	210	0	0	1	46	164
131.	Faridabad	111	2	26	0	29	108
132.	Gurugram (East)	108	11	102	11	68	142
133.	Gurugram (West)	100	7	74	8	45	129
134.	Karnal	96	14	87	12	95	88
135.	Rohtak	75	0	7	4	13	69
TOTAL		18836	1241	9359	1542	10478	17717

344 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-IV**

*Report on Initiation /Disposal of 7Q and 14B Cases as on Oct., 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional office	OB as on 1st April, 2019	Initiated		Disposed		Inquiry pending at the end of the Month
			During the Month	Up-To the Month	During the Month	Up-To the Month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bengaluru Central	278	30	438	50	260	456
2.	Bengaluru-II	353	36	526	42	543	336
3.	Yelahanka	273	7	117	27	99	291
4.	RR Nagar	68	133	1048	208	796	320
5.	Bommasandra-I	124	32	339	56	443	20
6.	Bommasandra-II	0	364	1461	362	1459	2
7.	KR Puram	3417	0	56	180	394	3079
8.	Peenya	194	37	208	83	192	210
9.	Tumkur	23	0	46	0	33	36
10.	Delhi North	130	118	1068	100	603	595
11.	Delhi South	907	68	675	71	459	1123

Written Answers to

[27 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

345

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	346
12.	Delhi East	737	174	1117	189	1396	458	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Delhi Central	189	95	1008	110	764	433	
14.	Delhi West	553	32	501	51	890	164	
15.	Dehradun	170	59	461	60	454	177	
16.	Haldwani	144	36	245	45	300	89	
17.	Bellary	99	55	305	77	268	136	
18.	Chikmagalur	85	8	116	16	142	59	
19.	Goa	231	39	152	25	259	124	
20.	Gulbarga	102	42	223	54	216	109	
21.	Hubli	48	110	739	61	604	183	
22.	Mangalore	0	106	621	129	482	139	
23.	Mysore	0	800	3385	821	2924	461	
24.	Raichur	8	6	62	4	51	19	Unstarred Questions
25.	Shimoga	22	46	152	15	89	85	
26.	Uddupi	21	3	87	12	80	28	
27.	Bhopal	47	2	323	29	350	20	

28.	Jabalpur	745	157	766	122	1241	270
29.	Indore	640	49	394	28	848	186
30.	Raipur	1984	33	93	70	504	1573
31.	Gwalior	223	3	216	19	256	183
32.	Ujjain	215	0	0	0	7	208
33.	Sagar	91	0	80	25	118	53
34.	BBSR	491	44	253	43	380	364
35.	RKL	433	3	39	10	171	301
36.	BAM	20	24	188	26	86	122
37.	KJR	55	16	119	22	114	60
38.	Akola	175	0	101	0	27	249
39.	Aurangabad	170	2	176	6	146	200
40.	Kolhapur	316	28	245	13	153	408
41.	Nagpur	42	5	158	45	108	92
42.	Nasik	538	37	236	42	475	299
43.	Pune-I	560	61	290	79	375	475
44.	Pune-II	140	42	321	18	168	293

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 347

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	Solapur	215	0	97	9	102	210
46.	Jaipur	309	21	730	139	524	515
47.	Jodhpur	110	0	17	5	42	85
48.	Kota	98	0	306	20	170	234
49.	Udaipur	61	1	57	7	64	54
50.	Thane-I	309	0	118	36	181	246
51.	Thane-II	306	0	120	21	109	317
52.	Vashi	874	75	201	79	521	554
53.	Kandivali-I	1061	7	539	38	217	1383
54.	Kandivali-II	707	9	63	94	255	515
55.	Agra	42	5	215	7	52	205
56.	Allahabad	44	0	7	1	25	26
57.	Bareilly	6	59	202	27	134	74
58.	Gorakhpur	23	10	156	35	77	102
59.	Kanpur	31	30	376	29	157	250
60.	Lucknow	240	20	109	17	256	93

348 Written Answers to  
[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



61.	Meerut	36	64	310	12	81	265
62.	Noida	288	31	602	47	664	226
63.	Varanasi	61	30	91	48	88	64
64.	Ahmedabad	172	48	673	91	542	303
65.	Bharuch	42	49	151	8	106	87
66.	Naroda	111	68	199	58	191	119
67.	Rajkot	305	1	67	0	63	309
68.	Surat	97	86	403	48	329	171
69.	Vadodara	199	16	278	29	260	217
70.	Vapi	72	14	147	22	165	54
71.	Vatwa	10	22	96	27	54	52
72.	Trivandrum	6	7	337	29	328	15
73.	Kollam	207	6	46	6	95	158
74.	Kottayam	33	39	224	33	198	59
75.	Kochi	2213	140	475	127	561	2127
76.	Kozhikode	0	5	455	62	425	30
77.	Kannur	1	135	447	132	389	59

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions 349*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78.	Guwahati	141	3	24	6	35	130
79.	Tinsukia	20	4	33	1	7	46
80.	Shillong	10	0	24	3	18	16
81.	Agartala	253	0	2	4	20	235
82.	Coimbatore	23	3	1049	21	1051	21
83.	Salem	13	86	485	80	367	131
84.	Trichy	199	455	2426	516	2409	216
85.	Madurai	308	816	1886	86	519	1675
86.	Tirunelveli	1	109	886	25	747	140
87.	Nagercoil	18	42	517	75	471	64
88.	Guntur	119	5	64	19	110	73
89.	Kadapa	98	70	170	20	179	89
90.	Rajamundry	72	55	304	28	214	162
91.	Visakhapatnam	125	16	158	30	163	120
92.	Chennai-I	40	1	4712	53	3947	805
93.	Chennai-II	1195	170	1268	307	1522	941

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

94.	Ambattur	372	147	1259	180	1183	448
95.	Tambaram	283	246	1869	170	761	1391
96.	Vellore	19	90	924	139	635	308
97.	Puducherry	96	20	182	24	207	71
98.	Bandra-I	521	0	6	15	58	469
99.	Bandra-II	463	8	111	8	164	410
100.	Bandra-III	683	7	57	24	103	637
101.	Bandra-IV	139	25	50	5	48	141
102.	Hyderabad-I	93	16	86	5	117	62
103.	Hyderabad-II	127	23	366	36	323	170
104.	Nizamabad	24	3	72	17	49	47
105.	Kukatpally	172	51	196	37	232	136
106.	Patancheru	8	1	23	3	28	3
107.	Warangal	13	3	29	1	19	23
108.	Karimnagar	13	10	68	11	62	19
109.	Siddipet	12	2	625	57	551	86
110.	Kolkata	271	8	89	5	104	256

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 351

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111.	Park Street	67	22	121	22	90	98
112.	Howrah	197	0	91	18	123	165
113.	Barrackpore	33	18	78	8	64	47
114.	Durgapur	429	63	467	63	364	532
115.	Port Blair	55	0	0	0	36	19
116.	Jalpaiguri	84	25	140	8	103	121
117.	Siliguri	72	57	475	72	325	222
118.	Darjeeling	39	0	50	3	72	17
119.	Berhampur	13	0	6	0	9	10
120.	Jalandhar	151	25	360	33	239	272
121.	Shimla	177	25	248	30	233	192
122.	Ludhiana	305	96	955	158	944	316
123.	Bhatinda	325	249	1379	313	1260	444
124.	Amritsar	287	38	327	46	264	350
125.	Chandigarh	286	135	412	142	374	324
126.	Jamshedpur	103	19	193	25	148	148

352 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

127.	Bhagalpur	68	62	236	16	119	185
128.	Patna	180	64	699	128	556	323
129.	Ranchi	147	1248	6616	241	522	6241
130.	Muzaffarpur	357	17	70	43	266	161
131.	Faridabad	58	2	49	6	58	49
132.	Gurugram (East)	45	3	123	17	130	38
133.	Gurugram (West)	51	34	304	32	190	165
134.	Karnal	121	123	829	82	728	222
135.	Rohtak	99	0	77	8	68	108
TOTAL		33043	8760	61793	8313	50860	43976

*Written Answers to*

*[27 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

353

**Enrollment of employees under EPF and M.P. Act, 1952**

1092. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many establishments under such scheduled head, building and construction industries are covered as on 30th September, 2019 under the EPF and M.P. Act, 1952 with number of total amounts and contributing subscribers engaged, region-wise; and

(b) whether all legal actions to get enrolled all eligible employees from the date of their eligibility, action to access all statutory dues and recovery thereof have been taken by the EPFO authorities in time, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The region-wise details of establishments under scheduled head, building and construction industry, and subscribers are given in the Statement (*See below*). The total contribution received in respect of "Building and Construction Workers" during the month of September, 2019 is ₹ 260.21 crore.

(b) Whenever it is noticed that any establishment covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 has not enrolled all the eligible employees under the Act and the Schemes framed thereunder, following actions are taken:

- (i) Employers are sensitized to enroll the eligible employees.
- (ii) Inspections of records are carried out for assessing the eligibility.

Besides actions are taken as per the penal provisions of the Act.

***Statement***

*Details of establishments and subscribers covered under schedule head 'Building and Construction Industry' for Wage Month of September, 2019*

Sl. No.	Region	Establishments Covered	Subscribers
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-2 (South)	1144	14437
2.	Delhi-4 (West)	1048	10160
3.	Delhi-5 (Central)	459	6929

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi-1 (North)	1665	10698
5.	Delhi-3 (East)	1678	13712
6.	Hyderabad - 1	817	7906
7.	Hyderabad - 2	725	67243
8.	Kadapa	300	2521
9.	Guntur	338	2805
10.	Nizamabad	38	396
11.	Vishakhapatnam	677	10050
12.	Warangal	66	1242
13.	Rajamundry	259	787
14.	Patancheru	159	3230
15.	Kukatpalli	445	4983
16.	Karimnagar	121	582
17.	Siddipet	1	0
18.	Patna	2017	3305
19.	Bhagalpur	450	672
20.	Muzaffarpur	1469	1308
21.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	1990	13309
22.	Goa	441	3962
23.	Ahmedabad	2123	37503
24.	Surat	1503	9947
25.	Vadodara	1136	9273
26.	Rajkot	1101	23332
27.	Vapi	221	3408
28.	Naroda	284	800
29.	Vatwa	106	259

1	2	3	4
30.	Bharuch	413	4587
31.	Faridabad	414	4770
32.	Karnal	700	3609
33.	Rohtak	276	1661
34.	Gurugram-2	484	2335
35.	Gurugram-1	550	12120
36.	Shimla	6957	11996
37.	Ranchi	1665	8612
38.	Jamshedpur	602	18547
39.	Bengaluru-2	503	31519
40.	Yelahanka	322	4567
41.	Bengaluru-1	242	14274
42.	Gulbarga	1411	2783
43.	Hubli	450	3193
44.	Mangalore	298	2158
45.	Mysore	125	772
46.	Bellary	378	1377
47.	Chikamagalur	67	260
48.	Bommasandra-2	189	6093
49.	Tumkur	28	29
50.	Peenya	186	1969
51.	Bommas Andra-1	83	413
52.	K R Puram (Whitefield)	503	5874
53.	Raichur	113	1398
54.	Shimoga	207	235
55.	Uduppi	109	721



1	2	3	4
56.	Thiruvananthapuram(Trivandrum)	254	1629
57.	Calicut	154	5090
58.	Kannur	47	148
59.	Kochi (Cochin)	516	6097
60.	Kottayam	58	328
61.	Kollam	67	291
62.	Indore	1820	12913
63.	Bhopal	3119	39565
64.	Jabalpur	2123	4304
65.	Ujjain	524	2152
66.	Gwalior	1337	2599
67.	Bandra-1	544	68234
68.	Bandra-4	21	539
69.	Bandra-3	392	41562
70.	Bandra-2	305	5308
71.	Aurangabad	670	5189
72.	Kolhapur	684	1954
73.	Nagpur	1589	9186
74.	Harik	1148	10275
75.	Pune-1	2191	23877
76.	Pune-2	1198	12641
77.	Solhapur	527	681
78.	Kandivali-2	509	21199
79.	Kandivali-1	968	13474
80.	Thane-2	752	20596
81.	Thane-1	1103	7469

1	2	3	4
82.	Vashi	1230	9415
83.	Akola	290	836
84.	Guwahati	1628	3496
85.	Agartala	83	280
86.	Shillong	175	910
87.	Tinsukia	898	759
88.	Bhubaneswar	4044	29232
89.	Rourkela	543	3968
90.	Berhampur	912	4370
91.	Keonjhar	433	4543
92.	Chandigarh	1299	14523
93.	Amritsar	647	1564
94.	Bhatinda	1953	5243
95.	Ludhiana	379	1736
96.	Jalandhar	457	1425
97.	Jaipur	2586	10047
98.	Jodhpur	1339	3131
99.	Kota	404	1926
100.	Udaipur	875	19744
101.	Chennai-1	440	7849
102.	Chennai-2	472	13259
103.	Coimbatore	398	8059
104.	Madurai	209	1663
105.	Salem	499	24752
106.	Tirunelveli	126	599
107.	Trichy	296	1586

1	2	3	4
108.	Vellore	226	1633
109.	Ambattur	530	3306
110.	Tambaram	432	16234
111.	Puducherry	49	528
112.	Nagercoil	66	384
113.	Kanpur	701	2434
114.	Agra	716	7430
115.	Bareilly	472	789
116.	Gorakhpur	214	472
117.	Lucknow	1035	10209
118.	Meerut	1329	5481
119.	Varanasi	218	1302
120.	Noida	979	9601
121.	Dehradun	983	4084
122.	Haldwani	214	2301
123.	Kolkata	1126	11556
124.	Barrackpore	432	2320
125.	Howrah	331	6013
126.	Darjeeling	64	145
127.	Durgapur	1001	8174
128.	Jalpaiguri	636	4110
129.	Port Blair	328	2753
130.	Siliguri	718	3735
131.	Park Street	308	12094
132.	Jangipur	147	1301
133.	Sagar	700	1169
134.	Allahabad	173	439
135.	Rajarajeshwari Nagar	263	1510
TOTAL		99682	1024353

**Rehabilitation of bonded labourers**

1093. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State/UT-wise and gender-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned during last three years and current year to rehabilitate the bonded labourers, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of Vigilance Committee set up under the Act, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the number of persons convicted for enforcement of bonded labour under the Act during last three years and current year, State-wise;
- (e) whether there is a low rate of conviction under the Act; and
- (f) the details of corrective measures taken or proposed by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) Gender-wise data is not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) The funds sanctioned during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). During the current year no fund has been released so far.

(c) This comes under jurisdiction of State Government and no record is maintained by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) No information in this regard has so far been received from State Governments.

(f) Government of India has reviewed the Bonded labour Rehabilitation Scheme from time to time and the revised Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2016 has been implemented with effect from 18.05.2016.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2992
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31404
3.	Assam	12
4.	Bihar	17351
5.	Gujarat	64
6.	Haryana	92
7.	Karnataka	60029
8.	Kerala	710
9.	Madhya Pradesh	12394
10.	Maharashtra	1325
11.	Odisha	48313
12.	Puducherry	9
13.	Punjab	252
14.	Rajasthan	6715
15.	Tamil Nadu	65573
16.	Uttar Pradesh	42279
17.	Chhattisgarh	3548
18.	Jharkhand	314
19.	Uttarakhand	5
20.	West Bengal	344

**Statement-II***Funds sanctioned to rehabilitate the bonded labourers (State/UT-wise)*

(₹ in lakhs)			
State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Odisha	25.80	74.20	Nil
Karnataka	18.10	150.00	Nil
Bihar	179.20	54.50	47.60
Rajasthan	Nil	15.90	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	25.80	358.10	74.10
Chhattisgarh	Nil	11.40	127.60
Jharkhand	11.80	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	0.40	Nil
Assam	Nil	Nil	2.40
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	1.80

**Welfare of domestic workers**

1094. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains any data pertaining to the number of people working as domestic workers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to formulate any law or policy for protecting the rights of domestic workers;

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

(d) the details of existing welfare and social security schemes for the benefit of domestic workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data is maintained at Central level. However, as per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) statistics (2011-12), an estimated 3.9 million workers are employed by private households, of which 1.3 million are male and 2.6 million are female workers.

(b) to (d) The Central Government has not enacted any separate law for domestic workers. However, the Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all unorganised workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits & old age protection by the Central Government. The state Government are mandated under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers including domestic workers relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance and old age homes.

The Central Government in 2017 converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group of 18-50 years and provides for coverage of ₹ 2 lakh, in case of natural death and ₹ 4 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of ₹ 342/- (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the State/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 per cent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme. The Central Government has also launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) which will cover 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to ₹ 5 Lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This scheme will also cater to eligible domestic workers.

The Government has also introduced a pension scheme *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana with effect from 15.02.19 for unorganised workers who are mostly engaged as rickshaw pullers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, home-based workers, own account workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio- visual

workers or in similar other occupations. Each eligible unorganised worker including domestic worker registered under PM-SYM Scheme and who makes regular monthly age-specific contribution ranging from ₹55/- to ₹200/- will receive an assured minimum pension of ₹3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years. The Central Government contributes equal amount as contributed by subscriber towards the pension fund. On the death of the beneficiary during the receipt of pension, the spouse will get 50 per cent of the pension.

The Government has also introduced National Pension Scheme for traders and self-employed persons (NPS traders) on 12th September, 2019. The scheme is meant for old age protection and social security of retail traders/shopkeepers and self-employed persons (Laghu Vyaparis) whose annual turnover is not exceeding ₹ 1.5 crore. These retail traders/shopkeepers and self-employed persons are mostly working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and other Laghu Vyaparis. The Laghu Vyapari registered under this scheme who makes regular monthly age specific contribution ranging from ₹55/- to ₹200/- are also eligible to get monthly pension of ₹3000/-after attaining the age of 60 years. All features of NPS for traders are similar as PM-SYM Scheme.

#### **Construction of multi-speciality hospitals under ESIC**

1095. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to construct multi-super speciality hospitals under the administrative control of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in order to provide specialised medical care to the labourers/workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has given "in Principle" approval for setting up of a new ESIC Super Specialty Hospital at Jagannath Prasad, Bhubaneswar, Odisha to be run under the administrative control of Employees State Insurance Corporation



(ESIC) to provide specialised medical care to Insured Persons/ESI beneficiaries. This hospital is planned to start with 150 beds, out of which 100 beds are for secondary care services while 50 beds are for Super Specialty Services. The construction work including the Architectural and Engineering Consultancy has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

#### **Welfare of domestic workers**

1096. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 603 given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th June, 2019 and state:

(a) whether there has been no improvement on the condition and no visible changes can be observed on domestic workers, daily working;

(b) whether coolies are not provided any upgraded tools to avoid carrying heavy baggage on their head, if not, the reasons therefor, the status of action on similar issues;

(c) the status of manual rickshaws replaced by e-rickshaws in small towns; and

(d) whether Government has planned any awareness campaign on polite behaviour towards domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all unorganised workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits and old age protection by the Central Government. The State Government are mandated under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers including domestic workers relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance and old age homes.

The Central Government in 2017 converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-50 years and provides for coverage of ₹ 2 lakh, in case of natural death and ₹ 4 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of ₹ 342 (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the State/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 per cent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme. The Central Government has also launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) which will cover 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to ₹ 5 Lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. This scheme will also cater to eligible domestic workers.

The Government has also introduced a pension scheme *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana with effect from 15.02.19 for unorganised workers who are mostly engaged as rickshaw pullers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, home-based workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio-visual workers or in similar other occupations. Each eligible unorganised worker including domestic worker registered under PM-SYM Scheme and who makes regular monthly age-specific contribution ranging from ₹55/- to ₹200/- will receive an assured minimum pension of ₹3000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years. The Central Government contributes equal amount as contributed by subscriber towards the pension fund. On the death of the beneficiary during the receipt of pension, the spouse will get 50 per cent of the pension.

The Government has also introduced National Pension Scheme for traders and self-employed persons (NPS traders) on 12th September, 2019. The scheme is meant for old age protection and social security of retail traders/ shopkeepers and self-employed persons (Laghu Vyaparis) whose annual turnover is not exceeding ₹1.5 crore. These retail traders/ shopkeepers and self-employed persons are mostly working as shop owners, retail traders, rice mill owners, oil mill owners, workshop owners, commission agents, brokers of real estate, owners of small hotels, restaurants and

other Laghu Vyaparis. The Laghu Vyapari registered under this scheme who makes regular, monthly age specific contribution ranging from ₹55/- to ₹200/- are also eligible to get monthly pension of ₹3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. All features of NPS for traders are similar as PM-SYM Scheme. As a result of the above initiative /schemes by the Central Government, there has been visible improvement and changes in the conditions of domestic workers.

(b) No, Sir. Railways have always been sincere towards the welfare of Sahayaks (licensed porters). Recently, several policy initiatives have been taken by this Ministry for welfare of Sahayaks. These include-increases in passes, medical assistance, better rest room, more uniforms etc. Besides, provision exists for free use of Railway's light trollies/hand barrows, wherever available, by Sahayaks for carriage of passenger's luggage. Moreover, carrying luggage has been made easier at places due to provision of ramps and escalators. However, no proposal with regard to provision of upgraded tools for use of Sahayaks to carry heavy baggage of the passengers is under consideration in Ministry of Railways, at present.

(c) Ministry of New Renewable Energy has no programme for replacing manual rickshaws by e-rickshaws.

(d) There is no such plan.

#### **Provision of PMUY connections without identity cards**

†1097. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide PMUY gas connections even without identity card;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**ONGC's Overseas Investments**

1098. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved an investment of ₹5000 crore by ONGC into its overseas arm, ONGC Videsh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the investment is in the form of ONGC converting into equity an existing loan to its overseas unit and the approved investment will strengthen the capital base of ONGC Videsh and enhance the ability of ONGC to undertake overseas exploration and production business, thereby improving the energy security of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC has cumulatively invested ₹15,000 crore in equity share capital of ONGC Videsh Ltd. by converting loan into equity. The last time this was done in the Financial Year 2015-16 when loan worth ₹5,000 crore was converted into equity.

(b) ONGC Videsh has been acquiring overseas oil and gas assets in order to strengthen energy security of the country and to fund these acquisitions and for exploration activities, ONGC has been providing equity to ONGC Videsh Ltd. In addition, debt is raised from the market to maintain a sustainable model acceptable to credit rating agencies. Further, conversion of loans from ONGC to equity of ONGC Videsh Ltd. strengthens the capital base of the latter.

**Biodiesel from cooking oil**

†1099. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to make biodiesel from cooking oil;

(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?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels-2018 which *inter alia* envisages Used Cooking Oil (UCO) as a potential domestic raw material for production of biodiesel in the country. In order to encourage production of biodiesel from UCO, Oil Marketing Companies have floated Expression of Interest (Eoi) for procurement of biodiesel produced from UCO from 200 locations across the country.

**LPG connections provided to BPL families**

†1100. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the LPG connections being provided to the BPL families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In 2016, the Government had launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) for providing 8 crore deposit free LPG connection to the adult woman of poor households. The target has been achieved on 7th September, 2019. The national LPG coverage has now reached to 96.6 % as on 01.11.2019

**Adulteration of fuel in the country**

†1101. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding adulteration of fuel in the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to contain such complaints and adulteration of fuel, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise/district-wise details of action taken on such complaints during the last three years?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that action is taken as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership agreement against retail outlet dealers where cases of adulteration are established as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC. The Central Government has also issued the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration of petroleum products. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a system of monitoring and surveillance at the Retail Outlets. Important initiatives taken by OMCs in this regard include:-

- (i) Filter Paper, Calibrated Density Equipment (Hydrometer/Thermometer) and 5 Liter Calibrated Measure are made available at the Retail Outlets for checking quality and quantity of MS/HSD.
- (ii) Regular / Surprise inspections are carried out at Retail Outlets by OMC Field Officers/ Senior Officers/Mobile labs throughout the country.
- (iii) A separate Quality Assurance Cell (QAC) has been created for carrying out inspections.
- (iv) Samples are drawn from petrol pumps at random and sent for testing to authorized laboratories.
- (v) Tankers are being sealed before leaving company premises to protect against pilferage/adulteration *en-route*.
- (vi) GPS have been installed to monitor movement of Tank Trucks carrying MS / HSD.
- (vii) Third Party Audit of Retail Outlet is being done by OMCs for effective monitoring and benchmarking.
- (viii) Automation of Retail Outlets has been undertaken by OMCs which enable the real-time capture of sales transaction and monitoring of tank stocks and receipts.

The State/UT-wise details of the complaints received and action taken thereon during last three years and current year (April-September, 2019) are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of the No. of complaints received on adulteration fuel in the country and action taken in established cases of adulteration during last 3 years and April-September, 2019 are as under*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of complaints received	No. of Retail Outlets terminated
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	94	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
4.	Assam	41	0
5.	Bihar	183	3
6.	Chandigarh	32	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	67	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	224	0
11.	Goa	34	0
12.	Gujarat	163	1
13.	Haryana	261	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	0
16.	Jharkhand	79	1
17.	Karnataka	255	0
18.	Kerala	198	0
19.	Lakshadweep	30	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	172	4
21.	Maharashtra	604	2
22.	Manipur	2	0
23.	Meghalaya	4	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	1	0
26.	Odisha	125	2
27.	Puducherry	23	0
28.	Punjab	147	2
29.	Rajasthan	264	4
30.	Sikkim	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	261	2
32.	Telangana	191	3
33.	Tripura	8	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	566	2
35.	Uttarakhand	42	0
36.	West Bengal	188	1
ALL-INDIA		4375	33

#### **Diversion of domestic LPG for commercial use**

1102. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that LPG distributors, under the pretext 'consumer not available at home' are cancelling bookings and diverting the same to blackmarket, particularly for commercial use;

(b) why OMCs are not carrying out raids on commercial establishments using domestic LPG; and

(c) the details of LPG connections given under PMUY to Nellore so far, and what the Ministry is doing to release LPG connections to the left out households?



THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the distributors are under instructions not to cancel the cash memo without any valid reason. Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/Short Message Service (SMS) refill booking system has been introduced by OMCs, wherein the customers get SMS on refill booking/generation of cash memo and refill delivery. In case, cash memo is cancelled by the distributor, the reason for the same is captured in the system and SMS of refill cancellation is also triggered to the consumers. In OMCs software, against cancelled refill, LPG cylinder cannot be delivered to any other person.

(b) OMCs carry out surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise check at customer's premises, *en-route* checking of delivery vehicles etc. to prevent the diversion of domestic LPG. Further, whenever complaints are received, the same are investigated and in all established cases, punitive action is taken as per the extant Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement. Whenever complaints/information on commercial establishments using domestic cylinders receive, State Government/District Authorities take necessary action.

(c) OMCs have released 25,050 LPG connections in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. Further, the target to issue 8 crore LPG connections under the Scheme has already been achieved on 7th September, 2019.

#### **PNG in Andhra Pradesh**

1103. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that geographical area of Nellore district has been given under PNGRB Act, 2006, to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of providing Piped Natural Gas to the households in the above district?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability. Under the 10th CGD Bidding Round, PNGRB has authorized 50 Geographical Areas (GA) spread over 124 Districts across 14 States including Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District (Nellore) GA in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

PNGRB has authorized Consortium of AG&P LNG Marketing Pte Ltd. and Atlantic Gulf and Pacific (AG&P) for development of CGD Networks in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District (Nellore) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per the Minimum Work Program submitted to PNGRB, the entity has committed to provide 8,52,111 PNG connections to households and to set up 81 CNG stations over the work plan period.

#### **Production of CNG from stubble**

1104. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technology of converting stubble into Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is commercially viable;

(b) if so, whether Government has any such proposal to convert stubble into CNG, a move which will provide jobs and additional income to farmers and also will help reducing pollution; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternate arrangements for this purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) can be produced from biomass and organic waste sources like paddy straw and farm stubble, agricultural residue, cattle dung, sugarcane press mud, distillery spent wash, municipal solid waste, sewage treatment plant waste, forest residue etc.

Government of India has launched Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative on 1.10.2018 to promote CBG as an alternative, green transport fuel for efficient management of biomass and organic waste. As part of the SATAT scheme, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gail (India) Limited and Indraprastha Gas Limited had launched an Expression of Interest (EoI) for procurement of CBG from the entrepreneurs at an assured price. The CBG shall be sold to automobiles as clean fuel in a similar way to CNG and can also be sold to domestic, industrial and commercial consumers which are using LPG and other fuels. SATAT initiative has the potential of addressing environmental problems arising from stubble burning. The viability is based on techno commercial factors.

#### **DBTL for LPG**

†1105. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount saved so far by adopting the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) across the country and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the total amount saved by deliberately giving up of subsidy, and the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the total outlay of the LPG connections provided in the rural areas, the State-wise details during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per available data, the estimated savings due to blocked /non-subsidised domestic/ GiveltUp consumers from 2014-15 to June, 2019 is ₹63,664 crore.

(c) Year-wise details of amount re-imbursed to Oil Marketing Companies in lieu of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana are as under:-

Financial Year	Fund Reimbursed (₹ in crore)
2016-17	2,500
2017-18	2,251
2018-19	3,200

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**CSR funds**

1106. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount spent by Oil/ Petroleum PSUs under their CSR funds during last five years in the country and in North-Eastern India;

(b) total amount spent by Oil/ Petroleum PSUs under CSR funds in North-Eastern India, State-wise, along with amount and activities on which it is spent during last five years;

(c) total amount spent by Oil/ Petroleum PSUs under CSR funds in their areas of operation and outside their areas of operation; and

(d) whether there is any bar in spending of CSR funds outside areas of operation and if not, why is there so much difference in spending in their areas of operation and outside?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The CSR expenditure made by following Oil PSUs in the country including in North-Eastern India during the last five years are given below:

	(₹ in crore)				
Oil PSUs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
ONGC	215.60	421.00	525.90	503.44	614.64
BPCL	33.95	95.59	90.98	166.02	177.94
HPCL	34.07	71.76	108.11	156.87	159.81
IOCL	113.80	156.70	213.99	331.05	490.60
GAIL	71.90	118.64	92.16	91.65	119.29
EIL	16.81	14.10	11.00	14.74	10.04
OIL	133.31	92.21	108.37	100.58	133.39
NRL	7.52	11.48	20.50	45.60	52.46
CPCL	1.16	2.33	1.87	9.18	18.89

*Details of the funds spent in North-Eastern India by above Oil PSUs during the last 5 years are given below:*

(₹ in crore)					
Oil PSUs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
ONGC	29.04	64.49	74.57	77.63	142.64
BPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.33	5.40
HPCL	1.02	0.58	0.41	1.80	2.32
IOCL	9.56	29.21	18.35	36.00	43.81
GAIL	1.97	0.57	0.82	0.85	7.91
EIL	3.91	0.82	0.00	0.75	1.11
OIL	118.95	44.59	66.56	80.58	85.6
NRL	7.45	11.43	20.33	45.43	52.36

The project/activities-wise details of the funds spent on the development and other works in the country including in North-Eastern India (State-wise) during the last 5 years are available on the respective websites of the Oil PSUs.

(c) Details of funds spent by following Oil PSUs under CSR funds outside their area of operation during the year 2018-19 are given below:

(₹ in crore)	
Oil PSUs	2018-19
ONGC	85.48
BPCL	78.98
HPCL	31.77
IOCL	109.80
EIL	1.25
OIL	44.70
NRL	9.64
CPCL	0.65

(d) Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 specifies that Companies shall give preference to the local area and areas around where it operates. Further, DPE guidelines on CSR Expenditure 2014 advise that after giving due preference to local area, CPSEs may also undertake activities anywhere in the country.

**Socio-economic status of SCs and OBCs**

†1107. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise details of data regarding Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Census Report of 2011;

(b) the details of current socio-economic and educational status of said categories;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 85 per cent of the population and the rest 15 per cent belongs to General Category; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the socio-economic and educational conditions in view of the data on census carried out in 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Census collects only Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs) wise data. Other Backward Classes (OBCs) data is not collected in Census. As per 2011 Census, total population, total SCs population and total STs population are as under:

<b>2011 Census</b>	
Total Population	1210854977
Total SC Population	201378372
Total ST Population	104545716

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, Census collects data on various socio-economic parameters and educational status, such as literates/illiterates, educational level, gender, workers, main workers, marginal workers, occupational and industrial classification of workers etc.

2011 Census data on various socio-economic and educational parameters of SCs and STs are available at the following link: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population\\_enumeration.html](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html)

(d) Government has taken numerous steps for improving the socio-economic and educational conditions of the vulnerable sections of the Society. These, *inter-alia*, includes reservation in education and employment. A list of several welfare schemes being implemented for improving the socio-economic and educational conditions of the SCs, STs and OBCs is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Schemes being implemented for strengthening the socio-economic and educational conditions of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs)*

- 
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students studying in classes IX & X
  2. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
  3. Post Matric Scholarship for SC
  4. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls and Boys
  5. National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students
  6. Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students
  7. National Overseas Scholarship
  8. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
  9. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
  10. Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students
  11. Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary and other organisations working for Scheduled Castes
-

- 
12. Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights(PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989
  13. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
  14. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDC)
  15. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)
  16. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
  17. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
  18. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
  19. National fellowship for OBC students
  20. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs and Economically Backward Classes(EBCs)
  21. Assistance for Skill Development for OBCs/ EBCs/ DNTs
  22. Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes
  23. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
  24. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes students
  25. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes students
  26. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students
  27. National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe candidates
  28. Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature
  29. Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)
  30. Scheme of Centres of Excellence
  31. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Product/Produce
  32. Tribal Festival
  33. Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs
  34. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP
  35. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS)
  36. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
-



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37. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations
38. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
- 

**Elimination of caste system**

1108. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal/scheme to eliminate caste system from the society;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard; and
- (c) the details of the funds released by Government for promoting inter-caste/ inter-religious marriages in the country, State/UT-wise, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) The caste based prejudices have historically led to practice of social evil of untouchability. Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished "Untouchability", its practice in any form forbidden and enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" is an offence punishable in accordance with law. An Act of Parliament viz, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of untouchability.

Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, based on specific proposals of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for a financial year, due Central assistance is released to them, *inter-alia*, towards incentive for inter-caste marriage where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste, as it is construed that such marriages promote social integration and harmony. The incentive amount which was earlier decided by the concerned States/UTs, has been uniformly made as ₹ 2.50 lakhs for all States/UTs with effect from 14.09.2017. During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, Central assistance of ₹ 78.48 crore and ₹ 121.88 crore respectively has been released to States/UTs under the said Scheme. The State/UT wise details of Central assistance released in this regard are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation set up under the aegis of this Ministry runs Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages, whereunder an incentive amount of ₹ 2.50 lakhs is provided directly by the foundation to the eligible couple of inter-caste marriage where one of the spouses is a member of Scheduled Caste and under the scheme there is no provision for release of funds to the State Governments/UTs. During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, Central assistance of ₹ 3.55 crore and ₹ 2.51 crore respectively was provided to such couples. The State/UT-wise details of fund released in this regard during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Central assistance released to State Government/Union Territory Administration towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Central assistance released (₹ in crore) during the years:	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.625	16.25
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	1.86
3.	Goa	0.20	0.40
4.	Gujarat	2.50	10.00
5.	Haryana	3.00	6.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.91	0.00
7.	Karnataka	14.06	31.25
8.	Kerala	4.14375	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.50	8.125
10.	Maharashtra	16.975	18.025
11.	Odisha	2.50	6.00
12.	Punjab	2.50	0.00

1	2	3	4
13.	Rajasthan	11.00	6.25
14.	Sikkim	0.15	0.15
15.	Tamil Nadu	2.4425	0.00
16.	Telangana	3.97625	12.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.30	0.00
18.	West Bengal	2.85	3.00
19.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.50
20.	NCT of Delhi	0.00	0.25
21.	Puducherry	1.00	1.25
	TOTAL	78.4825	121.88

**Statement-II**

*Funds released directly by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to individual beneficiaries State/UT-wise towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of the Scheduled Caste under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages during 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Funds released (₹ in lakhs) during the years:	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	31.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2.50
3.	Bihar	5.00	0.00
4.	Delhi	17.00	50.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	9.00
6.	Haryana	10.00	15.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	6.50
8.	Jharkhand	2.50	2.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.00	2.50
10.	Kerala	2.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	2.50	10.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	4.00
13.	Maharashtra	37.50	11.50
14.	Odisha	0.00	2.50
15.	Rajasthan	15.00	9.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	37.50	47.00
17.	Telangana	82.50	20.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	17.50
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	1.50
20.	West Bengal	5.00	7.50
21.	Puducherry	2.50	0.00
TOTAL		354.5	250.5

#### Reservation benefits for EWS

†1109. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the caste-wise details of opportunities/benefits received by the candidates of General Category under 10 per cent reservation given to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) as on date; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that in most cases, the benefit of 10 per cent reservation is being taken by only few selected castes of General Category, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per guidelines, the benefits of Economically Weaker Section reservation is available to those persons not covered under the existing reservation scheme for Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Central Government. Therefore, there is no concept of asking for the caste of persons for reservation under EWS category.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Schemes under NBCFDC**

1110. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether appropriate technical training has been provided under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)'s scheme in the field of traditional and technical occupations and entrepreneurship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether financial assistance has been provided in the form of grant through SCA (Special Central Assistance)/ Institution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes Sir, the NBCFDC has been providing skill development training for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of the eligible member of its target group to improve their knowledge in both traditional and technical occupation.

(b) and (c) Two kinds of training programmes are provided:

- (1) Re-skilling/Skill Up-gradation targeted specifically for people who are already engaged in traditional occupation
- (2) Fresh training programme.

The objective of fresh training is to develop technical skills and enhance entrepreneurship amongst the OBC beneficiaries.

The NBCFDC is also conducting skill training in technical fields such as plastic processing, Injection Moulding, Field technician -AC, CNC Milling, CNC Turning, Blow Moulding, CNC Programming, Solar Panel Installation Technician etc. Training programmes in traditional occupation have been provided in fields such as Pickle Making Technician, dairy Farmer, Jaquard handloom Weaver, bamboo Utility Handicrafts Assembler, hand Embroider, Food processing, Carpet Weaver, Bamboo Basket Maker, Hand Crochet Lace Maker etc.

(d) and (e) The Corporation facilitates skill training through Government Training Institutes (TIs) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) constituted by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship following Common Norms, as the job roles should be aligned to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) from 2018-19. Details of the Financial and Physical figure are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Year-wise number of trainees sanctioned during the last  
four years (2016-17 to 2019-20)*

Year	Total No. of trainees sanctioned	No. of Fresh Trainees	No. of Trainees under skill up-gradation
2016-17	18748	4670	14078
2017-18	23380	5265	18115
2018-19	25040	6027	19013
2019-20*	30826	4304	26522
TOTAL	97994	20266	77728

\*Training under progress

**Eligibility criteria of quota for EWS**

1111. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the eligibility criteria for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) quota is tougher than OBC creamy layer;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that creamy layer rollout put one section of Mandal class at par with upper castes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. The prescribed Eligibility criteria for EWS is different from criteria of OBC creamy layer. There is no comparison between them.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government has implemented the 'creamy layer' concept in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in the case of Indra Sawhney and others etc. vs. Union of India and others [(Civil) No. 930/1990]. Persons belonging to creamy layer cannot be stated to be at par the upper castes because the economic /social status of such persons can change over period of time.

#### **Eradication of manual scavenging**

1112. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States that are implementing the 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' (MS Act, 2013) in letter and spirit;
- (b) the State/UT-wise details of manual scavengers identified thereof;
- (c) the details of beneficiaries identified and sanctioned under Self-Employment Scheme for the rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers;
- (d) whether the Task Force constituted for carrying out a National Survey of manual scavengers has submitted its report; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Prohibition of Employment as

Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) has come into effect from 06.12.2013 in all States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. After reorganization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, into Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh this Act has been extended to these Union Territories also.

(b) and (c) Details of manual scavengers identified as per the provision of the MS Act, 2013 and the National Survey of manual scavengers and the rehabilitation benefits provided to the identified manual scavengers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Task Force was constituted to formulate the terms of reference of the survey, recommend the guidelines, coordinate with State Governments and local bodies and to monitor the progress of the survey. Accordingly, the Task Force after discussions with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development and Social Organizations recommended a National Survey in 170 districts of 18 States through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation. The survey was carried out in camp mode through survey teams consisting of a district nodal officer appointed by the concerned State Government and district coordinator nominated by the social organizations working for the manual scavengers. The survey has been completed in all the districts and the details of manual scavengers identified in the national Survey and rehabilitation benefits provided are given in the Statement.



**Statement***The details of manual scavengers identified in national survey and the rehabilitation benefits provided*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of identified Manual Scavengers			Rehabilitation of manual scavengers upto 15.11.2019		
		As per MS Act, 2013 Survey*	As per National Survey 2018**	Total	Onetime Cash assistance	Skill Development Training	Capital Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	1982	2060	1464	104	0
2.	Assam	154	542	696	688	95	0
3.	Bihar	137	0	137	131	18	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3	3	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	108	108	105	19	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	201	201	108	24	0
7.	Karnataka	732	1721	2453	1605	200	190
8.	Kerala	0	600	600	510	161	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	562	598	341	178	0
10.	Maharashtra	0	7378	7378	5484	117	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Odisha	237	0	237	218	66	83
12.	Punjab	91	142	233	219	62	36
13.	Rajasthan	338	2590	2928	2372	383	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	363	62	425	383	29	75
15.	Uttar Pradesh	12402	23070	35472	24081	6347	506
16.	Uttarakhand	137	6033	6170	1993	364	74
17.	West Bengal	104	637	741	678	132	97
TOTAL		14812	45628	60440	40383	8299	1061

\* Although 2013 survey was done in all States, only 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal reported identification of manual scavenger.

\*\* National Survey of Manual Scavengers 2018 was conducted in 18 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal but States of Bihar, Haryana, J&K, and Telangana reported 'NIL' manual scavenge` National Survey was not conducted in Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

**Revision in income limit of creamy layer for OBCs**

†1113. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any provisions have been laid down by Government to revise income limit of creamy layer in the jobs for Other Backward Classes (OBCs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the provisions made by Government are being complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per guidelines, revision of income limit of creamy layer for OBCs is done after every three years.

(c) Yes Sir. The current annual income limit of creamy layer amongst the OBCs was raised from ₹ 6 lakh to ₹ 8.00 lakh per annum with effect from 01.09.2017. The Parameter/criteria fixed for the current annual income limit are based on the Consumer Price Index.

The provisions made by the Government are complied with.

**Welfare and development of Dalits**

1114. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed any committees or groups recently on different issues related to the welfare and development of Dalits;
- (b) if so, the details of each committee thereof;
- (c) whether such committees have submitted their recommendations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action thereon;
- (e) whether some committees have not submitted their reports so far; and
- (f) if so, the specific reasons therefor and the time by when the said committees are likely to submit their reports?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (f) No, Sir. No such committees have been formed in the Ministry recently.

**Welfare of Senior Citizens**

1115. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collected data about offences committed against senior citizens during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund including expenditure incurred year on year since its inception and purpose of the expenditure; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any schemes to provide educational and reskilling opportunities to senior citizens post retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau, data about offences committed against Senior Citizens during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government has established Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF) to utilize unclaimed money lying under various schemes on social and welfare of senior citizens. It is an interest bearing account in the Public Account of the Union of India. The Fund shall be utilised for such schemes for the promotion of the welfare of Senior Citizens in line with the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999. Unclaimed amounts lying in Small Saving Schemes, Employees Provident Fund, Public Provident Fund etc. shall be transferred to the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. The details of the expenditure incurred under SCWF is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body of this Department, has initiated Programmes for Skilling and Reskilling and education of Senior Citizens through Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTC's) of this Department.

**Statement-I**

*Crime Head-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime against Senior Citizen during 2015-17*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2015						2016						2017					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Murder	1053	902	106	1871	1685	154	1055	9S8	122	1880	1751	198	983	944	127	1853	1692	209
2.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	78	68	3	119	116	3	93	78	2	167	130	3	52	58	3	104	97	3
3.	Attempt to Commit Murder	456	374	23	736	644	41	439	359	20	798	731	35	434	399	29	892	828	44
4.	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	50	42	2	77	66	6	75	67	1	94	77	2	40	46	1	86	70	1
5.	Simple Hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6234	5824	617	7022	9718	941
6.	Grievous Hurt	949	837	94	1509	1441	152	920	891	73	1526	1491	137	826	786	51	1261	1333	88
7.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	112	3	180	176	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	Kidnapping and Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	18	0	58	43	0
9.	Rape	58	52	6	57	56	6	34	41	1	39	43	1	79	63	4	85	72	4
10.	Theft and Snatching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3265	933	143	1842	1315	159
11.	Extortion	94	48	1	88	79	1	96	65	1	123	99	1	70	57	4	125	116	4
12.	Robbery	1294	573	50	1136	969	74	1024	584	51	1067	931	70	959	603	43	1192	956	63
13.	Dacoity	47	32	0	176	144	0	39	36	0	145	147	0	34	26	1	147	152	5
14.	Criminal Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	442	31	526	844	52
15.	Forgery, Cheating and Fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2327	802	27	1657	1261	39
16.	Criminal Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942	906	47	1379	1548	63
17.	Other IPC Crimes	14586	10372	1339	16558	15236	1857	15694	12070	1798	19576	17821	2266	5516	4336	712	5721	6291	900
TOTAL Crimes against Senior Citizen		20532	13880	1649	23615	21401	2343	21410	15891	2096	26864	24349	2753	22727	16355	1843	24130	26512	2579

*Note:* '-' denotes data started collecting since 2017

*Source:* Crime in India

**Statement-II***The details of the expenditure incurred under SCWF is as:*

Sl. No.	Project /Schemes	Ministry/Department	Year	Amount released (in crore)
1.	Purchase of Electric Golf Carts at airports	Civil Aviation	2018-19	0.98
2.	Funding of Longitudinal Ageing Study In India (LASI)	Health and Family Welfare	2018-19	13.85
3.	Funding of Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)	Health and Family Welfare	2019-20	79.10
4.	Rashtiya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)	Social Justice and Empowerment	2016-17	16
			2017-18	1.5
			2018-19	106.51
			TOTAL RVY	124.01
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>217.94</b>

**Prevalence of drug abuse in the country**

†1116. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug abuse is continuously increasing in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of States in which drug abuse is more prevalent; and

(c) whether special programmes are being proposed to be run in order to prevent the increasing drug abuse amongst youngsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) A National Survey to collect State-wise data on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use was conducted in the country during the year 2018. The report presents major findings of the survey in terms of proportion of Indian population using various substances and those affected by substance use disorders. This survey indicates that there are wide variations in the extent and prevalence of substance use across different States and between various substances. As per the report, prevalence of opioid use problem is existing in majority of the States. However, the top ten states where people need help for opioid use problem are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Odisha.

(c) This Ministry is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-25. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. The activities under the NAPDDR, inter-alia, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/Universities, workshops/seminars/ with parents, community based peerled interactions intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community.

The Ministry has also initiated focussed intervention programmes in vulnerable districts across the country with an aim to increase community participation and public cooperation in the reduction of demand for dependence-producing substances

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



and promote collective initiatives and self-help endeavour among individuals and groups vulnerable to addiction or found at risk.

### **Rehabilitation programmes and centres**

1117. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many rehabilitation programmes have Government launched for the victims of alcoholism and substance abuse during the last four years, State/UT-wise details thereof since 2014;

(b) whether Government has established any new Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA), State-wise and district-wise details thereof since 2014; and

(c) whether Government has audited any of these centres to monitor their working and how many people have been successfully rehabilitated, if so, State/UT-wise audit thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides financial assistance under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" to Non-Governmental organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments/UTs.

Year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the said scheme is as follow-

Financial Year	Number of beneficiaries
2014-15	108855
2015-16	146124
2016-17	114759
2017-18	100737
2018-19	77479
2019-20 (till 27.11.2019)	27077

The State/UT-wise number of new de-addiction centres recommended in this Ministry since 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The NGOs/VOs get their accounts audited by the Chartered Accountants and submit to the Ministry with the proposal for release of Grant-in-aid. The following mechanism is in place for monitoring the working of centres by the Ministry -

- Mandatory annual inspection by district Authorities.
- Scrutiny of proposals of centres by Multi Disciplinary State Level Grant-in-aid Committee.
- Mandatory submission of audited statements of accounts and Utilisation certificate duly verified by Chartered Accountants.

Surprise inspection/visits of centres by States/UTs and Central teams which check all records including audited accounts of IRCA centre.

***Statement***

*(A) New IRCAs recommended during year 2014-15 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse*

Sl. No	State/UT	Districts	No. of new IRCAs
Nil			

*(B) New IRCAs recommended during year 2015-16 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse*

Sl. No	State/UT	Districts	No. of new IRCAs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prakasam</li> <li>• West Godawari</li> </ul>	2 1
2.	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guwahati</li> </ul>	1
3.	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faridabad</li> <li>• Sirsa</li> </ul>	2
4.	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pune</li> <li>• Ahmednagar</li> <li>• Parbhani</li> </ul>	3

1	2	3	4
5.	Nagaland	• Longleng	1
6.	Puducherry	• Karaikal	1
7.	Punjab	• Bhatinda	29
		• Amritsar	
		• Bhatinda	
		• Burnala	
		• Faridkot	
		• Fatehgarh Sahib	
		• Ferozpur	
		• Gurdaspur	
		• Hoshiarpur	
		• Jalandhar	-
		• Ludhiana	
		• Mansa	
		• Mohali	
		• Muktasar	
		• Patiala	
		• Sangrur	
8.	Rajasthan	• Kota	1
9.	Sikkim	• Gangtok	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	• Nagapattinam	2
		• Ramanathapuram	
11.	Telangana	• Hyderabad	2
		• Mehbubnagar	
TOTAL			45
(C) New IRCAs recommended during year 2016-17 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	• Changlang	1
2.	Assam	• Guwahati	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	• Samastipur	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	• Surajpur	1
5.	Daman and Diu	• Diu	1
6.	Delhi	• Dwarka	2
		• Alipur	
7.	Gujarat	• Vadodara	1
8.	Haryana	• Hisar	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	• Hamirpur	1
10.	Jharkhand	• Deoghar	1
11.	Karnataka	• Bijapur	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	• Indore	
		• Seoni	
		• Burhanpur	4
13.	Maharashtra	• Aurangabad	
		• Hingoli	
		• Latur	
		• Parbhani	
		• Yavatmal	6
14.	Manipur	• Chandel	1
15.	Mizoram	• Mamit	1
16.	Odisha	• Khandhamal	
		• Jajpur	2
17.	Sikkim	• Gangtok	
		• Namchi	
		• East Sikkim	4
18.	Telangana	• Khammam	
		• Nizamabad	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	• Kanpur	
		• Ghaziabad	2
20.	West Bengal	• South 24 Parganas	1
TOTAL			35

## (D) New IRCAs recommended during year 2017-18 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No	State/UT	Districts	No. of new IRCAs
Nil			

## (E) New IRCAs recommended during the year 2018-19 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No	State/UT	Districts	No. of new IRCAs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	• Guntur	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	• Changlang	1
3.	Assam	• Goalpara	
		• Nagaon	
		• Hojai	
		• South Salmara Machar	
		• Bongaigaon	
		• Biswanath	
		• Kamrup	
		• Majuli	
		• Golaghat	
		• Udalgiri	10
4.	Bihar	• Smastipur	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	• Durg	
		• Sarguja	2
6.	Daman and Diu	• Diu	1
7.	Delhi	• Pardabagh Central Delhi	1
8.	Haryana	• Sirsa	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	• Shimla	1
10.	Jharkhand	• Deoghar	1
11.	Karnataka	• Mysore	
		• Chikballapur	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	• Harda	

1	2	3	4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barwani</li> <li>• Chhindwara</li> <li>• Damoh</li> <li>• Tikamgarh</li> </ul>	5
13.	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noney</li> <li>• Bishnupur</li> </ul>	2
14.	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peren</li> <li>• Phek</li> <li>• Tuensang</li> </ul>	3
15.	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jharsuguda</li> <li>• Nabarangpur</li> <li>• Bargarh</li> <li>• Gajapati</li> <li>• Anugul</li> <li>• Malkangiri</li> </ul>	6
16.	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dausa</li> <li>• Baran</li> <li>• Sikar</li> <li>• Bhilwara</li> <li>• Hanumangarh</li> </ul>	5
17.	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namchi</li> </ul>	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karur</li> <li>• Ariyalur</li> <li>• Dindigul</li> <li>• Perambalur</li> <li>• Pudukkottai</li> <li>• Virudhunagar</li> </ul>	6

1	2	3	4
19.	Telangana	• Karimnagar	
		• Khamam	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	• Kheri	
		• Gautam Buddha Nagar	
		• Kanauj	3
<u>TOTAL</u>			55

(F) New IRCAs recommended during the year 2019-20 (till 27.11.2019) under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	No. of new IRCAs
1.	Chhattisgarh	• Rajnandagoan	1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	• Hamirpur	
		• Una	
		• Sirmaur	
		• Mandi	
		• Chamba	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	• Bhopal	
		• Betul	2
4.	Maharashtra	• Sindhudurg	1
5.	Rajasthan	• Karauli	
		• Jaipur	2
6.	Telangana	• Nalgonda	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	• Hapur	1
<u>TOTAL</u>			13

#### **Model village for Scheduled Castes**

1118. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating or proposes to formulate any scheme for transforming villages with majority of Scheduled Caste population into a model village for SCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the funds allocated for the said scheme by the Union Government; and
- (d) the time by when the said scheme is likely to be implemented by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) To enable an area based development approach for Scheduled Caste persons, the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is being implemented since 2009-10 with the aim of integrated development of villages having population of Scheduled Castes person is more than 50%. The vision of the Scheme is to develop the village into an 'Adarsh Gram' wherein people have access to various basic services so that the minimum needs of all the sections of the society are fully met and disparities are reduced to minimum. In October, 2018, the Scheme was extensively revised to bring focus on important and critical monitorable socio-economic indicators under 10 domains namely, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Education, Health and Nutrition, Social Security, Rural Road and housing, Electricity and clean fuel, Agricultural practices etc., Financial inclusion, Digitization, Livelihood and Skill Development.

- (c) An amount of ₹ 1282.22 cr. as Central Assistance has been provided by the Union Government so far to the State/UT Governments under the Scheme.
- (d) The Scheme is already under implementation.

**Capacity building for JS and above rank officers**

1119. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many officials from the Joint Secretary and above rank were sent for some capacity building/training courses abroad during the last three years;
- (b) the details of officials 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, the overall feedback details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Eight officers of Joint Secretary and above rank have been sent from this Department on Short Term/ Customized Training Programme as nominated by DoPT/ M/o Finance/ M/o Electronic and Information Technology during last three years. The details of the officers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The trainee officers submit their feedback to DoPT/ their nominating cadre(s) as per guidelines of nominations.



**Statement***Details of officials sent abroad for training and name of the institution*

S1. No.	Name of Officer (Shri/Smt./Ms.)	Designation	Country Visited	Institution	Period of Visit	Training programme	Nominated by
1.	Aindri Anurag, IPoS(1988)	former Joint Secretary	UK	Cambridge University	18th-23rd September, 2017	Customised Programme 'Leadership and Strategic Thinking'	DoPT
2.	T.CA. Kalyani, ICAS(1991)	former JS & FA	USA	Duke University, Durham, USA	13th to 21st August, 2018	Advance Management Development Programme	D/o Expenditure
3.	Manisha Sensarma (IES:1995)	former EA	USA	Duke Centre for International Development (DCID), Duke University, Durham, U.S.A.	10th-22nd June, 2018	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Programme	D/o Expenditure
4.	Babu Lai Meena, IAS (UP:1991)	former JS	Australia	Australlia New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG), Sydney	28 August - 2nd September, 2018	Advanced Leadership Programme	DoPT
5.	Nilam Sawhney JAS (AP:1984)	former Secreatry	USA	University of California, Berkeley	4th-15th June, 2018	Training Programme in Ethics and Governance	DoPT
6.	Rashmi Chowdhary (IRPS:1989)	former JS	Estonia	Tallinn, Republic of Estonia	23rd - 30th September, 2018	CIO e-Governance Leadership Programme	M/o Electronics and Information Technology
7.	Sofia Dahiya, ICAS(1994)	former CCA	Canada	Seneca College, Toronto	23 June-29 June, 2018	International Training on Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management	National Institute of Finance Management
8.	Uprna Srivastava, IAS(SK:1988)	AS	USA	University of California, Berkeley	17th-28th June, 2019	Training Programme in Ethics and Governance	DoPT

**Privatisation of steel PSUs**

1120. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to privatise Steel PSUs of the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to close down Alloy Steel Plant, Salem Steel Plant, Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP); and

(d) the reasons for sale and/or disinvestment and thus call of global tender and its reaction on the strategic sale plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has approved on 27th October, 2016 that Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (Bhadravati), Salem Steel Plant (Salem) and Alloy Steel Plant (Durgapur) units of Steel Authority India Limited (SAIL) be disinvested to a strategic buyer identity through 2-stage auction process.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The main reason for disinvestment of these three units of SAIL is that, they are making losses consistently year after year. Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM)/ Expression of Interest (Eoi) request was issued on 4th July, 2019 and the bids received in this regards are under evaluation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. When we will meet at 2.00 p.m., there is a Short Duration Discussion. The time allotted is two hours and thirty minutes. Keep that in mind and everybody has to follow the time.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 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 minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### Economic situation in the country

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन से पहले, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सदन को एक सूचना देने के लिए कहा है। आम तौर पर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन, माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब समेत, ढाई घंटे में पूरा होता है। लेकिन कुछ वरिष्ठ सदस्य माननीय चेयरमैन साहब से मिले और इस विषय के महत्व को देखते हुए और अधिक समय देने का आग्रह किया, इसलिए अब माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के निर्देशानुसार यह बहस, माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब छोड़ कर, ढाई घंटे चलेगी। इस बढ़े हुए समय के अनुसार ही विभिन्न दलों का टाइम एलोकेशन हुआ है।

आप सभी इस समय सीमा का कृपया स्वतः पालन करें।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस चर्चा के माध्यम से मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान देश के सामने जो एक गंभीर आर्थिक संकट है, उसकी तरफ दिलवाना चाहता हूँ। भारत का अर्थतंत्र पिछले कुछ वर्षों में चरमरा गया है, जो देश के लिए गहरी चिंता का विषय है। आर्थिक प्रगति ठहर सी गई है। देश का जीडीपी निरंतर गिरता जा रहा है। कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं, रोजगार टूट रहा है। मांग टूट रही है, बाज़ार टूट रहे हैं, लोगों के पास आम ज़रूरतों की और आवश्यक चीज़ें खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। गांवों में स्थिति और भी गंभीर है। देश का कृषि क्षेत्र गहरे संकट से गुज़र रहा है। भारत का किसान त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहा है। अमीर और गरीब के बीच में खाई बढ़ती जा रही है।

This widening gap between the rich and the poor is frightening. In the last five years, the share of the one per cent of the rich people in the country in the national wealth has gone up from 40 per cent to 60 per cent. Ten per cent of the rich have four times the share of wealth than the rest 90 per cent of the population of India. So, just in five years, as I have given the numbers, this gap has gone up. The situation, which we are witnessing today, cannot be called a slowdown or merely a recession. It can no more be explained away as cyclical, structural or linked to the global developments. We are staring at a deepening economic crisis which is India specific. Sir, we all know that primarily the economy runs on four engines;

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investments, public and private; factory output; the credit off-take to the industry and the exports of the country. All these four engines are shutting down and that is what the concern is. The numbers are frightening. I consider it my duty to place them on record, and hon. Finance Minister, who is definitely aware, I am sure, of all, what I am going to say. The GDP of the country has fallen to 5 per cent, which is the lowest in the last seven years. The investment rate of India, which had gone up to 36.4 per cent in 2012, has come below 30 per cent, there is a fall of seven percentage points. Sir, that includes both the public investment and the private investment which has gone down very steeply. I will definitely place the figures on record. Our index of industrial production of the factory output is minus 4.3, the biggest fall since the year 2012. The contraction of manufacturing in India is 3.9 per cent, which has led to factory closures, worker's layoffs and mounting job losses. In the last few months alone, with the two critical sectors, the auto industry and the textiles industry, in crisis, we have lost close to 2.5 million jobs. The unemployment rate in the country has gone up. I have the data which cannot be contested, the NSSO data says highest of the last forty-five years. The latest CMIE's data says 8.5 per cent is the rate of unemployment. Historically, our maximum unemployment rate was up to 3 per cent. So, if it is 8.5 per cent, we have to bear this in mind that the opening unemployment rate as any economist would know would be 20-22 per cent because every citizen is not employed, and the labour participation rate that data is a telling number. It has fallen to 43 per cent. I want to point out that only 39 per cent of the working age Indians are employed, and 61 per cent are unemployed. The capital goods formation of our country has touched seven year low again at minus 21 per cent. The passenger vehicle's production has declined—I am talking about this financial year numbers— by 24 per cent. The commercial vehicles have declined the production by 62 per cent. Sir, we have these numbers. When we are looking at the investment part, which I mentioned to, in such situations, it is expected that the Government will take measures to spur investments both in public sector and the private sector and also increase the Government's capital expenditure. But, Sir, what is the situation? The national investments, as I have mentioned, have fallen steeply. But, the Central Government's capital expenditure, in the last five years, has come down by over 3 per cent. So, Government's own capital expenditure has come down. Given the state of the

economy, the private sector does not have much money to invest, and, the corporate investments, which stood at 15 per cent in 2012, went down to 2.5 per cent in 2017, and, now are hovering at zero. Why do I say so? Again, the latest data released confirmed that the credit off-take to the commercial sector has declined by 88 per cent. That is the fall, Sir! It is close to ₹ One lakh crore having fallen from ₹ 7.38 lakh crores. This is the situation of the credit off-take to the industry. So, private sector is not investing; factories are not producing; and, Government is not spending because there is no money. Our people are losing trust. Economies run and grow and become healthy, if there is confidence and if there is trust. लोगों का विश्वास टूटा है, निवेशकों का विश्वास भी टूट गया है और उद्योग जगत का विश्वास टूटा है, इसलिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर के पास कर्जा उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं है। अभी पुराना कर्जा भी देना बाकी है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारी बैंकिंग व्यवस्था में लोगों का विश्वास कमजोर हुआ है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। हमारी डोमेस्टिक सेविंग्स, जो मुख्य आधार है, जहां से हमारी इकोनॉमी के लिए पैसा आता है, वह कम से कम पांच प्रतिशत कम हुई है। यह 34.6 प्रतिशत से गिर कर 30 प्रतिशत के आसपास है, पर जो हाउसहोल्ड्स सेविंग्स हैं, उनमें बहुत बड़ी गिरावट आई है। वह 23.6 प्रतिशत से गिर कर 17 प्रतिशत पर आ चुकी है। इसका क्या कारण है? देश में यह जो गंभीर स्थिति है, क्या यह अचानक पैदा हुई या उसके पीछे कोई और भी कारण है? सरकार की नीति, सोच, निर्णय - इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि हमारा जो असंगठित क्षेत्र है, भारत के जीडीपी का 40 परसेंट इस क्षेत्र से आता है और 90 परसेंट रोजगार इस क्षेत्र में पैदा होता है, वह तकरीबन टूट गया है - यह सबसे बड़ा मुख्य कारण है। इसका क्या कारण है कि न मांग है, न फैक्ट्री का उत्पादन है और गाँवों के अंदर लोगों के पास आम जरूरत की चीजें खरीदने का पैसा नहीं है? सरकार भले ही इससे इन्कार करे, लेकिन इसके दो मुख्य कारण हैं। पहला, 8 नवम्बर, 2016 का demonitisation का गलत फैसला, जिसका इफेक्ट पूरे असंगठित क्षेत्र पर, पूरी ग्रामीण इकोनॉमी पर और पूरे देश के उद्योग पर आज साफ दिखता है, यह एक हकीकत है। बेहतर है कि सरकार इस पर गौर करे। यह राजनीति की बात नहीं है। मैं राजनीति के लिए यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आँकड़े सच बोलते हैं, आजकल तो आँकड़ों पर भी झगड़ा है। भारत ने अपने डेटा की credibility पर दुनिया में प्रश्नचिह्न लगा दिया है। अगर unemployment पर NSSO का डेटा आता है, तो उसको रोका जाता है, consumption का जो डेटा आता है, उसको रोका जाता है।

भारत एक बहुत बड़ी इकोनॉमी बनी है। आप चाहे कुछ भी कहें, इसमें निरंतर बढ़त हुई है, 1991 के बाद तेजी से हुई है। जब दूसरे दल, यानी बीजेपी की पहले सरकार थी, वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब भी इकोनॉमी बढ़ी थी और जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब जो इनको मिला, उससे चार गुना करके, छोड़ कर गए, यह भी एक सच्चाई

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है। वित्त मंत्री जी उसको अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं। इनके पास भी आकड़े हैं, उससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक बड़ा कारण वह रहा और दूसरा, जो छोटा उद्योग है, उस पर जीएसटी का प्रभाव पड़ा। जीएसटी जल्दबाजी में लाया गया। शायद वित्त मंत्रालय के अधिकारी भी भूल चुके होंगे, अचानक तो वे भी नहीं बता पाएंगे और बड़े आदर के साथ कहूँ तो मैं भी एकदम से नहीं बता सकता और शायद वित्त मंत्री भी न बता पाएँ कि जीएसटी के रेट्स में कितनी बार चेंजेज करने पड़े। सबसे complex GST we imposed in haste which further wrecked the unorganised sector. The small and micro enterprises were subjected to a huge compliance burden. In this House, when the constitutional amendment was brought in, the Government and the Opposition reached an understanding. We had urged you to not impose it in haste; have a trial run; genuinely assist the medium and small industries; and prepare them for this big change. But that did not happen. Now what is the situation today? I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Finance Minister and the Government to it. We are staring at an alarming fiscal deficit. It is not what the Government is claiming. It is not about the Government and the Opposition. It is about India's economy. The Government's revenue target in the Budget is ₹24.6 lakh crore. But what has actually happened? What we have got up to now is ₹9.2 lakh crore. That is in the first six months of this financial year. To meet the revenue target of the Budget you have direct taxes, income tax, customs, excise, GST and corporation taxes. We have got ₹9.2 lakh crore. That number is for the April-September period. So, ₹15.4 lakh crore have to come in the next six months. That is why I used the word 'alarming'. From where will this money come? That is the question. That is the concern. Last year, we had a deficit of close to ₹1.7 lakh crore, घाटा था और उसे पूरा करने के लिए - आप budget देख लें, Revised Estimates देख लें, जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का फरवरी में आया था - रिजर्व बैंक की सारी की सारी आमदनी और जो हमारा contingency reserve buffer है, उसका एक लाख, 76 हजार करोड़ ले लिया। मान लीजिए इससे घाटा पूरा हो गया, लेकिन अब जो मौजूदा घाटा है, उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? जैसा कि मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि जीएसटी में कमी है। जब फैक्ट्री बंद है, तो जीएसटी कौन देगा? उद्योग टूट गया, तो कहाँ से टैक्स आएगा? भारत सरकार को कई बार घोषणाओं के बावजूद, उद्योगों को दस लाख करोड़ रुपए के टैक्स रिफंड्स, जीएसटी रिफंड्स और पीएसयूज के अनपेक्षित बिल देने हैं। यह Comptroller and Auditor General की रिपोर्ट है, यह हमारी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि fiscal deficit is more than five per cent. It is not three per cent what the Government is claiming. But if we factor in

the number that I have just given, I am afraid, the Finance Minister, some drastic measures will have to be taken. We may fiddle with the numbers, but we can't hide. The economy is almost a three-trillion dollar economy. And you are crawling towards 7-8 per cent fiscal deficit if all these bills are to be paid, if you want to revive factory production, if you want to revive economy and if you want to raise demand and also consumption. Sir, the problem is कि सरकार स्थिति की गंभीरता से इन्कार कर रही है। This denial is not going to help. आप भारत के अर्थतंत्र में निवेशकों की, आम जनता की, गरीब इंसान की, किसान की, मजदूर की, उद्योग की विश्वसनीयता को खत्म न करें। कृषि क्षेत्र का जिक्र करना भी जरूरी है। जब तक गाँवों में किसान के पास, गरीब के पास, खेत-मजदूर के हाथ में पैसा नहीं होगा, माँग वापस नहीं आ सकती। The demand cannot return and if that does not return, what will the factories produce and whom will they sell to? कृषि में चार दशमलव से ऊपर जो निरंतर बढ़ोतरी हो रही थी, वह गिरकर दो प्रतिशत पर आ चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह वन परसेंट पर आ गई है। पाँच साल की औसत 2 प्रतिशत रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है। I stand corrected. You are right. That includes allied services. सर, यह बड़ी गंभीर स्थिति है। आज भी 60 प्रतिशत लोग जीवन-यापन के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बीजेपी ने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में एक बात लिखी है। मैं उसको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपने अभी कहा कि आप पाँच साल में कृषि में 25 लाख करोड़ निवेश करेंगे, यानी कि हर साल 5 लाख करोड़। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपके बजट में 5 लाख करोड़ का नहीं, केवल 53 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया। मैं उसी विश्वसनीयता की बात कर रहा हूँ। The question is of credibility, faith and trust. The farmer must trust that what the Government is saying will happen. The industry must believe. There should be predictability and credibility of policies; not dozens or multiples of changes of your tax rates, which confuses everyone, from officials to the industry, to the people and to the consumers. लेकिन, सरकार ने क्या रास्ता चुना? इतने बड़े घाटे के बावजूद भी, एक साल तो आरबीआई से मिल गया, इस साल क्या मिलेगा? आगे का भी देखना है, चिन्ता है। हमने सोचा कि आप कुछ बचाएँगे, कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे, लेकिन आपने गलत रास्ता निकाला। कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स -- मैंने अभी आँकड़े दिए कि अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई कितनी बढ़ती जा रही है -- उसको 35 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 परसेंट पर ले आए। How is it going to help? Will it revive investments? I have my serious doubts and concerns. The big corporates have huge NPAs. It is not a question of political debate as to when the NPAs started and where they are today. The fact is that from ₹3,00,000 crore, it has gone to ₹11,00,000 crore. This is

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a fact. तो 3 लाख करोड़ से 11 लाख करोड़ क्यों हो गया? पर, आपने कॉर्पोरेट्स को जो यह bonanza दिया है, यह पैसा, they will use it to retire their old debts and to deleverage. The are not going to invest.

सर, समय को देखते हुए मुझे आखिर में यही कहना है कि आपने यह ठीक रास्ता नहीं चुना। यह पैसा गरीब के हाथ में नहीं जाएगा, जिससे माँग बढ़ेगी। जब गरीब के हाथ में पैसा होगा, वह बाजार से कुछ खरीद पाएगा। उसके लिए एक सुझाव दिया गया। मैं सदन में उस बात को रखता हूँ कि आप "मनरेगा" को need based कीजिए। हालात को देखते हुए उसे साल में 150 दिन के लिए कीजिए और "मनरेगा" में एक दिन का 400 रुपये दीजिए, ताकि गरीब के पास पैसा हो, हमारा अर्थतंत्र दोबारा सुधरे, कारखाने काम करना शुरू करें, दुकानों में बिक्री होनी शुरू हो और देश के सामने जो यह गहरी चिन्ता है, वह खत्म हो जाए। पर, अमीर का 10 परसेंट टैक्स कम करके आपने यह दूसरा रास्ता चुना है। दूसरा, आज भी सदन में कहा गया -- मंत्रियों का अधिकार है कि वे सरकार की नीति के बारे में बयान दें, सरकार का अधिकार है कि वह नीति बनाए, पर हमारा अधिकार है कि उस पर विरोध करें। आप 70 साल की बात करते हैं, जो 70 साल में इस देश ने पूंजी बनायी- आज grand clearance sale की योजना होती है, कैबिनेट के फैसले आते हैं- Profit-making PSUs would be sold. Not disinvested but would be sold. Shipping Corporation would be sold, Container Corporation would be sold, Bharat Petroleum would be sold, very cleverly under the Repeal Law, all those Acts of this Parliament, which protected these Public Sector Undertakings, for which there were Supreme Court rulings, have been repealed last year without discussion. So, there is a design. One hon. Minister said today that the Government has no right to be in business. It is a very good saying. Margaret Thatcher also said so. Look at the British economy. They are much bigger than you. Do not say that you are at three trillion, but their population is 65 million and we are 1.3 billion people. What happened to their railways? What happened to their education system? What happened to their manufacturing industry? Britain was a leader of manufacturing in Europe. Today, Britain is a laggard when it comes to manufacturing. We cannot afford this in this country. कृपा करके आप गंभीरता से बात करें। बार-बार 5 ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी की बात कहना- हम भी चाहते हैं कि 5 ट्रिलियन की जगह 0 ट्रिलियन की इकोनॉमी बनाइए, किंतु वित्त मंत्री जी, 5 ट्रिलियन पर तब पहुंचेंगे, जब हमारी जीडीपी की 9 प्रतिशत बढ़त निरंतर 6 बरस तक होगी, without any break, और हमारी जो नॉमिनल income है, जो ग्रोथ है, वह 12-12.5 प्रतिशत होगी।



मैंने अपनी चिंताएं इस सदन में रखी हैं। संकट गहरा है, इसके समाधान की ज़रूरत है। समाधान केवल दावे और सरकार की घोषणाओं से नहीं होगा, ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। आपकी नीति देश के केवल 10 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए है, 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की अनदेखी हुई है, जिनको गलत फैसलों से चोट पहुंची है, जिसका मैंने उल्लेख किया है, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आनन्द जी, धन्यवाद। श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी।

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, at the outset, I thank you for allotting sufficient time to discuss this very important topic which affects every citizen of this country, especially, the large workforce that is entering the economy every year. My case is that this is a cyclical slowdown. Yes it is a slowdown but it is a cyclical slowdown. It is not a structural thing. It is likely to bottom out by March and it would be followed by a solid growth. I would be presenting my case in three parts. First, to understand why we are here. Second, what are the tools that we have and third, what are the structural changes that the Government has brought out to bring that solid growth which would come definitely by the turn of this year. Why are we here? I do not want to make it a political discourse. This is an economic subject which should be discussed through economic policy framework, not through a political framework. The seeds of this slowdown started way back in 2011 to 2013 period when the whole 2G scam happened, the coal scam happened, and the Supreme Court in various judgements cancelled the allocation of natural resources which brought in a huge economic shock. It led to various after effects, especially, in the capital goods industry, in the power generation industry, in the telecom industry where the cost of the entire economic base increased. Then, there was a series of populist schemes which weakened our economic structure, the MGNREGA Scheme and the loan waiver schemes, which focused on consumption instead on focusing on the investment which was there during the Vajpayee period. This was a very big shift in economic policy which really, really weakened our economy in my opinion. Then, there was a reckless capital goods import policy which was driven by removal of import duty. That weakened our entire capital goods industry and the industrial base was significantly weakened during that period. Another very major setback which happened was a series of Free Trade Agreements which had a serious negative impact on the Indian economy, on the Indian industry and on the Indian businesses. So, all these things combined were overall weakening

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the system and the credit and money supply significantly reduced. And that was the time when one of our institutions started tightening the monitoring policy in a very strange way. Sir, I will cover that thing in a slightly more detail during this debate. I will just give some numbers. The M3 supply, money supply, which is a very good indicator of how much money is there in economy, and how the flow is happening, from 1999 to 2004, the quarterly average growth rate was 15.7 per cent; from 2004 to 2009 it was 18.5 per cent; from 2009 to 2014, it started reducing; and from 2014 to 2019 because of certain factors, I would like to cover this point in great detail, it reduced to 9.6 per cent. My point is when the economy is going through turbulence and the invisible hand of the market is absent, that is the time when the Government really steps in. It has to step in to steady the path of the economy. This is the Government which has really stepped in. I would like to cover all those points during this discussion.

The fundamental point that I would like to make is how we should look at the economy. What are the principles that should be driving it? The first and foremost is the national interest. Let us take the case of trade pacts. I again want to go above the political discourse, and would like to see it in the framework of the economic principles. Many of the trade discussions, many of the trade pacts that we had with some of the neighbouring countries and, especially, with many of the South East Asian Countries, the goods which were not even manufactured in those countries, they started getting routing through those countries, and in a very systematic way, started weakening our industry, our businesses and our economy. Whereas this Government took a very strong, even though, globally, it might look a bit away from the normal course of discussion, decision which is in national interest, which I am saying as the first principle of economic policy-making, that the Government decided not to sign the RCEP. This was a major decision. This would have really further weakened our economy in a very big way. I thank the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Commerce Minister that we showed our backbone and we took a clear decision in national interest.

The second principle, I would say, should be that the economic policy should be relevant to our situations. I honestly don't believe that anything which is directly imported from any foreign country, any economic policy or economic idea which is

directly imported from any foreign country would be directly applicable to us. Our needs, our society, our economy, we all have our unique problems. We have our unique issues and unique situations. We have to make our economic policy in line with our relevant situation. This is where I would like to give examples of how the whole unbanked sector of Indian economy was banked by our Government through the Jan Dhan Yojana and through the Mudra Yojana. I would like to touch that in slightly more detail in the later part of this debate.

Third principle is, it should be aligned with our long-term strategy of the nation. The long-term strategy would definitely mean productivity. It should serve the masses and it should, in today's contest, very much aligned to the climate change challenges that we are facing. I would like to cover these points about energy mix and about how the mobility structural change we are addressing, all these points in a slightly more detail. So, with these principles, we believe that, yes, this Government, we have realized the situation, we have understood the gravity of the situation and we have taken steps which have brought the structural changes which will spur the growth again.

Today, there is no economic law that is universally applicable. We have seen decades and decades of communism, socialism, laissez-faire, capitalism and globalization, all these '*isms*' we have seen. My humble request to this House, and, through this House, to the people is that we should now anchor our economic discourse in realism, in pragmatism, and it should be connected with ground reality. Those are the points which have been covered very emphatically by our Government's policy, and would further be taken into consideration. Let us take two examples of realism. We have seen that the infrastructure finance, which is a very core need for economy, is a very unique structure. Take the example of road. Road, basically, pays back in 30 years. Whereas, the typical loan that is given from the banking system today, is just for about five years, seven years, maximum for ten years. How do we match these two differences in the asset and liability of the banks on the one hand and the requirements of the industry on the other? I wanted to say that this is the realism which our Government has brought in. There was a time when the Development Financial Institutions were doing it. But, in the entire commercial banking sector, despite various unrealistic norms, which were set by the institutional mechanism which was supposed to be independent,—my point is that

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it should be inter-dependent—despite those obstacles, we have been able to bring back, today, the credit growth in the economy, especially, in the infrastructure sector. On the small industries and businesses which constitute a very large core of our economy, more than two-thirds of the employment is in the small industries and this is a sector which was almost neglected. Through Jan Dhan Yojana and MUDRA Scheme, without any collateral, a loan up to ₹ 10 lakh is being given to the small sector in a very large way. Very recently, I thanked the hon. Finance Minister that through Loan Melas, she has really brought the credit back into the economy. It is a slightly theoretical point about the fiscal deficit and because hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma covered this point, I would like to take up this point in a slightly different way. You rightly said that the GDP is driven by four engines, consumption, investment, Government expenses and export minus import, which is the net export. If you look at the history of development of many of the economies like Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, which have grown to a level where from third world they have come to the first world within one or two generations, they have not looked at fiscal deficit as a negative thing. You were trying to portray that we have slipped from the fiscal deficit targets, but I would like to put it in a different way. The engine which spurs, drives, triggers the private investment and consumption, is not the engine which comes from within the private investment and consumption. I don't believe that we should be focussing on consumption. I believe that we should be looking at investment as the prime driver of our economy. I will just give one example. In Japan, between 2008 and 2017, the average fiscal deficit was 6.6 per cent. Even at the current stage of China's economic growth, last year there was a railway programme announced for about 230 billion dollars. The country which has 10,000 kilometres of high speed railway, is still putting lots and lots of investment because that is the future. Just throwing away money for consumption is not the way to build a country. The way to build the country is to put the money in investment rather than putting money in consumption and that is the Government's announcement. Investment of ₹ 10 lakh crore per year is the target that we have taken and that is the direction in which we are moving. The structural changes that this Government has brought in to address the challenge of global slowdown which is affecting us and which is also a hangover of the period during which lots of shocks came, are very important to note. First and foremost, the allocation of natural

resources. A very transparent regime has been brought in, executed and has been implemented for allocating natural resources. Second, banking the unbanked— 30 crore Jan Dhan accounts. I remember that there was so much resistance that even one crore accounts, taken as a target, was considered as यह तो बहुत बड़ा target है, यह achieve नहीं कर सकते, यह नहीं हो सकता। But, I really thank the hon. Prime Minister's resolve and his clear conviction that today, we have thirty-seven crore general accounts which are really bringing the unbanked into the banking economy. The other day we were discussing amendment to the Chit Fund Act. There are many different, informal ways in which the economy and the informal sector was running. But, because of this structural change, I do believe that in the coming years, most of the informal sector will have access to good, clean formal credit.

The third very important point is the rural roads. It has brought in such a silent transformation; it has brought in such a major significant impact in the productivity which will bring a sustainable growth, which is actually bringing the sustainable growth, and it will bring the more sustainable growth. Our Government has taken clear direction towards connecting each and every village not only with roads, but also for electricity. Just compare a village of ten years back and a village of today. Today, we have ability to take produce to market. The farmers have ability to take produce to market. There are roads; there is electricity; so, there is ability to store, there is ability to process, and there is ability to connect with the world through the whole tele-density which has increased. The cell phones have gone to each and every household today. Smart phones are available. People know what the price is, and the farmers are getting better price for the produce. That is a major structural change with focus on rural roads, rural energy, rural electrification and rural cell phone penetration.

The fourth major structural shift is towards the GST, Sir. Ask any industry the kind of complexity that we had because of various laws. A truck moving from one end to other end was a nightmare. That entire thing has been simplified. It is nobody's case that everything is all right. Yes, the Government is responsive; it is continuously responding to the challenges and bringing out changes which are needed to further simplify the law and improve the system, and make it easy for doing business in India.

The next major structural change is the Insolvency Law. The behaviour change

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it has brought in is phenomenal. Compare today's entrepreneur with an entrepreneur ten years' back. Where was the focus on costs? There was continuous gold plating. Where was the focus on productivity? People just used to say क्या फर्क पड़ता है? जो cost आ रही है, वह आए, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। We can always keep on evergreening the loans. Where was the focus on debt management? Where was the focus on risk? The word 'risk' was not even known among the entrepreneurs. Today, Sir, small little things, like self-burning in coal, even those things the entrepreneurs are actually looking at, and that is what I believe will bring in a sustainable growth. I don't believe that growth can be made as a bubble by just supplying credit. It has to be grounded in solid base; it has to be grounded in realism, and that is what this Government's focus is. Despite the criticism that people make, we believe that we are taking strong steps which will create a country and an economy which is resilient to future shocks.

The next major reduction is the tax rate. Shri Sharma tried to criticize it, Sir. But, I would like to bring in a perspective. Our economy and industry was primarily a debt-focussed economy. It was not an equity-focussed economy. Why was it not an equity-focussed economy? Because of certain historical tax distortions, specially, like the dividend distribution tax, because of those taxes, the entrepreneurs would not like to create too much of equity. With this tax rate cut, we have not only become competitive in the global framework, but, we have also created a situation where our entrepreneurs today think of creating more equities, because retained earnings will increase that will help the economy deleverage and be ready for the private investment cycle which will happen after the Government investment triggers the virtuous cycle. These are not small steps. They require lots of guts, and this is the strength our Government has shown, Sir. Our focus of bringing the economy back into track is primarily through investment, as I have said. Hon. Finance Minister will also explain it in detail during the reply. The highway construction programme has, once again, started. All the problems which were there during a period, have now been left behind. With the focus on housing, especially the rural housing through Prime Minister Awas Yojana, where every kachcha house in the country will be converted into a pucca house, imagine the multiplied effect of that investment in a village economy. That is a major difference which will bring to the economy.

Through Jal Jeevan Mission, piped water will go to each and every household; through Ujjwala, already the energy mix has changed. Today, our rural households are having gas connections which not only take away the health hazard but also bring in productivity.

Sir, major investments are planned in railways. So, all these investments together, along with simplifying the whole credit structure,—through MUDRA, through focus on MSME, through simplifying the restructuring norms given by RBI—through all these steps, the country is actually moving towards a situation where we will be looking at a sustainable growth, at a solid growth and not a hollow growth, a growth with a lot of jobs in it, a growth with a lot of employment in it.

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that I don't say that we don't understand the situation. I say, please don't paint a doom and gloom picture. I have clear faith in India's future. I have clear confidence in this country's resilience. I have clear belief in the resilience of our society and economy. I know that we have a Government which responds with changes, which does not sit silent, which actually takes steps, which are real steps, which are not hollow promises. These are real steps. We have a decisive leader in our Prime Minister. Sir, we will come out of this cyclical slowdown definitely. And we will see a robust growth. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is no doom and there is no gloom. Yes, Sir, the Opposition is exaggerating the whole thing! Let me give you three solid examples where there is no doom and where there is no gloom. One of the biggest industrialist's net worth in a medium-sized State in western India, in the last five years grew by 121 per cent! Where is the gloom? One young entrepreneur from a State; there are many entrepreneurs; but, this entrepreneur may have been from another State in western India. There is, magically, 15,000 per cent growth in the company's net worth! Where is the gloom? This is all positive.

Thirdly, the Guinness Book of World Records is waiting for an application now for the largest organisation, the largest political organisation in the world. Not only the largest, but also the richest! Where is the gloom?

Sir, now, let us come to the economy. I will now talk of an issue because the way we plan this debate in the Opposition is that the first speaker is from the Congress, which would set the foundation for the economy, and the Congress has

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

done; then we expect a counter; we have not got one. So, maybe, we will get one from the Finance Minister. The basic issue today is what? The bigger issue. Why is industry so unsure? Why are people unsure? Sir, my hypothesis today is based on a five lettered word, 'trust'. Allow me to take you through because, to trust somebody, you have to rely on them. They have to have ability. They have to have integrity. Let us put this Government to the test of the trust quotient. One, are they trusted by the people in their own party or in their own organisation? National Register of Citizens came here. Nineteen lakh people have been left out, 11.5 lakh Bengali Hindus and other eight lakhs of Biharis, Gorkhas etc. Their own organisation from their branch in Assam is objecting to that work done. So, where is the trust quotient? Two, do your allies trust you? I am building a hypothesis on trust because if industry trusts you and everybody trusts you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do your allies trust you? I don't need to say much because all of us have followed very carefully their 29 year-old relationship and what happened? And No Confidence Motion, a few months ago, also came from their biggest ally. Three, what is your trust quotient on industry? ...*(Interruptions)*... The problem is, when we speak, they don't understand what the economy is. That is exactly what is happening now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does industry trust you? There was a hasty GST. We supported you with GST. We warned you on implementation. Now what has happened? Traders' segment is 43 per cent down, micro segment is 32 per cent - 35 per cent down in the small business and 24 per cent in the medium business. So, industry will not trust you. I have limited points on demonetisation. We warned you from day one, and we raised it on the floor of the House. There was a NaMo app which stated 98 per cent have said demonetisation is great. The former Prime Minister and Finance Minister was here that day and we were all here. Around 120 people lost their lives and we all know about demonetisation! So, you not only demonetised the economy, but, you also demonetised the lives of farmers, you demonetised the lives of the housewives, you demonetised the lives of small traders, you demonetised everybody's lives, and a very interesting thing about this is, the BJP speaker has given a guideline that we should talk about the economy. This is a political economy. This is not a college debating society. On November, 16th, eight days after the demonetisation announcement — this is very important — three Opposition parties walked from here to Rashtrapati Bhawan. One Opposition Party was of mine because



we were the first of the Blocs and the others, the National Conference and we would like to place on record today which we have stated before too. They were warned at that time by their ally. Shri Uddhav Thackeray gave Shiv Sena the permission to walk with the Trinamool Congress eight days after demonetisation. Economy was more important than any other ideology. After that, all of us came together, all 16 parties. Sir, my fourth trust quotient is: can we trust your data? According to Periodic Labour Force Survey, my State did well, but this is not the time to go and talk about my State. This is a bigger picture. Where is it? You didn't release it. Household Consumer Expenditure Report shows that it has declined for the first time in forty years and we all know what Arvind Subramanianji said about the different focus while calculating GDP. Who else don't trust you? What is your trust quotient? What is your trust quotient with the States? Are you compensating the States enough for GST? Rupees eight thousand to nine thousands of crores have not been paid to Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Delhi and Bengal. To Bengal, it is about ₹ 3500 crores. Every State can give various examples of how you have lost the trust quotient. Can the youth of this country trust you? If all these people don't trust you, industry overall will not trust you. Jobs have been lost. In the Textile sector, it is ₹ 3 crores; in casual farm labour, it is ₹ 3 crores; in the mining sector, it is ₹ 13 lakhs, in the auto sector, it is ₹ 10 lakhs; handsets, it is ₹ 2.5 lakhs. Sir, can the housewife trust you? Can the farmer trust you? Can the labourer trust you? Coming to price rise, these are figures from Agmarknet wholesale price. Okay. I would like to quote what the BJP; opening speaker has said. He said, 'This is a theoretical speech.' My speech is not so theoretical, because I have got the wholesale price of onion of last year and this year. If you look at — I am not getting into retail — the overall onion and tomato wholesale prices, there is a huge increase of a couple of 100 per cent!

Sir, this issue of trust is also seen how the family jewels are being sold.  
...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 8 minutes.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस पर दस घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने जो बताया है, वह मैंने स्पष्ट किया है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I just wanted to make a request. Will you give me two more minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. I appreciate that.

No matter what we say on various parameters — GDP, consumer spending, seven out of eight crore industries saw a contraction in output, etc., — and I am not so good in different languages. But, the hon. Prime Minister, in Houston, gave us that, basically, everything is well in India and he said it so articulately in 6-7 different languages — All is well. But, why should the hon. Prime Minister listen to any of us?

My appeal today is this. I would like to bring to your notice a very nice public statement made earlier. It says, 'Economy is in trouble, youth want jobs, devote more time to economics not to petty politics, please focus on the job at hand.' My request, through you, Sir, to the hon. Prime Minister is to take heed of this advice given to all of us by the former Chief Minister of Gujarat in November, 2013. Self-advice is always the best advice. Thank you.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया है। यहाँ बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो रही है और मेरा अनुमान है कि पूरा देश इसको देख रहा होगा, पूरे मतलब के साथ देख रहा होगा, क्योंकि सबको इस बात की बड़ी आशा है कि शायद पार्लियामेंट से कुछ निकलकर आएगा। हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ताओं ने, आदरणीय आनन्द जी ने, देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने इस पर बोला है, वहाँ से भी कई बातें कही गई हैं और मैं अपने आपको कुछ बातों के साथ संबद्ध भी करता हूँ, पर मैं सिर्फ मतलब की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई doubt नहीं है कि स्लोडाउन है। देश में स्ट्रक्चरल स्लोडाउन है, इसको तो सरकारें मान रही हैं, लेकिन जो पैरामीटर्स हैं, उनको लेकर बहस हो रही है कि इतना नहीं, बल्कि इतना है। जो चीज दिखाई पड़ रही है, वह सामने है। बाजार में पैसा नहीं है, सरकार का जीएसटी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, revenue targets पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं। ये कहा करते थे कि देश नहीं बिकने दूंगा, लेकिन मार्च तक संस्थाओं को बेचने का प्रॉमिस कर दिया गया है कि इनको मार्च तक बेच देंगे। यह सवाल बहुत गंभीर है। हमें याद है, सच्चाई तो यह है कि जिस घर की आमदनी गिरती है, वह घर टूट जाता है, जिस फर्म की आमदनी गिरती है, वह फर्म टूट जाती है और जिस देश की आमदनी गिरती है, उस देश को भी बिखरने से कोई बचा नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि priorities सेट नहीं हो पा रही हैं कि प्राथमिकताएँ क्या हैं? हमारे लोगों

**3.00 P.M.**

को आमदनी चाहिए, इस देश को आमदनी चाहिए और सब कुछ भूलकर, सर, यह तो आर्थिक आपातकाल की स्थिति दिखाई पड़ रही है। ऐसे मौके पर तो सरकार को कम से कम स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हाँ, हम ऐसे ही मोड़ पर पहुँच चुके हैं, कुछ फैसले गलत हो गए, चलो आओ, सब लोग मिलकर, सारी पार्टियाँ मिलकर ऐसे रास्ते पर चलें, जिससे हम इस देश को अंधेरे से बाहर निकाल लाएं। सर, आज हालात यह हैं कि अगर हमें दो सौ रुपये की तनखाह मिलती है, तो हमें चार सौ रुपये का काम करना चाहिए। अगर हजार रुपये की तनखाह मिलती है, तो दो हजार रुपये का काम करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी प्रधान मंत्री हुए थे, उन्होंने सच को स्वीकार किया था। उस समय जब हालात खराब हुए थे, तो उन्होंने लोगों से अपील की थी कि हम emergency के हालात में हैं, हमारे पास खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है, चलो, सब लोग मिल कर एक दिन उपवास करेंगे। सर, इस पूरे देश ने उनका अनुगमन किया था।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]**

आज के हालात हमें warrant कर रहे हैं कि हमारे पास उस caliber का, उस character का, उस आचरण का कोई एक नेता तो होता, जो हमको अंधेरे से बाहर निकाल कर ले आता! हम लोग अंधेरे की तरफ जा रहे हैं और सब लोग apprehend कर रहे हैं। हर आदमी डर रहा है, लेकिन बोलने को कोई तैयार नहीं है। यह कैसी दहशत है? यह कैसी दहशत है कि हम स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि धीरे-धीरे हम लोग एक ऐसे अंधेरे की तरफ जा रहे हैं, जहाँ पर point of no return आ गया है।

सर, मैं सर्वे पढ़ रहा था। जिस देश में आबादी के बढ़ने की दर के हिसाब से अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की दर सामान्यतया 7 परसेंट से 8 परसेंट के बीच होनी चाहिए, वहाँ सरकारी एजेंसीज़ कह रही हैं कि यह 4.7 परसेंट है। यह कोई Ind-Ra नामक एजेंसी है, जिसने आज के अखबार में इसे दिया है, मैं 'The Hindu' में पढ़ रहा था। लेकिन जो दूसरी एजेंसीज़ हैं, वे बता रही हैं कि this is something around 3.2 per cent. This is point of no return. आखिर हम क्या चाहते हैं? हमारे वक्ताओं ने कहा कि हमारी demand खत्म हो गई, उत्पादन खत्म हो गया, नौकरियाँ खत्म हो रही हैं, हर चीज सामने आ रही है। जो data सामने आ रहा है, उस data को लेकर सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में trade war चल रहा है। उसके implications होंगे, लेकिन यह पहले भी तो हुआ! पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर मंदी आई, हिन्दुस्तान कैसे बचा रहा? जो primary sector था, जो agriculture area था, उसके पास reserve funds होते थे। हिन्दुस्तान में पूँजी खेतों में पैदा होती है, कारखानों में पैदा नहीं होती है। यह खेतों से निकल कर शहरों में आती है और शहरों से निकल कर मुम्बई पहुँचती है। हमने जिन

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

नीतियों का अनुगमन किया है, उनसे आज हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूजी का निर्माण ठप हो गया है, स्थगित हो गया है। लोगों की savings खत्म हो चुकी हैं और लोगों को एक negative budgeting में जीना पड़ रहा है। उनके पास खर्च करने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, घर टूट रहे हैं, खेतियाँ नष्ट हो रही हैं और उससे जुड़े हुए जो भी enterprises हैं, सब मिट्टी में मिल रहे हैं। अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बड़े जोर-शोर से कहा था कि हम लोग नए-नए enterprises देंगे, कर्ज देंगे, उनमें से भी बहुत से collapse हुए हैं और नौकरियाँ खत्म हो गई हैं। अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी बता रहे थे कि जितने बड़े पैमाने पर unorganised sector में job मिल रहा था, मैडम, आप मेहरबानी करके बताइएगा कि आज हमारा unorganised sector कहाँ है? हम सब आपके साथ खड़े हैं, आप हमारी मदद तो लीजिए। आखिर हमें इससे इस देश को कैसे निकालना है, अँधेरे से बाहर कैसे लाना है, मेहरबानी करके आप इस चीज को दिखाइएगा।

मैडम, मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि एक बात और सामने आई है कि आज पैसे की अनुपलब्धता है। इसने हमें कहीं पर सबसे बुरा झंडा दिखाया है, the issue has been flagged now कि जो Global Hunger Index है, उसके अनुसार खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता खत्म हो गई है और हम लोग 102वें नम्बर पर आ गए हैं। आज नेपाल हमसे बेहतर है, पाकिस्तान हमसे बेहतर है, बंगलादेश हमसे बेहतर है। मुझे लगता है कि हमें एक serious reconsideration की जरूरत पड़ गई है, जिसको हमें देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, market में slump है, demand कम हुई है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गोदरेज, जो एक बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, उन्होंने अखबार में लिखा था, अखबार में वह खबर छपी थी कि अगर सोसायटी में insecurity रहेगी, violence रहेगा, unpredictability रहेगी, तो आप market को सँभाल नहीं पाएँगे। हम आपको केवल आगाह करना चाहते हैं कि कहाँ पर आपको विशेष तौर पर देखने की जरूरत है, ताकि peace रहे, stability रहे और कोई भी divisive force हिन्दुस्तान में न आने पाए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You have one more minute.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Your time is over.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, please give me two minutes. I will finish. ...(Interruptions)... This is a very important debate.

सर, गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बढ़ी है। एक प्रतिशत आबादी के पास 73

प्रतिशत पूंजी खिसक गई है। अभी मैंने एक किताब पढ़ी थी - 'The God Market', आप भी इसे पढ़िएगा। लेखक साफ-साफ कह रहा है ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** कि जैसे-जैसे पूँजी का ध्रुवीकरण बढ़ेगा, वैसे-वैसे religious dogma भी बढ़ेगा। उसका relation है, उसके पीछे initiative है और आज हम इस चीज को भुगत रहे हैं। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमें यह देखने की ज़रूरत है कि चाइनीज़ माल हमारे देश में भरा हुआ है और हम उसे रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे उद्योग खत्म हो रहे हैं। निर्णय नेताओं के बजाए नौकरशाही ले रही है और उन्हें इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जो काम चल रहा है, वह चल ही रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, आखिर में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Please conclude. Please.

**SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:** Sir, the last point. मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब लगभग आर्थिक आपातकाल की स्थिति है, इस बात को आप रियलाइज़ करिए। सारी की सारी पार्टियां मिल करके बैठें और इस देश को अंधेरे से बाहर निकालने का प्रयास करें। मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर हम लोग आज भी नहीं जागे, तो यह अंधेरा बहुत गहरा हो जाएगा। मुझे लगता है कि we have reached a point of no return. हर हाल में हमको इससे बच कर चलना है, थैंक यू।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Dr. K. Keshava Rao. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I think, we must increase the time keeping in mind the mood of the House. We hardly discuss the public issues. This is one of the important issues that we are discussing. My appeal to you would be, let us increase the time, and we can talk to the Chairman also, if necessary, because that is the mood of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I suggest that you can talk to Chairman first.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** We understand your constraints. But we want to put this on record. In the last Session also, the notices that we had given — the main Oppositions parties — none of the subject was taken up; some other subjects.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Fine. It did not come from the Opposition. This is the only one. We are grateful to the Chairman, we are grateful that on this, the Government has agreed. But, at the same time, this House historically has, on important matters, discussed for six hours, eight hours. So, why not this subject? When we cooperate with the Government...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Anand Sharma, you please go and discuss with the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Discuss with the Chairman.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Take the Minister and go and discuss with the Chairman.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we went to the hon. Chairman, and he agreed. He agreed to increase it to four hours. But then the hon. Deputy Chairman announced that those four hours will include the hon. Minister's reply and the Special Mentions. So, we hardly got anything what we should have got. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please, please. Dr. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, as I was asking for more time, but now that I don't have a time, I must restrict myself to time limit. I have already discarded three pages out of it because the difficulty of a man coming next to many is, by that time, all the statistics are told. We certainly don't want it to be some kind of a political debate at all, political discourse as Ashwiniji said. We will make it purely 'economies', nothing but economics. But you must also understand that, when I say, 'economies', it is statistics, it is facts and figures, not sentiments. I can understand your observation with 2008; the beginning of all these things that had gone down.

But in 2008, we did not close any industries at all nor did we send the people out. In 2009, we recouped in two years while the world did not do it. Anyhow; I am not holding a brief on behalf of the UPA today.

Sir, as I said, with the Finance Minister known to us so well, we don't want to indulge in politics today. But, at the same time, we must understand that politics is not abstract. It is political economy. We have to bring in the social aspects of economics so that we understand things better.

Sir, I would like to say that everybody is agreeing that there is a slowdown. I would not have agreed, at least, for the sake of our Finance Minister and think that it is cyclical slowdown and within few years, we will recoup and we will do better. But the consistent slowdown that is there for the last eight quarters, tells me that if I am wrong, and it is nothing but slowdown which everybody is saying agreeing.

Sir, the Government has also perhaps thought that it is not that serious for them since slowdown will come down soon. As Derekji said, there is nothing like that everybody is suffering. Because somebody is making 125 times more income. I tell you what has happened is that today the income of ten per cent of people has increased by 63 per cent while the income of 90 per cent of people has gone down minus four. That is what Derekji indirectly told us. Sir, since I am not going in to statistics, I have to jump from figure to figure here. Sir, Anandji raised a big issue that whether it is the working that is going wrong or is it the very policy formulations that are made wrong. आप यह बताइए कि कौन-सी चीज़ क्या है? मेरे view में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर अपने बजट में एक very progressive legislation लाये थे, levying a surcharge on the super-rich. For no reason, or for reasons better known to their own Government and their own Prime Minister, or our Prime Minister, it has been withdrawn. At what time and at what stage, when a slew of new measures were being undertaken to help the supply side of the economy? When you are thinking of the supply side of the economy on the one side and bringing down the tax on the super-rich on the other. something is wrong. It was not convincing to me and I was not able to come to terms with it.

Sir, please bear with me while I read out a couple of figures as I have skipped all other statistics. There are a few things which are not there. While I am not

[Dr. K. Keshava]

holding a brief for the UPA as I said we find a slowdown in investments during the NDA regime, which has fallen to 26 per cent from 30 per cent in the UPA. I say this because you always talk about UPA. That is their style of talking. Now, farm growth fell to less than three per cent from over four per cent in UPA. A year-on-year comparison of agricultural growth using quarterly data shows a marked decline since 2016-17. You could have done better, but the poor monsoons have affected farm growth. We understand that but what did you do for that? What kind of corrective measures did you bring forth in the Budget? In the Budget, you totally forgot the issue and spending increased only by 1.7 per cent in 2014 and 1.5 per cent in 2015-16. Although the decrease was right before you, you could not correct it in the Budget.

Sir, all Members here are more worried about rural distress today. Shri Anand Sharma talked about agricultural growth but did not elaborate it. It has come down to such a level that even talking about it has become some kind of a sham on our part. We have to hang our heads in shame because it has come down to just 1.2 per cent now from four per cent. It is true that in the initial years of the NDA, we had....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Your time is over.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am talking about farm distress. Farm prices remained worse as in the last few years. I am trying to quote Mr. Derek and others here to say that today the society is divided in such a way that the top-most ten people enjoy a higher rate of increase only as against the...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I have to conclude, Sir. I can't go on!

Let me come to PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. 70 per cent of the people have not yet got their fourth installments from August to November. Now, this is what exactly farm distress is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You have already taken two minutes more. Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the time given to me was six minutes.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): It was four minutes.

You have taken six minutes.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, if you had told me that it is just four minutes, I wouldn't have even spoken. It is not necessary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: If four minutes is all that somebody gets for discussing the state of the economy, and that is exactly what is happening, then we would not speak. Let those who are getting more time speak; BJP Members could speak. You would get, at least, one side of the story if not the other side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You would have to talk about that to the hon. Chairman. Please conclude now.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, then, I would not go any further because there are many figures here. Let me say one thing. Nobody would wish a bad economy and not a fight till the end. Nobody is saying 'no'. The hon. Member here said, five trillion economy. We say, very good; we wish that could happen, but let me tell you — even the last time I repeated the same thing— GDP increase is not that all matters. We had a higher GDP in the initial years and yet, jobs were coming down. So, don't compare the GDP with jobs. What exactly is the economy? Talking about the four fundamentals of economy, investment has come down, jobs have not come, prices have not come down and private investment has not come because of less savings. So, these are the kinds of things we have suffered. Since you are forcing me to close, I do that, with the firm view that I had always wished that our economy did good, but we could not do it. Let us do it through progressive measures that you had earlier initiated which made us all happy for some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I won't say it policy paralysis, but policy fallacies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, our economy is in deep crisis. This is not a cyclical crisis, but a systemic crisis. This crisis is of the system of capitalism.

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

Our GDP growth is at the lowest level; agricultural production is going down; IIP is going down; construction industry is going down and all our economic growth sectors are going down. Unemployment figure is at the highest level in the last five decades. Automobile industry which is giving employment to 4 crore workers, which is contributing at 7.5 per cent to country's GDP and 49 per cent to the manufacturing GDP, is also in deep crisis. About ten lakh employees are sacked from this sector. My colleague, Shri K.J. Alphons, from Kerala knows that MRF Company and Apollo Tyres, both in Kerala, are in deep crisis due to the crisis in the automobile sector. Not only is the automobile manufacturing sector, but also the components manufacturing industry is in deep crisis. This crisis in the Indian economy stems from a sharp contraction in domestic demand. This is because people have very little or no purchasing power in their hands. Unless demand grows, the industrial and manufacturing sector, which is now under recession, cannot revive. For domestic demand to grow, what is required is a big dose of public investment to build our much needed infrastructure. This, in turn, will generate a significant rise in employment and put purchasing power in the hands of people. When this money is spent, country's manufacturing and industrial sector would begin reviving. Instead of doing this, the Government is giving further concessions to the rich with whopping tax cuts and facilities to increase their wealth. However, this is precisely the direction of the Government's announcement declaring that these are meant for reviving the economy. This Government has provided concession to the tune of ₹70,000 crore to the realty housing sector and for export promotion. People are not buying houses today simply because they have no money. In a situation of global economic recession, how can we expect growth in export? On top of this, the Government has recently announced a slew of further concessions, including big tax cuts to the corporates and Foreign Institutional Investors. This is to the tune of ₹1,45,000 crore. With this money, how can you stimulate the market of our country? After the neo-liberal policies, what happens in the industrial sector is that the structure of working class has collapsed. Permanent employment is reducing, contractual workers and daily-wage employees are increasing, trade unions are weakening, collective bargaining is weakening and, due to that, the created wealth is accumulating in few hands. India has become the biggest country with uneven economic growth. Because of that, the workers, who constitute a major portion of the population, have no money to purchase the commodities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Even Parle and Britannia Biscuit companies say that they cannot sell their products. Textile companies say that they cannot sell their products. To find a solution for this economic problem,... ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: You have to take a policy decision to increase the purchasing power of the people, to divert the money into the hands of these people. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: In such a way, we can find a solution for this economic crisis.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the basic problem here is not the economy. The basic problem is that this Government's priority is not development. Their priority is something else. That is shown in all these things. Their priority is not the development. Their priority is to change this country into a different country, not economically. The hon. Finance Minister, while delivering her Budget speech, made a comment on the increase in the tax structure. She said, "Due to slew of efforts taken by our Government, the direct tax revenue has significantly increased over the past couple of years. It has increased by over 78 per cent, from ₹6.38 lakh crore in the financial year 2013-14 to around ₹ 11.37 lakh crore in the financial year 2018-19." They are giving a rosy picture. My dear friend, hon. Ashwini Vaishnaw, was giving a rosy picture. All these pictures are given to the public. But, the real facts are hidden. The NSSO Survey on employment was not made public. More than two hundred economists have written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, for the release of this NSSO Survey on domestic consumption but the Government is not willing to release it because they know what is there. The people should not find out what is there. If the priority is development, this Government would not have gone to the extent of selling all their PSUs. The hon. Minister of Petroleum had made a statement that the Government is not for selling petrol. Sir, we have seen in the past 50 to 60 years, the PSUs have been the

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

backbone of the economic development in this country. Now, most of the PSUs, which are profit making, are being sold to outsiders. And, this Government is the biggest retail trader in the world today. The only thing they are waiting for is to attach this Government with the Amazon or the Flipkart online agencies. They want to sell off everything. Then, how can you create employment? This is the pride of India. 'Made in India' is the pride of India not 'Make in India'. 'Made in India' is the pride of India. We can boast, this is made in India. So, when you have made in India with you, you want to sell everything. About the financial management, I mentioned about the rosy picture, which hon. Finance Minister was reading in her Budget speech. But what has happened now? The Fifteenth Finance Commission's Terms of Reference was amended. That too after the Finance Commission Chairman's meeting with all the Chief Ministers, the leaders of all the opposition parties in each State, fixing a quantum to be shared with the States, and finalizing and giving the report to the Government. The Central Government wants to take away some portion for their Defence expenditure. Why should the States bear the cost of Defence when Defence is the subject of the Central Government in the Constitution? That is one failure. There are many failures. ₹1.76 lakh crores are taken from the Reserve Bank. So, this Government is looking for money, going around for money. Is this good management? This is all because this Government's priority is not development. It is something else. The priority is religion or anything else, definitely not development. If the Government changes its mind and come to the development and prioritize development, keep development as their priority, this would go. Otherwise, we will further suffer, The NITI Aayog itself has said that in the next quarter, the GDP will go further down. In this quarter, it has gone down. In the next quarter, the GDP will go further down. It has been stated by NITI Aayog itself. All the Government agencies are warning the Government about the real situation, but the Government does not want to understand this, read this and correct themselves. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I hope entertaining views, as I do, with regard to Indian economy which are at variance with my worthy opponents in the Government will not be considered disrespectful to them. I believe that if we don't look at the reality in the eye, if we don't acknowledge the reality, we are not going to find any solution. So, it is important for us to be able to see what it means.

Seventy-eight of the largest companies in the country are facing dissolution. Twenty have already been declared insolvent. The debt of these companies was to the tune of ₹1,40,000 crores.

It is my submission that the present state of the economy is because of the unwise step of demonetization. If we look at the reality, today, 60 per cent of the manufacturing orders have dried up. They have all dried up post-demonetization and post-GST. The foreign investors are leaving our market in droves. The rupee has plunged to 71.7 to a dollar, as against 65 on 31st March, 2019. According to the Economic Survey for the year 2018-19, the growth rate was reported to be 6.8 per cent, which is lower than the average rate of 7.5 per cent. There is low agricultural growth, low food inflation. Farmers produce less and spend less and there is an overall dip in the economic activity. Government data itself shows that the value of farm produce, at constant prices, grew at 15 per cent in the past five years, as compared to 23 per cent in the five years before that. The latest price trends show that the market prices are lower than the inflation-adjusted prices. Market prices in the mandis seem to be significantly lower than the Minimum Support Price that is fixed. The Index of industrial production, which recorded the growth rate of 8 per cent in May, 2016, fell sharply to 1.7 per cent in May, 2017. The trade deficit was 8.1 billion dollars in June of 2016. It has increased to a whopping 12.95 billion dollars in June, 2017. Even countries like Bangladesh have reported the export growth rate of 26.54 per cent in July, the exports in the readymade garment sector, whereas India's export growth trend has slowed down to 3.94 per cent from 4.39 per cent in June, 2017.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Export in gems and jewellery has reduced by 23 per cent in July. I just want to submit that India Today of May, 2019, has reported that at least 30 crore people have been direct or indirect victims of demonetization. Of these, 22 crores are in agriculture, 4.5 crore are in textiles, 5.2 crore are in real estate and about 40 lakh in telecom.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Another 46 crore are in gems and jewellery and 20 lakh in rubbers and plastics. If this is not the critically ill health of Indian economy, then what is it?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): The time for discussion is already agreed in the Business Advisory Committee. So, we have to follow that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are three causative factors which contribute to the slowdown of the Indian economy. The first one is the non-performing assets during UPA regime, the rampant corruption during the UPA regime and no reforms during second UPA regime. Sir, the banking crisis which we see today is as a result of large number of loans that were given during the year 2006 and 2008, when UPA was in power. The public sector banks are to be blamed for the bad loan problem today. This act of reckless lending during the UPA regime is a very clear indication of crony capitalism, absolutely no fear of consequences and lack of sensitivity towards the poor and the down trodden and account holders who have put their hard earned money in the banks. The second point is about the corruption. Sir, during the regime of UPA 1 and UPA 2, there was massive corruption at the top level. There were scams in allotment of spectrum, coal mines, contracts and what not. There was absolutely no accountability for the loss caused to the Indian economy. The third point which I would like to highlight is that there were no reforms in the economy during UPA 1 and UPA 2. For example, whether it is insolvency resolution which was slow, there was no focus on the digitalization of payments; there were no steps towards the implementation of GST, though they had initiated it; no action was taken on black money and benami transactions. These three are the causative forces which contributed to the slowdown of Indian economy. Sir, now, I want to ask, is the present Government doing enough? I understand the growth estimates of India have been revised downwards in the recent past, and this is definitely a cause of concern. This is only because of several changes that are taking place in the economy of the country which are essential and the economy is adjusting towards the change. Sir, I emphasise that these changes are very much necessary due to the inactivity and total disregard of the economy during UPA 1 and UPA 2. The growth during UPA 1 and UPA 2 was only because of the cash economy which bloated the GDP numbers. Sir, we must also look at the growth of India from the global perspective, the world economy is

also stagnant. At the end, I would like to say in a technical sense that we are not in a slowdown, it is just a bit slowing down of growth, which I am sure the Government will address and there is absolutely no need to spread pessimism which the opposition is doing about the Indian economy. It will further affect the reputation of India as a growing country. Thank you very much.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to you for giving me the opportunity. Many speakers have spoken at length about the Indian economy, the cyclical or structural slowdown and recession. All these terms are applicable to the world, all these are applicable to whole of India but it is not applicable to the State of Tamil Nadu. I humbly submit that the average rate of India's growth is 6.1 per cent but in case of Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): It is a separate island. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What steps have been taken by us must be taken by the Government. What is wrong in it? It is the Council of States. Sir, the growth rate in the State of Tamil Nadu is 8.1 per cent. It is at number one and it is two per cent above the national growth rate. It is because of the steps taken by Amma that we have been able to continuously progress. So, recession, -slowdown, cyclical or structural, all these terms are not applicable to the State of Tamil Nadu. We are a performing State. We are getting prize from the Central Government as number one State in the field of agriculture, in the field of health and also in the field of maintenance of law and order. This is to be noted.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: You are better than Gujarat model.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: That is your view. I am making my humble submission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please address the Chair.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now, many times, I have spoken about our medical students. ...(*Interruptions*)... I stand corrected. The growth rate last year was 8.79 per cent. Anyway, it is exceeding 8 per cent.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Our medical students are performing very well. Our hon. Prime Minister has acknowledged that fact. Now, for this year alone, 9 medical colleges have been sanctioned. The contribution to be made by the Central Government is ₹ 1,755 crores. So, I thank our hon. Prime Minister. Already the State of Tamil Nadu is having very good infrastructure and talent in the field of medicine. We are giving medical facilities at affordable cost and we are providing quality treatment. Our students are best students. Even in London, there are many hostels, which are called Stanley Hostel, Kilpauk Hostel, MMC Hostel. That is why we are fighting for this cause.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Thank the Finance Minister also.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, she is from our State. I really thank her. She belongs to Tamil Nadu and I have to thank her. I would like to quote Thiruvalluvar, "Nandri Marappadhu Nandrandru, Nandralladhu Andre Marappadhu Nandru." We are thankful to hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Finance Minister. Now, with regard to my humble submission, the rural agricultural economy is depending on water and natural forces. People are talking about structural or cyclical slowdown but I am not able to comprehend it because we only know how to pledge the gold jewels and immediately raise the funds. So, whatever happens in villages, whether it is child birth, whether it is marriage, whether it is death or any hospitalization or other event, only crowd-funding is in place. Of course, I thank our hon. Prime Minister for launching the Jan Dhan Yojana. It increased the awareness amongst the rural people and many accounts have been opened by them. Earlier, people in the rural areas were having some aversions to approach the banks. So many formalities were required to be fulfilled for opening an account. Now, account can be opened without any difficulty. Now, many villagers have made banking a habit. So, I thank the hon. Prime Minister.

One senior colleague was telling that sixty per cent of the population of India is dependent on agriculture. In the last Budget, our hon. Prime Minister talked about zero-Budget farming, which is being encouraged by the Central Government. Now, my humble submission is that sufficient allocation should be made in the Budget. Without funds, nothing moves on. So, zero-Budget farming is a good principle and it must be adopted by every Indian agriculturist. I very humbly request our hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds for Zero Budget Farming. I am again and



again saying this that the concept of NPAs should not be made applicable to the agricultural loans and the educational loans. In the banking sector, all the banks are suffering from NPAs. Two days back, our hon. Finance Minister chaired a bank function. The name of the bank is City Union Bank which is headquartered at Kumbakonam. It has a good culture. It follows good practices. In mid-size banks, it stands number one. In its history of 116 years, there was no strike. Its NPA rate is either very negligible or minimum. They follow good practices. At my request, the Chairman of the Bank, Mr. Kamakodi, opened a bank in the village which I adopted in Thanjavur District. Certain banks are having a good policy which they are practising properly and that is how they are serving the rural agricultural people. There is no doubt about it. But what is worrying me is that in Thanjavur District, you open any newspaper, you will find 'auction of gold jewels'. It is hurting us. The people are not able to redeem their gold jewels. Agriculture must be supported. Other fields also should be supported. But more support must be given to agriculture.

Once again, I thank hon. Prime Minister and hon. Finance Minister for sanctioning nine medical colleges in a single year at the cost of ₹1,755 crore. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Shri Digvijaya Singh. Your party has two speakers. That means Shri Jairam Ramesh is also there. For both of you, there are only five minutes. Try to adjust.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। यह तो सर्वविदित है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था बिगड़ चुकी है और केंद्र सरकार के पास कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा है। इसके लिए कौन जवाबदार है? इसके लिए कोई जवाबदार है, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जवाबदार हैं, जिम्मेदार हैं, क्योंकि वे एक्शन पहले लेते हैं, निर्णय पहले लेते हैं, सोचते बाद में हैं। नोटबंदी में निर्णय ले लिया - तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम था या नहीं मालूम था, यह नहीं कह सकते हैं, लेकिन 50 दिन में 55 अलग-अलग निर्देश निकले। इसका मतलब यह था कि बिना सोचे-समझे उन्होंने निर्णय ले लिया। 87 प्रतिशत करेन्सी को market से बाहर निकाल लिया गया और नए नोट नहीं छपे।

दूसरा, जीएसटी में निर्णय ले लिया, वे ही मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में इसका विरोध करते थे, लेकिन यश पाने के लिए उन्होंने निर्णय ले लिया। किसी भी देश में multiple slab GST सफल नहीं हुआ है और यहां पर निर्णय लेने के बाद भी हर तीन महीने में, छः महीने में

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

रेट बदले जा रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीएसटी का जहां तक सवाल है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आज हालत यह है कि कश्मीर में इंटरनेट नहीं है। कश्मीर के व्यापारी इंटरनेट के बिना ऑनलाइन रिटर्न कैसे भरेंगे? इसके लिए कौन जवाबदार है? इसी के साथ-साथ, जैसा कि देरेक भाई ने बताया कि पांच मुख्यमंत्रियों ने तो joint चिट्ठी लिखी है। आप राज्यों को उनका हिस्सा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। अन्य प्रांतों के मुख्यमंत्रियों की भी यही हालत है। आखिर यह सब क्यों है? क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से आपने जीएसटी को फॉर्मूलेट किया है, उससे आपके revenue में कमी आई है। मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने जो बातें कहीं, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन बात यही है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का नेतृत्व और इनकी नीतियां पूर्ण रूप से सूट-बूट की सरकार के पक्ष में हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि मॉडर्न इंडिया - जो पब्लिक सेक्टर एंटरप्राइजेज़ उन्होंने बनाये थे, the public sector enterprises were temples of modern India. अब उसके बाद एक-एक करके उनको बेचा जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको बेचा जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Only two minutes are left.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have just started. I have very important things to say. I want to raise the issue of public sector enterprises, which are being sold out. I will give you an example of Life Insurance Corporation. In 2014, the Life Insurance Corporation had 33 crore policyholders. In five years, number of policyholders has come down to 29 crore. In 2014, there were 13 lakh LIC agents. It has come down to 11 lakh agents. Endowment policyholders were getting a bonus of ₹78 per thousand; it has been brought down to ₹51 per thousand. Life policy holders were getting a bonus of ₹102 per thousand; it has come down to ₹72 per thousand. Interest on policy loan has gone up by one-and-a-half per cent, from nine per cent to 10.5 per cent. And on delayed payment of premium, they are charging 18% GST also.

Sir, they are taking away the reserves. From LIC, a sum of ₹11,00,000 crore has been diverted. They have given ₹15,000 crore to Railways with a moratorium of five years. Who are the losers? It is the policyholders. At the same time, they forced IRDA to exempt investment in IDBI which was having 23 per cent NPA. They forced LIC to buy 51 per cent of its equity. What has happened? Its share has come down from ₹74 to ₹34. Who are the losers? It is the policyholders. Again, an amount of ₹25,000 crore has been given to real estate. They are dipping into the reserves of

LIC which is the savings of crores of policyholders. They have taken the money from RBI also. Now, what I want to say and the point that I want to make is that purchasing power has to be given in the hands of the common man. If the purchasing power has to be given, we have to consider what our Nobel Prize winner, Shri Abhijit Banerjee, has suggested. He suggested a basic universal income for every family in this country. If you give that family an amount of ₹6,000 per month, it gives them a purchasing power and that will drive the economy. I had a lot of other things to say, but now, I would like to conclude. मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, आप इस बारे में सोचिए कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? हमारे इस देश का जो मूल आधार रहा है, वह पब्लिक सेक्टर का रहा है, उसको आप धीरे-धीरे कम करते चले गए हैं। आप कोई भी बैंक देख लीजिए, पीएसबी देख लीजिए, यह भी एक अजीब बात है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर बैंक्स के रिजर्व्स बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। अंत में, मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि आपके पास इसे ठीक करने का समय भी है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, यह बात तो सही है कि Mr. Prime Minister has developed the expertise of fixing the people,- he doesn't have the expertise to fix the economy. Let him take the advice of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Thank you.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it seems the discussion that is going on in the House has a context. I heard so many words called 'slowdown'. Where does the 'slowdown' come from? It is because in the first five years of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the growth rate of economy was 7.5 per cent. So, obviously, when you have such a high growth of 7.5 per cent for a consecutive period of five years, you would like to compare that with today's situation and then try to form your own assessment. I would like to put this issue into perspective. All over the world, what is happening? Sir, IMF has already said that growth in 2019 is lower from 3.6 per cent in the previous year. UNCTAD which talks about trade has already downgraded the forecast from 3 per cent to 2.3 per cent for the current year. If we take the largest economies of the world, the U.S.A, which is the largest economy of the world, is now witnessing a phenomenon of negative yield spread. Dr. Manmohan Singh would tell you what it means. It is a signal for a recession to come. The second largest economy, China, has already registered slowest growth in the last probably thirty years. The European Union, group of 27, is also witnessing very serious crisis in terms of progressing. The largest economy in European Union,

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

Germany, is also probably hoping that they would have to avoid the recession. Japan, the third largest economy, has been facing a challenge for a long time. So, what we are saying is, thanks to Dr. Manmohan Singh, our share in 1991 was only 6.8 per cent and it has become 20.8 per cent in the exports. So, that means we are more integrated into global economy than before. Obviously, if somebody sneezes, you might catch cold. So, whenever there is an economic slowdown globally, obviously, India cannot be immune from it and would be affected by it. Therefore, it has a context; so, we must keep in mind and then try to form our own judgement. But, Sir, one must keep in mind that the common man really faces the biggest challenge in terms of inflation. Price rise is probably the worst. If somebody who has suffered, it is the common man. I am happy to see that inflation now is only 3.4 per cent, which is much below the targeted rate of even Reserve Bank of India which is four per cent. Who is benefitting? It is the common man. The purchasing power, that you talked, gets consumed. When the price rise happens, the effective purchasing power in the hands of the people goes down. Therefore action against inflation is the best promise and insulation that we provide to them. Somebody was saying that India is not getting enough investment. Sir, the Foreign Direct Investment in 2018-19 was 30.7 billion dollars. I was also looking after it. And 2017-18, was also in the similar region. So, that means that India is getting investment from foreign countries. Already, we are the third-largest economy in PPP. Despite so many challenges, I would say our fiscal situation is still quite robust. The fiscal deficit is also manageable. It is Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management Act (FRBM), which we passed in this House. We are actually trying to follow it in spirit. The earlier Governments used to always flout it by saying that they want to postpone the commitment under the FRBM by a few more years. The public debt to GDP ratio is also far better than it was. In the last few years, to address some of the challenges that we are facing, so many measures have been taken. I would like to highlight one of them which is Ease of doing Business. Also, somebody was saying that we have some problem. Not to forget the foreign exchange reserves today are the highest in terms of 448 billion dollars.

Sir, there are legacy issues. I am very happy that my dear friend and my colleague Shri Derek talked about it. He reminded us what the economic situation in 2013 was. I am happy that you gave a perspective to this whole debate. You

said that in 2013 the situation was so grim that the then Chief Minister of Gujarat had to say, 'the challenges faced by economy'. You actually provided a perspective because the economic challenge that was prevailing in 2013-14 was the challenge as part of our legacy issues. What was the legacy? We are facing some legacy challenges. One of the legacy is in telecom. I do not want to say why it happened, what happened but telecom has been a challenge, not just today. It has been going on for years. This Government has actually tried to address that challenge, catch the bull by the horns and tried to work on it. Banking has been a perennial problem. The way the banking system had been run over a period of time has caused this problem.

So, today, we are trying to address this challenge and trying to work on that. Another one is lack of competitiveness. I think this has always been an issue that we had to address, and today we are trying to address it. We are trying to address the entrepreneurship of India. So, many issues, that we are facing today, are also part of a legacy which is long-drawn and we have to address it. This is a continuous process. We are working on it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIAITON; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Civil Aviaiton.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Civil Aviation, I will just come to that. Actually, it is part of the prescription that when you go to a doctor, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the doctor of economics, he will tell you what needs to be done. So, the thing that really needs to be done is to first identify the problems. Diagnosis is far more important than what you really need to solve. The CapEx which has been one of the biggest problems, and we had to put money into CapEx. So, actually, now, we will be putting in funds of ten lakh crores of rupees into the capital expenditure in the next five years' time. We are trying to work on increasing the demand. There are several measures which have been taken to boost domestic demand and to create real incomes so that purchasing powers will rise. I don't want to spell out all of that. I am sure that the Finance Minister would give a detailed reply on that. But, the point is, we are trying to work on it.

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

Next is infrastructure, Sir, has been a perennial problem. People have been saying that we have to invest 10 per cent of our GDP into infrastructure. For how many years have they been talking about it? It is way back from 30 years. Today, first time, we are putting money into infrastructure.

Sir, civil aviation is the shining example. We have become the third largest aviation market in the world in the course of the last few years. Thanks to the Prime Minister's initiative of making sure that every common man can fly. As a result of that, everybody can fly today who could never even aspire and could never even imagine to fly. And, therefore, this is something which has happened. Next is infrastructure improvement and interest rate reduction. So, this is one of the problems that high cost of capital has always been one of the big challenges. The interest rates are coming down and, now, I am sure that the transmission of that of deduction of interest rate is also happening to the end borrower. So, that again will create the purchasing power. People will buy more and that again will bring in demand. Next is tax simplification. We have talked about GST. Isn't it is there for many years? Every Government wanted to talk about GST. The political strength and the leadership the Prime Minister displayed in introducing GST, and we are talking about changes that are made into GST. The Income Tax Act..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the fact is...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Please, please. No, I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Sharmaji, he is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Did I interrupt you?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Sharmaji, please sit down. He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am correcting a fact that the GST could not be earlier introduced because of the opposition of the then Chief Minister of Gujarat and the BJP. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Constitutional Amendment was passed, it was because of us. So, don't take the credit. It would have never been passed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**4.00 P.M.**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Your Finance Minister was not flexible at all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is a separate thing. But, do not defend it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please start the debate again. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I am talking about third largest economy by PPP size. Please give me some time to make my point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, you continue. You have enough time and only Alphonsyji will lose the time.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, tax simplification is what we are talking about. Someone mentioned so many times, GST has been amended and GST has been looked into. Sir, how many times the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended. Every time, we amend this Income Tax Act and GST, not even two years old, we obviously bring changes, and who is making those changes? It is not the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, but it is all the Chief Ministers put together, their representatives, sitting in GST Council, they are working on it. So, I think this tax simplification is one of the important things that we are trying to do it. We are working on issue of low savings. We are trying to increase the savings rate. The savings rate can be increased in many ways. As you know, there are household savings, corporate savings and Government savings. So, the reduction in corporate tax rate is going to boost a huge amount of corporate savings. This should also create investment because people will plough back the profit and re-invest into businesses. It will create jobs. Therefore, reduction of Corporate Tax to 25 per cent and it is a very forward-looking measure, I thank the Finance Minister, of 15 per cent for manufacturing companies, which will bring more manufacturers into India to boost 'Make in India' at another places.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Sir, I have just mentioned about ₹ 100 lakh crores of investment in the next

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year. Public sector banks had two major issues of legacy, governance and erosion of capital, thanks to irrational lending, which now we are working on by making recapitalization of banks. Six lakh seven crore farmers have got money in their hands, into their bank accounts, through PM-Kisan in the course of last few months. It means that we are really working on it in an aggressive way. Social capital is something which will guarantee that economic growth will happen even faster. And when we talk about economists, several economists have said that if you invest into human capital, it will pay off economically in many other ways. *Ayushman Bharat*, schemes for women, technology like UPI and digital economy, health and education, all these will bring in huge benefits in spin-off in terms of economic growth as we go along. Sir, geo-politics and geo-economics go hand in hand. Thanks to our Prime Minister's very aggressive initiative, with engagements with foreign countries, whether it is Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. or Japan, they have always been willing to lend huge facilities to us in terms of finding out that we can get over foreign exchange crisis whenever we come into it. The foreign policy of the hon. Prime Minister has also helped because we are the single largest destination for remittances in the world. Who send the remittances? They are the people from Kerala, Bengal, U.P., Bihar, all over the country, who go and work in 50-53 degree centigrade. Nobody cared to go and meet them, talk to them. Hon. Prime Minister met them in Dubai, in Abu Dhabi, at many other places because they are, actually, the mainstay of India's external sector. They send more money than what we get from FDI. But we never cared for them and, therefore, I feel that this again will ensure that they will feel at home and feel that they are supporting the economy, that they must contribute more, and, therefore, over a period of time, we will also get benefit from it. In the last few months, we have been seeing that this challenge of economic slowdown is being addressed effectively. Thanks to so many measures that the hon. Finance Minister announced, and I am glad to see that out of 34 such measures that have been made, at least, 13 to 14 have already been fully implemented, and she will give a detailed answer. I am not privy to that information. But what is the effect? We are already seeing some changes. Sensex is the barometer of capital market and nobody can control the capital market. Capital market is the reflection of what is really happening all over the economy because that shows corporate sector performance, that shows governance issue, that shows public finances. Sensex has registered the highest ever number. In the last few years, it crossed the 40,000 benchmark for the first time. People talk about auto sector. Incidentally, auto sector



is very important as it constitutes 50 per cent of our manufacturing and creates so many jobs. So it is very important. Maruti Suzuki, the largest producer with largest market share, has sold maximum cars in October. So we are already seeing the changes into this. But what I am saying is, we are in very challenging times in which India's growth potential, as it is always being articulated, is definitely going to be 5 trillion dollars in seven-eight years, 10 trillion dollars in 15 years, but to reach that, we need to work on structural changes, we need to work on reforms, we need to work on improving governance, for which we need to work on public finances, and we must encourage private investment, we must allow entrepreneurship. All these issues are being addressed by the Government currently. I can very surely see and understand the concerns of all my colleagues from all the sides of both the Houses. But we must understand that our common goal is to reach there and to reach there, obviously, sometimes, we have to take a step back only because of so many global changes that are happening, global trends which are affecting us. But for sure, India will be there where we are destined to be and we will certainly reach there with the combined will of 1.3 billion people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

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#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) 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 Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2019."

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

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**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION****Economic situation in the country — *Contd.***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.K. Rageshji, your party's time is over. But, you speak for two minutes.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak. It is ridiculous that hon. Members from Treasury Benches are making repeated rhetorical statements on economy when the economy is facing a serious crisis. Still, responsible persons are making repeated statements that the economy is going to achieve the target of five trillion dollars in 2025. As already explained here, our GDP has already declined to five percentage, and all projections are saying that it is going to further decline and it will reach less than five percentage points. What is the impact of the economic crisis? Unemployment in our country has reached all-time high, and last year alone, one crore jobs had been lost due to economic crisis. What was the promise that you made, Sir? Two crore jobs will be created in a year. But, we are witnessing every year one crore job loss in our country, and the wages of the workers are falling drastically. We are witnessing the continuing agrarian crisis. You have promised doubling the farmers' income, but, unfortunately, farmers' income did not get doubled, but, at the same time, suicides of the farmers' got doubled. Our banks are in deep crisis. What is the remedy that they are putting forward. They are providing further concessions to the corporates to the tune of 1.45 lakh crores of rupees. Crisis is at the demand side. So, I am demanding from the Government to increase the purchasing power of the people rather than selling out our PSUs. BPCL is decided to be sold out; Shipping Corporation of India, Container Corporation of India, Air India, Airports Authority of India, 28 PSUs are listed for selling out. They are going to sell out the sovereignty of our country also, if this is going to happen. So, I am demanding from the Government to address the real issue. Crisis is at the demand side. So, intervene and increase the purchasing power of the people to resolve the real issue. Thank you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. The Union Government continues to remain in a state of denial over the fact that the Indian economy has virtually entered a stage of recession with the GDP growth showing a decline for over two

quarters. This has resulted in the heaping of unprecedented burdens on the vast majority of our people. The data released by the NSSO has shown that the consumer spending in rural areas declined by 8.8 per cent in 2017-18 indicating a fall after four decades and consequent rise in poverty levels. This report has now been withdrawn by the Government over "data quality issues".

All sectors of our economy, agriculture, industry and services, have been subject to severe slowdown. Industrial output recorded the steepest decline in eight years. Power demand fell the most in the last twelve years. All current estimates of GDP growth rate have shown it to fall below 5 per cent.

Unemployment levels have reached the highest in the last half a century. Massive lay-offs and retrenchment are taking place in factories across the board, including the IT sector.

Additionally, the Government has embarked upon a large scale privatization of the public sector. Air India and BPCL are going to be divested by March 2020. Another 26 PSUs will follow. This, apart from destroying India's self-reliant basis, also benefits directly the crony capitalists. Such privatization will add to already large scale growing unemployment in the country.

This economic recession has been caused due to a sharp decline in the purchasing capacities of the vast majority of our people. The answer to turn around the economy lies in providing people the capacity to purchase, thus, increasing the levels of domestic demand which may lead to a revival of closed factories. The Union Government has announced a package in two instalments of ₹ 2.15 lakh crores providing tax cuts and benefits to the corporates with the hope that they will increase their investments.

Increased investments can't revive the economy unless the people have the capacity to buy what is produced by such new investments. As per GST's concern, the Union Government owes the five States an amount of ₹ 9,000 crore. The Government needs to pay the States on an immediate basis. Instead, if the 2.15 lakh crore rupees that is given as tax concessions were used for enlarging public investment to build our much needed infrastructure, social and economic, this would have resulted in the creation of lakhs of new jobs providing employment to our distressed youth. Once they start spending their earnings, the domestic demand

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

would have risen providing the required kick-start for an economic turnaround. Cruelly enough, the Government has turned back two crores out of the thirteen crores who applied for work under the MGNREGA.

However, the Government in its urge to provide greater avenues for profit-maximisation to foreign and domestic corporate, is providing them with concessions while further pushing the vast majority of our people into languishing misery. So, if the Government wants to come out of the situation, I don't want to force you on all measures, but the primary measures needs to be increasing of public investment which will ensure employment. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Since the time given is so short, I will not go into the various details.

महोदय, आंकड़े सबने पहले से ही रख दिये हैं। उन आंकड़ों को रिपीट करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, सिवाय इतना कहने के कि जो भी आंकड़े रखे गये हैं, जो उधर से आंकड़े रखे गये हैं, वे आंकड़े कितने सही हैं, कितने गलत हैं, वह तो देश देख रहा है कि 3 परसेंट में हैं या 4 परसेंट में हैं। झगड़ा इस बात का है कि क्या आंकड़ा सही है, क्या नहीं है। कवेश्वर यह है कि आज हमारे देश की एक ऐसी स्थिति हो गयी है कि हम लोग economic slowdown की बात कर रहे हैं। Economic slowdown actually है, तभी तो इस पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह जो सत्ता पक्ष है, यह भी मान रहा है कि economic slowdown है। तो उस पर यह blame game खेलना कि UPA ने शुरुआत की, उस वजह से शुरू हुआ या पूरी दुनिया में आज slowdown हो गया है, इसलिए हम भी slowdown कर रहे हैं। आप अपने आंकड़े दीजिए। आप यह बताइए कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं? इस कंट्री के बारे में, आज जो हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि सारे PSUs को आप एक-एक करके बेचने की बात कर रहे हैं। बेचने का असर क्या हो रहा है? आप क्यों बेच रहे हैं? यह रीजन तो शायद आज फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय को बताना ही पड़ेगा कि इन PSUs को, एक के बाद सारे PSUs को, जो इतनी मुश्किलों से बने थे और जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, जहाँ पर Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Class, इन सबके रिजर्वेशन होते हैं, एक fixed employment का एक source होता है, उनको आज आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। तो हम यह क्यों न मान लें कि जैसे East India Company एक बार यहाँ आयी थी, उसने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को takeover कर लिया था, अपने बिजनेस के ही through किया था, आज आपके दो-तीन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, East India Company की तरह ये सारे PSUs तो आप उन्हीं को दे रहे हैं, उनको ही hand over कर रहे हैं, तो

उसके बाद वे कंट्रे चलायेंगे। आपके हाथ से या हमारे हाथ से तो वह निकल चुकी होगी। ये तो वही लोग चलायेंगे। अगर वे चाहेंगे, तो हवाई जहाज चलेगा, वे चाहेंगे तो शिपिंग कॉरपोरेशन चलेगा, वे चाहेंगे तो तेल मिलेगा और वे चाहेंगे तो एग्रीकल्चर चलेगा। यह सब वे डिसाइड करेंगे, आप नहीं डिसाइड करेंगे और न ही हम लोग डिसाइड करेंगे। तो ऐसी *grave situation* पर आज इस देश को लाने के लिए, आज जो ऐसी स्थिति आ गयी है, इसके लिए आपको कुछ गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। आपको सबके साथ चर्चा करके इससे निकलने का तरीका सोचना चाहिए, न कि अपनी प्रॉपर्टी बेच कर आज आपके ऊपर जो कर्जा चढ़ता जा रहा रहा है, उसको अदा करने की बात करें।

आज आपके बैंक्स बन्द हो रहे हैं। बैंक्स में पैसा आपके पास है, बैंक इंटरेस्ट देता है, बैंक से कोई कर्जा नहीं ले रहा है। कोई कर्जा नहीं ले रहा है, तो उनको इंटरेस्ट नहीं मिल रहा है। *They are not getting interest from the banks. Slowly and slowly, like NPAs*, ये बैंक्स भी बन्द हो रहे हैं। जो बैंक्स डूबने लगे, उनको आपने अच्छे बैंक्स में *merge* करके, अच्छे बैंक्स को भी डुबो दिया और डुबोने का तरीका निकाल लिया। *The issue is why is this unemployment?* आप कहते हैं कि *industrial growth* नहीं हो रहा है, *industrial growth* बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्री की ग्रोथ कहाँ से होगी, जब कंज्यूमर नहीं है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने कॉरपोरेट टैक्स कम कर दिया। जो *manufacturing industries* हैं, आप उनका टैक्स कम कर रहे हैं, जिससे लोग *manufacture* करें। वे किसके लिए *manufacture* करेंगे? जब कोई कंज्यूमर होगा, तब तो वे *manufacture* करेंगे। आज सारी *industries, one by one, have got closed down*. वे बन्द होती जा रही हैं। पॉवर सेक्टर की *situation* यह थी कि हम लोगों के पास हमेशा पॉवर कम होती थी। देश में पॉवर की प्रोडक्शन बराबर बढ़ रही थी, पॉवर प्रोडक्शन की ग्रोथ हो रही थी, लेकिन फिर भी पॉवर की शॉर्टेज होती थी। ऐसा क्यों होता था? ऐसा इसलिए होता था, क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ती रहती थीं, इंडस्ट्रीज की ग्रोथ हो रही थी, लोगों की डिमांड बढ़ रही थी। डिमांड हो रही थी, इसलिए पॉवर शॉर्टेज हो रही थी। आज के दिन पॉवर इंडस्ट्रीज बंद हो रही हैं। जो प्रोडक्शन इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वे बंद हो रही हैं। वे इसलिए बंद हो रही हैं, क्योंकि पॉवर कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। पॉवर कौन लेगा? जब इंडस्ट्री है ही नहीं, तो पॉवर कौन लेगा? इन सारी *situations* को देख कर, आज जो *unemployment* है, उसको देख कर फार्मिंग सेक्टर के लोग परेशान हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब और खास तौर से जो गरीब आदमी हैं, वे परेशान हो रहे हैं। देशभक्ति बहुत अच्छी बात है, देशभक्ति होनी चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि हम दीया जला कर गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में जाते हैं। आप जरूर जाइए, लेकिन इसमें पैसा किसका खर्च हो रहा है? ...*(समय की घंटी)*... पैसा तो हम लोगों का खर्च हो रहा है। आप जिस गरीब आदमी को कुछ दे सकते हैं, आप उसको न देकर, चीन से दीपक लाकर, उसको जला कर गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

में जाते हैं। आप यहां के कुम्हारों से दीपक बनवा लेते, तो शायद कुछ गरीबों का भला हो जाता। उनके यहां दिवाली में कुछ दीपक जल जाता और उनके यहां अंधेरा नहीं रहता, लेकिन आप ऐसा न करके चीन से दीपक, बत्ती, लाइट एवं अन्य सामान लाकर जलाते हैं और यहां की इंडस्ट्रीज़ को किनारे कर रहे हैं।

सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा इनसे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि अपना extravagance खत्म करें, थोड़े खर्च कम करें और खर्च कम करके फोकस करें। आज मूडीज़ ने इंडिया की रेटिंग गिरा दी है। आप इस पर ध्यान दें। आज ऐसी situation आ गई है - अगर इससे ज्यादा worse situation आ जाएगी, तो क्या होगा? ये कब तक मीडिया के सहारे चलेंगे? ये मीडिया को कितना पैसा देते हैं, एक बार यह भी आंकड़ा आपके सामने आना चाहिए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... Sir, I will take one more minute. मीडिया में कितना पैसा advertisement पर खर्च होता है? मीडिया को कितना पैसा advertise करने के लिए दिया जाता है? हम लोग देखते हैं कि हर चैनल में इस स्टेट के बारे में या उस स्टेट के बारे में या सेंटर के बारे में यह दिखाया जाता है कि वहां बड़ा अच्छा काम हो रहा है और उसके बाद पूरे दिन, फिर वह चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, चाहे कोई और हो, चलता रहता है, लेकिन economic situation की चर्चा मीडिया में नहीं होती है। मीडिया में कहीं पर भी इसकी चर्चा नहीं होगी। मीडिया में सिर्फ वही चर्चा होगी, जो आप दिखाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से आप कब तक लोगों को दिखवाएंगे? आप कब तक लोगों का मन भटका कर रखेंगे? जो गरीब आदमी है, जो भूख से मर रहा है, जो unemployed है, ऐसे लोग तरह-तरह की activities में involve हो रहे हैं। आज जो लूट हो रही है, डकैती हो रही है, extortion हो रहा है, उनके पीछे कारण क्या है? उनके पीछे जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है, वह unemployment है। अगर आप unemployment खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तो इस तरह से सिर्फ मीडिया का इस्तेमाल करके या और तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करके लोगों का मन भटकाना या ध्यान मटकाना, यह ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल पाएगा। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... इस पर गंभीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आप जीएसटी वगैरह में कुछ रिफॉर्मस लाए हैं, लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो रिफॉर्मस लाए गए हैं, वे implement हो भी रहे हैं या नहीं। ग्राउंड लेवल पर आपके अधिकारी उसको किस तरह से implement कर रहे हैं, इसको भी देखना चाहिए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, आर्थिक मंदी के कई कारण समय-समय पर गिनाए गए, सदन की चर्चा में वे सारे मुद्दे आए। नोटबंदी को एक बड़ा कारण बताया गया। सरकार बहुत जोर-शोर से जीएसटी लेकर आई थी और कह रही थी कि जीएसटी के जरिए देश की अर्थव्यवस्था बहुत आगे जाएगी। 'वन नेशन, वन टैक्स'

का फॉर्मूला है। आज जीएसटी में आपने वन नेशन, मल्टिपल टैक्स कर दिया। आपके इस कानून से राज्य सरकारें इतनी परेशान हो रही हैं कि दो-दो महीने हो जाते हैं, राज्यों का जो पैसा है, वह आप उनको वापस नहीं करते। दिल्ली में

अभी तक दो महीने हो गए, लेकिन जीएसटी का जो हमारा हिस्सा है, उसको अभी तक आपने वापस नहीं किया है।

मान्यवर, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के नीचे जाने के दो प्रमुख कारण, नोटबंदी और जीएसटी हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, आपने कहा कि हम रोजगार देंगे, दो करोड़ रोजगार प्रति वर्ष देंगे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी का स्तर 45 वर्षों में सबसे ज्यादा हो गया। आज ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में बेरोजगारी है, हर क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी है और जो क्षेत्र बचे हैं, उनको आप बेचने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। कभी हम लोग सुनते हैं कि रेलवे का disinvestment हो रहा है, कभी हम लोग सुन रहे हैं कि बीपीसीएल का disinvestment हो रहा है, कभी सुनते हैं कि CONCOR का disinvestment हो रहा है, कभी सुनते हैं कि एयरपोर्ट का disinvestment हो रहा है, कभी सुनते हैं कि कोल का disinvestment हो रहा है। इस प्रकार से आप सब कुछ बेचने के ऊपर लगे हुए हैं। 21 पीएसयूज, जिनका जिक्र अभी के. के. रागेश जी कर रहे थे, उनको आप बेचने पर लगे हुए हैं। यह आपकी कौन-सी नीति है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हम अपने ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को बेच कर 60 हजार करोड़ की आमदनी करेंगे। अपनी ही सरकारी कंपनियों को बेचकर आप 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इससे आपको क्या फायदा होने जा रहा है? जो मुनाफे की कंपनियां हैं, उनको आप बेच रहे हैं। CONCOR रेलवेज की एक subsidiary कंपनी है, उसको आप बेचने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। आप उसका तीस परसेंट शेयर बेचने जा रहे हैं। जो कंपनी पिछले साल आपको 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा दे चुकी है, आप उस कंपनी का तीस परसेंट शेयर बेचने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। 45 करोड़ से उस कंपनी की शुरुआत की गई थी और आज वह कंपनी गवर्नमेंट को आठ हजार करोड़ का मुनाफा दे चुकी है। 25 हजार करोड़ की जमीनें उसके पास हैं और आप उस कंपनी को, जो मुनाफे की कंपनी है, बेचने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं! सेल बेच देंगे, रेल बेच देंगे, एयरपोर्ट बेच देंगे, कोल बेच देंगे, आप सब कुछ बेचने की नीति पर क्यों चल रहे हैं? यह एक बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण पक्ष है, जिसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, मान्यवर, ऐसे-ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं, जैसे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में मंदी की एक वजह है कि अब ओला, ऊबर चलने लगी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रक की बिक्री में कमी क्यों आई? क्या ट्रक के सामान ओला, ऊबर से ढोये जा रहे हैं? बाइक्स की बिक्री में कमी क्यों आई? ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में आज देश एक भारी मंदी का सामना कर रहा है, इसकी वजह क्या है? ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, मेरे दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स और हैं।

[श्री संजय सिंह]

मान्यवर, इसी तरीके से अगर हम बैंकों की बात करें, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि साढ़े दस लाख रुपए का एनपीए हो गया है। यह एनपीए किस वजह से होता है? बैंकों में किसान का पैसा, मजदूर का पैसा, कर्मचारी का पैसा, छोटे व्यापारी का पैसा - लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया जो बैंकों में जमा था, आपने उठा-उठाकर चंद उद्योगपतियों को बांट दिया। अब वे कर्ज पूरा नहीं करते, तो आप एक लाख 76 हजार करोड़ रुपए आरबीआई के रिजर्व पैसे में से निकालकर बैंकों का घाटा पूरा कर रहे हैं। हिंदुस्तान में बैंकों की विश्वसनीयता खत्म होती जा रही है। मान्यवर, पीएमसी बैंक घोटाला सामने आया। आज पीएमसी के हजारों-लाखों उपभोक्ता, जिन्होंने अपना पैसा जमा किया था, वे दर-दर की ठोकरें खाने के लिए मजबूर हैं, आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इस आर्थिक मंदी के लिए और बैंकों की बरबादी के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? कौन-सी नीतियां हैं, जो इस देश को पीछे धकेलती जा रही हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** संजय सिंह जी, अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए। कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मान्यवर, दूसरी बात मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप चंद उद्योगपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने की अपनी नीति को बदलिए। इस देश को सिर्फ अदानी और अंबानी के भरोसे मत चलाइए। उनके मुनाफे हजारों परसेंट बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनकी आमदनी, उनकी कंपनी लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन जो छोटे व्यापारी हैं, मंझोले व्यापारी हैं, जो छोटी-छोटी सरकारी कंपनियाँ हैं, उनको आप तबाह और बरबाद करते जा रहे हैं, वे बंद होती जा रही हैं। अंत में, मैं रुपए की बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि रुपया जब गिरता है, तो देश का मयार गिरता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ। आज डॉलर ऊपर जाता जा रहा है, रुपया नीचे जाता जा रहा है। इसके लिए आप कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टियों को दोष देते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ -

"तू इधर उधर की न बात कर ये बता कि ज़्काफ़िला क्यूँ लुटा  
मुझे रहज़नों से गिला नहीं तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।"  
इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ।

**SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra):** Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, we are at crossroads with regard to the current Indian Government's ability to lead the nation towards a progressive economic future. The political and economic



landscape, especially in the last 5-6 years, has institutionalized this crisis of confidence. Be it banking system, general business or investment environment, we see an atmosphere of mistrust, combined with lack of confidence. Data indicates that outward FDI from private sector has increased substantially while domestic demand remains dismally low along with consumption demand. The private players trust their investment abroad more than they do within India! The tragedy is not simply the economic crisis. The greater tragedy is non-recognition by those in power about the reality of economic crisis. As a matter of fact, I would only point out, because I have only a little time, that we have heard some of our speakers speak about different sectors where we have suffered the downfall. Prabhu ji, the ex-Minister, was speaking about progress in auto sector. The automobile sector is facing its worst crisis in 20 years. Reports say that around 2.30 lakh jobs have been lost in the auto sector. A large of it is being blamed on the global trend accentuated by the Brexit situation. But what signals a deeper problem is the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers' report, which says that 300 dealerships have been shut down in recent times. Sales of cars, tractors and two-wheelers have declined considerably. About 10 lakh jobs have been hit in the auto component factory itself.

Coming to real estate, the health of real estate is a massive indicator of the state of Indian economy. It has links with about 250 ancilliary industries — bricks, cement, steel, furniture, electrical, paints, etc., and affects them all if there is a boom or a gloom in the sector. While winding up, I would only say that this economic ailment is like a person who is suffering from some physical ailment. He goes to a hospital and tells the doctor, 'I want a specialist to cure my ailment'. The doctor asks him, "What is your ailment?" He says, "I have problems with my ears and with my eyes and I want one specialist." The doctor said, "For ears and eyes, you can't get one common specialist. We have got ENT Department for ear, nose and throat. We have an Eye Department. There, you can have another doctor. So, you will have to go to two doctors." He said, "No, I want only one doctor." The doctor asked, "Why are you insisting for one doctor? You have problem with your eyes and ears." Then, he said that what I am seeing, I am not hearing and what I am hearing, I am not seeing. This is the problem of 130 crore people of India. The Government refuses to admit the truth and speak out the reality on the ground and they keep on patting themselves that they are doing a great service to the nation but the reality is otherwise. Thank you.

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद। मैं यहाँ थोड़ा विलम्ब से आया। जब मैं यहाँ आया और सुरेश प्रभु जी को सुन रहा था, तो मुझे यकायक याद आया;

"किसी फर्द-ए-मोहब्बत से उस्मीद क्या रखना,  
मोहब्बत बेवफा बेवफा बेवफा रहेगी।"

साहब, ऐसा है कि यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, भारत का किसान कह रहा है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूर कह रहे हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, एयर इंडिया और बीपीसीएल के employees आपसे कह रहे हैं, इसलिए मैंने उनकी तरफ से एक शेर के माध्यम से आग्रह किया। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिबा उसकी ट्रांसलेशन समझ लेंगी या मैं उनको इस पार्टिकुलर शेर की ट्रांसलेशन भेज दूँगा। Anyway, my idea was to share some of the things. We all know that the GDP growth is the slowest in the last six years. New private investments have hit a 16 year low, industrial growth rate shrank to 1.1 per cent, and in capital goods, it is — 21 per cent. As far as bank NPAs are concerned, all of us know that it has almost become a popular talk of the town, it is more than 8 lakh crores. Now, why do I say all these? What my colleague, Majeed sahib was referring to is this. The point is if you find that there is a problem, you acknowledge it. Today, when I was listening to some of my friends from the Treasury Benches, I, for a moment, realized, why we needed to have a Short Duration Discussion if the economy is booming, if all is well? Cutting across political lines, if we do not accord priority to some of the macro-economic interventions and micro-economic interventions, we, together, shall actually be a contributor in making sure that the downturn continues.

Sir, I will conclude in one minute. I will not take more than that. I have never insisted for more time. It is your prerogative.

The investment rate, as percentage of GDP, is progressively less, so are the savings. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I wish to bring to the notice of Madam, the hon. Finance Minister, the NCRB data. The NCRB admits that more than close to 26,000 people, daily wage earners, are taking away their lives. Do you know why they are taking their lives? It is because they see an uncertain future. They have nothing to look for. They have no guarantee. Your Press Conferences are good. They are good for the corporate houses, not for those houses where the second meal is not secured. Do something for them. I wonder when we talk about economy,

why we don't talk about economy through the lens of a poor person. We don't. I don't blame you. We have stopped talking about economy through the lens of common persons. Sir, now, a new data should be generated because, I think, this Government has some discomfiture with the data. I am told that in the other House, the SPG Bill has come. We need SPG for data protection in this regime. First they deny; then they say, 'who leaked it?' I mean, more than leak, etc., it is important to acknowledge.

Finally, Sir, Section 7 of RBI Act has been invoked almost on a regular basis. The MoS is also smiling at me. I am just putting the last argument, and the last argument is in the interest of the farmers.

मैं जब सुन रहा था, तो मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि जैसे किसान अपने खेत में गाना गा रहा है कि 'मेरे देश की धरती सोना उगले'। वह आत्महत्या कर रहा है, वही हाल असंगठित क्षेत्र में भी है। यदि आगे इकोनॉमी की चर्चा हो तो यह न देखें कि जीडीपी ग्रोथ क्या है। आप सीधे पूछिए कि कितने लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं? उनमें असंगठित क्षेत्र के कितने लोग थे, किसान कितने थे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब तक हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को उस नज़रिये से नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक फाइलें गुलाबी रहेंगी और ज़िन्दगी को पीलिया हो जाएगा, शुक्रिया, जय-हिन्द।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री बिनोय विस्वम।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala):** Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Sir, the whole debate here is taking place in a graveyard, a graveyard of promises, a graveyard of hope. I remember that day when the hon. Finance Minister came to the House very confidently and talked about an economy which is growing, flourishing like anything. She was so vibrant, so confident. She told the House that 'we are going to a five trillion dollar economy within five years.' Great, great promises were made here. She told that FDI is going to help us. Repeatedly, they told about the investment-driven economy. I may ask the Finance Minister very politely. Madam, can you cite one single country in the world where the economy was saved by the FDI? The FDI has only one interest, their profits and that alone. Don't forget 'The Asian Tigers'. But you chose that path. Your Government had a panacea for all the evils. One was disinvestment; then came the so-called GST and

[Shri Binowy Viswam]

then demonetization. All the panacea that you were repeatedly telling us were hollow and false. Nothing was effective. The country's economy is in a very, very bad shape, and nobody can save it. All your favourites, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, everyone, including NITI Aayog, are telling that your expectations are not going to be a truth. The country's expected growth will never take place in the country now. Accept the fact. That means the policy of the Government was wrong. Correct it. Sir, I request the Finance Minister, while she replies, kindly inform the House about this. The total profit of the PSU Banks in the last Financial Year was ₹ 1,49,800 crores, and the provision for bad loans was to the tune of ₹ 2,16,400 crores. Sir, what is this? Tell us which principle of the economics you applied here. That means, ₹ 66,600 crores of loss for the PSUs. That is your economics. Sir, in the Modi-regime, from 2014 to 2018, return of amount was to the tune of ₹ 3,51,885 crore. For whom do you rule the country? You rule the country only for the rich. On the first day of the Budget, she told us that there was a provision for taxing the super-rich. Where is it now? The next day she came to say it is withdrawn. For whom? It is for the first time that the country is seeing a Finance Minister coming up with the Budget four times. This is a shame for the whole nation. We are really sorry to say, Madam, that your dreams have been thrown to the winds. The economy and politics have only given the country a dark future. We want change. People are unemployed. Farmers have committed suicide. The agrarian sector is in crisis. Industries are closing down one after the other. You cannot save it in this way. We are sure that a Government led by the super-rich and the corporates cannot solve this. So, we want a change. This is the time to change it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my name is not there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो चुका है, लेकिन आपका नाम है।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): यदि समय पूरा हो चुका है, तो ठीक है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, अभी समय पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, चेयरमैन साहब से जो चर्चा हुई थी, मैंने उसके

बारे में शुरू में ही स्पष्ट कर दिया था। वह चर्चा स्पीकर्स के बारे में नहीं थी, समय के बारे में हुई थी। That I have done. मुझे जो सूचना थी, वही सूचना मैंने सदन को दी है। जयराम जी, आपका नाम है। यदि आप बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोल सकते हैं।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** सर, अगर समय पूरा हो चुका है, तो....

**श्री उपसभापति:** जयराम जी, समय पूरा हो चुका है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अभी समय बाकी है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पार्टी का समय 29 मिनट था, अब 32 मिनट हो चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप पांच मिनट बोल सकते हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं एक बात आपको स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पहले जब यह चर्चा हुई थी-पालियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर भी आ गए हैं-चेयरमैन साहब ने हमें अपने कक्ष में बुलाया था, नेता प्रतिपक्ष से हमारी बात हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** नेता सदन से।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जी, नेता सदन से।

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन):** आप अभी तक ...(व्यवधान)... कि आप सत्ता में हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is a good joke. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** कभी-कभी ऐसा हो जाता है। It is a Freudian slip. ...(Interruptions)... हमारी नेता सदन से बात हुई। वे भी इससे सहमत हो गए थे। चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था कि हम ढाई घंटे की जगह, चार घंटे की चर्चा कर देते हैं और समय बढ़ा देते हैं। जब चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो उसके अंदर उसे नहीं लाया गया और जो डेढ़ घंटा बढ़ाया गया है, उसमें कह दिया गया कि उसके अंदर मंत्री जी का जवाब और स्पेशल मेंशन्स भी हैं। हमने फिर इस बात को उठाया कि देखिए, यह सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं पुनः स्पष्ट कर दूँ।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि कृपा करके चेयरमैन साहब से हमारी जो बात हुई थी, उसको आप स्वीकार कर लें। इसके बाद सदन में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होनी है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं पुनः स्पष्ट कर दूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, चूंकि मैं अंदर था, तो माननीय आनन्द जी ने कहा था और मेरा नाम लिया था, मैंने सुना था और मैं स्थिति स्पष्ट

[श्री उपसभापति]

करना चाहूंगा कि चेयरमैन साहब ने मुझे सूचना दी और कहा था कि सदन को शुरू में बता दें कि Short Duration Discussion, बहस और माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब मिलाकर नियमतः दो घंटे, तीस मिनट में पूरा होना है। चूंकि माननीय सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य उनसे मिले थे, ऐसा उन्होंने मुझसे कहा, इसलिए उन्होंने सहमति दी कि माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब छोड़कर बहस ढाई घंटे होगी। मुझे उसी के अनुसार सदन को चलाने का निर्देश हुआ था, इसलिए मैंने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी। उस स्थिति में पार्टी का नाम आया था और मैंने नाम रखा है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** मैं चेयरमैन साहब के हर वक्तव्य का पालन करता हूं। मैं एक disciplined Member हूं, जो चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है, मैं उसका पालन करूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि चेयरमैन साहब ने सिर्फ समय के बारे में कहा है, किसी वक्ता के बारे में नहीं कहा है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** सर, मैं भी चेयरमैन साहब के खिलाफ नहीं जाऊंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा.सुधांशु त्रिवेदी। मैंने आपसे आग्रह किया था, फिर भी....

DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, respected Members from the Opposition raised many apprehensions about the economy, but I think their apprehensions are governed more by their anti-Modi and anti-BJP obsession than by factual submissions. I wish to quote two or three statements here. One, "90 per cent of the entire world is witnessing the economic slowdown." It is not me, or, any member of our Government is saying so, but Kristalina Georgieva, Chairman of the IMF in her inaugural address in Washington DC last month said so. Then, "The entire world is going down synchronically towards slowdown to around 3 per cent of growth." It is the IMF Report. As far as the international trade is concerned, "The trade and development figures are being readjusted from 3 per cent to 2.3 per cent for the coming year." Who is saying this? It is the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development. So, my submission is, whatever is happening outside, all the learned Members of the House are very well aware of it whether it is a European problem or China-America trade war. Yes, I agree the slowdown is there. The weather is not good. जब मौसम अच्छा नहीं होता है, तो कहा जाता है कि सीट बेल्ट बांधकर रखें और हमसे पूछा जा रहा है कि डांस क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिस्थिति में, in the

rough weather, our Government and the hon. Finance Minister is trying hard with best possible capability. I would just like to place the facts to those who are saying that this is the worst possible scenario; this is the worst ever recession and other things. The economic statistics of today are this. Still, we are having 447.8 billion US dollars foreign exchange reserve which is all-time high. We are having more than ₹ 82,000 crore Foreign Portfolio Investment and we are just having the Venture Capital Investment of 3.31 billion US dollars. The things are definitely adverse, as I said, world-wide, but still whatever is happening inside, the fact should also be understood and accepted. I would like to say one more thing. From 2014-15 to this year, the Gross Fiscal Deficit has come down from 4.1 per cent to 3.4 per cent despite debt not being increased. अभी माजीद मेमन साहब कह रहे थे कि जो दिख रहा है, वह सुनाई नहीं पड़ रहा है और जो सुनाई पड़ रहा है, वह दिख नहीं रहा है। मेरे विचार से दिखने और सुनने, दोनों में एक चीज़ कॉमन होती है कि आपका मन जो देखना चाहता है, वही देखता है और जो सुनना चाहता है, वही सुनता है। इसीलिए हमारे यहां शास्त्रों में कहा गया है -

"यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम्।  
लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति॥"

It means those who have shunned their wisdom, howsoever the facts and scriptures you show them, can never see the truth, like, to those who have closed their eyes or lost their eye sight, howsoever good mirror you show, they will never get the clear picture. मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी आरोप लगाया गया कि हमारी सरकार ने बड़े businessmen के लिए किया, गरीबों के लिए नहीं किया। I would like to remind the first speech of hon. Prime Minister on 15th August, 2014 सबसे पहले क्या कहा था - 'जनधन योजना'। यह किसके लिए थी, गरीब के लिए या अमीर के लिए? 'स्वच्छ भारत योजना', यह किसके लिए थी? यह गरीब के लिए थी या अमीर के लिए थी? This Jan Dhan Yojana was the biggest financial inclusion in the entire world. Not only this, after that there was a structural reform which was carried on by our Government. I don't want to go into the figures. All of you must be knowing that once this Jan Dhan Yojana was done, the accounts were connected and then the Direct Benefit Transfer was implemented in totality, it saved around ₹1.5 lakh crore of the Government. यह किसके पास पहुंचा? यह गरीब के पास पहुंचा और क्या आपको पता है कि यह गया किसके हाथ से? यह 8 करोड़ अदृश्य महानुभावों के हाथ से गया, जो

[Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi]

सिर्फ कागज पर दिखाई पड़ रहे थे, और कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहे थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब तक आर्थिक विकास के उस स्रोत को पहुंचाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कई बड़े कार्य किए। जो परिवर्तन है, इस बुरे दौर में भी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह स्थिति है, तब भी अगर आप देखें - तो हमारे कई सदस्यों ने कंजम्पशन की बात उठाई है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में कंजम्पशन चाहे चावल या गेहूँ का हो, कंजम्पशन चाहे मोबाइल और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के instrument का हो, उसमें सात प्रतिशत से लेकर 35-40 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह सिचुएशन, जैसी वे दिखाना चाह रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार की वस्तुस्थिति दिखाई पड़ रही है। हमें एक और फैक्ट का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। In the last five years, the Government has undertaken the biggest financial reforms in the post-Independence era. जीएसटी इतना बड़ा फाइनेंशियल रिफॉर्म था। Whether it was Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, NCLT, जब आप स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज करते हैं, तो कुछ समय के लिए आपको कभी-कभी थोड़ी सी असुविधा भी होती है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखिए कि किस प्रकार के स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज कराये गये। To benefit whom? To benefit the person standing on the last pedestal of the society. So, the entire economic reforms were conducted with the consideration of the poor people. हमने रूल्स बनाये - अभी कहा गया कि रूल्स के अंदर कई बार चेंजिज़ हुए - The changes signify the sensitivity and the immediate reaction of the Government. जैसे जीएसटी के बारे में, MSMEs के बारे में यह कहा कि 30 दिन के अंदर उनका जीएसटी रिफंड होना चाहिए। अब यह बात कही गई है कि hon. Finance Minister ने कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स में रिडक्शन किया है। मैं पूरी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स क्या सिर्फ बिजनेसमैन के लिए है? क्या कॉर्पोरेट में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए नहीं है, उसमें काम करने वाले वर्कर्स के लिए नहीं है? When we talk about corporate, it includes everybody, from their owner to the normal worker who is working on the floor of the factory and when it is done, जो 15 परसेंट का मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में किया गया है - हां ठीक है, आपको मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में नजर आता है कि इस समय ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में कमी थी - तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप अमेरिकन मार्केट देखिए, यूरोपियन मार्केट देखिए, चाइनीज़ मार्केट देखिए। One fact which I would like to put is that Hyundai, which is the second largest car manufacturing company in the world, हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा नहीं है, यह मैं पहले ही बोल रहा हूँ। But, still their production in factory at Chennai has become the biggest in the world because the Chinese factory has gone down too low. इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस हकीकत को देखिए और समझिए तथा उसके बाद जो आपको उचित लगे, वह सरकार से प्रश्न पूछिए, सरकार पर दोषारोपण करिए - हमें किसी भी प्रकार का कोई गुरेज़ नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री



महोदया को जैसे ही परिस्थिति दिखाई पड़ी, उन्होंने रीयल एस्टेट सेक्टर को 25,000 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया और बैंकिंग सेक्टर को 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया। अब उस पर सवाल उठ रहा है कि बैंकिंग सेक्टर में जो लोन्स दिए गए थे, उनकी वजह से एनपीए हो रहा है। Again, I would like to ask, जब हम लोन लेते हैं, तो कितने साल का लेते हैं? अगर हममें से किसी ने हाउसिंग लोन लिया होगा, तो 10 years तो minimum होता है। यह कोई दो-तीन साल का तो होता नहीं है। Even if you get a vehicle loan, it is for five or six years. If you get an education loan, it is for five, six years. अगर आप देखें, तो आज लोन्स के रीपेमेंट के समय लोन्स की जो भी प्रॉब्लम उभरकर सामने आ रही है, वह कितने साल पुरानी है, इसका अंदाजा सहज ही लगाया जा सकता है। हां, हमारी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश है कि किस ढंग से इस financial aspect को और बेहतर किया जा सके और जो-जो गलतियां हो गई थीं, उन गलतियों को आज की परिस्थिति में सुधार कर देश के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है। मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, In the interest of economy, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the common poor man, we were standing from the day one. अभी आप सबने देखा होगा कि RCP में that we have opted out from the ASEAN countries. क्यों? Because we found that the entire terms and conditions were not conducive to the interest of the marginal shopkeepers, traders and farmers. हमारा यह विचार आज का नहीं है, बल्कि वर्ष 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार आई, बाली में जब WTO summit हुआ, आप याद कीजिए, उस समय ऐसी स्थिति थी और ऐसा दबाव था कि यदि हम वह मांग स्वीकार कर लेते, जिसके चलते कुछ साल के बाद शायद हम किसानों को MST भी नहीं दे पाते, मगर हमने stand लिया और WTO के उस decision को रोकने की बात की।

महोदय, इसके बाद वर्ष 2016 में पेरिस में जब climate change के ऊपर बात हुई, हमने एक strong stand लिया, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the common poor people of India. इतना ही नहीं, मैं यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, जब हमारी सरकार आई थी, तब तक foreign से black money के बारे में कोई भी information मिलने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। There was no legal instrument by which we could have got information. Now, with successive arrangements, we are in a position to get real-time information. It also started in Sydney, even in G-20 Summit, the Prime Minister has taken up this issue. इस प्रकार हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार का विषय हो, देश के अंदर से लेकर बाहर तक, अर्थव्यवस्था के मामले पर हम लोगों ने पूरी ईमानदारी और पूरी दृढ़ता से काम किया है।

[Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi]

महोदय, अब मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा- जब development की infrastructure की बात आती है, तो long-term vision भी साथ में होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में बहुत सी चुनौतियां मानी जाती थीं, लेकिन उन चुनौतियों को किस ढंग से opportunity में change कर सकते हैं, वह हमारी Government ने आकर दिखाया। इसका सिर्फ एक उदाहरण देता हूं- हमारे देश का पश्चिमी हिस्सा, गुजरात और राजस्थान, वहां पानी कम गिरता है, वहां सूखे की समस्या रहती है। यह एक चुनौती है, परन्तु इसी के साथ वहां सूर्य भगवान का ताप प्रबल मात्रा में उपस्थित रहता है, तो क्यों नहीं सोलर एनर्जी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए? यह एक opportunity थी, इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद, जब हम एनर्जी की requirement की बात करते हैं, तो सोलर एनर्जी को न सिर्फ बहुत और कई गुना बढ़ाया, बल्कि International Solar Alliance का centre भी भारत में बनाया।

महोदय, आप देश का दूसरा पूर्वी हिस्सा देखिए, जिसमें बिहार, ओडिशा, बंगाल और असम आते हैं, वहां पानी बहुत बरसता है, नदियों के पाट बहुत चौड़े थे, चुनौती है कि इसे economic opportunity में कैसे बदल सकते हैं, तो हमने इनका dredging किया और उन नदियों के पाटों को चौड़ा करके inland waterways communications के लिए स्टार्ट किया। आप सबको इस बात की जानकारी है कि रेल और सड़क के द्वारा जो communication होता है, उसके मुकाबले inland waterways के द्वारा 1/8th से लेकर 1/10th कास्ट कम आती है। So, I just want to say that about the entire infrastructure. हमारे कई साथियों ने बताया कि हमने एयरपोर्ट्स बनाए या और कुछ बनाया, वह तो सब अपनी जगह है, हमने तो वे काम किए, जो शायद पिछली सरकार के लोग सोच नहीं पाए। हमने economy और infrastructure के अंदर एक नया स्वरूप दिया, ताकि हमारे सामने जो चुनौतियां हैं, उन्हें कैसे आर्थिक अवसरों में तब्दील किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं बात को बहुत ज्यादा लम्बा नहीं खींचते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे कई साथियों ने एक बात कही कि ट्रस्ट दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। श्री देरेक ओब्राइन साहब ने कहा कि विश्वास नहीं दिखाई पड़ा कि किसका किस पर विश्वास है? हम सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर विश्वास देखना है, तो आप इसी से देख लीजिए कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि किसान को 6,000 रुपए साल का देंगे और आपने कहा कि 6,000 रुपए महीना देंगे, यानी एक साल में 72,000 रुपए देंगे, लेकिन विश्वास किस पर हुआ? विश्वास हुआ हमारे ऊपर, चूंकि हम जो भी दे रहे हैं, वह सही नीयत और यथार्थ से बात करके दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा-- when we talk about industrial development and economic growth-- अभी एक बात और कही गई, हमारे एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने

कहा-- 'Made in India' is the pride. Then, I would like to ask: आज तक, देश की आजादी को 70 साल हो गए, 'मेड इन इंडिया' की बात होती है, तो हमारा देश चन्द्रयान बना सकता है, मंगलयान बना सकता है, inter-continental ballistic missile बना सकता है, लेकिन rifle नहीं बना सकता। Does this thing sound logical? इसका मतलब है कि हम बना नहीं सकते- यह सच नहीं है, बल्कि सच यह है कि हम बनाना नहीं चाहते थे। इसलिए economy का एक नया dimension, जिसमें कि हम defence production को भी आगे ले जा सकते थे, तो एक long-term vision को ध्यान में रखकर हमारी सरकार ने उन सारे विषयों को भी take up किया है, जो शायद पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों के ध्यान में नहीं थे अथवा उनके vision में नहीं थे। हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि आज की जो स्थिति है, उस आज की स्थिति के ऊपर हमने इतने बड़े-बड़े ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन्स किए हैं। गरीब के लिए जिसकी सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता होती है, जिसका हमारे कई साथियों ने उल्लेख किया है, "आयुष्मान भारत योजना " का जिक्र किया है - गरीब को सबसे ज्यादा चिंता होती है, तो किसकी होती है? उसको हेल्थ की चिंता होती है। उस हेल्थ सेक्टर को ensure करने के लिए, चाहे उसके ऊपर हमारा कितना भी फायनेंशियल बर्डन आया, हमने उसको करने का प्रयास किया, What I want to say is that from defence production to ensuring the health benefit for every poor, for providing the legitimate due to the farmer and ensuring minimum support price for providing relief to the corporate sector by reduction of the corporate tax हमने वह सब कुछ करने का प्रयास किया है, जो इस परिस्थिति में देश को आगे ले जाने में सक्षम था, फिर भी अगर किसी को कोई आपत्ति है, तो मैं सिर्फ यह कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि हो सकता है कि आपको लग रहा हो कि कहीं पर कोई कमी रह गई है, मगर मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि पहले के जमाने में क्या था? पहले खुली अर्थव्यवस्था थी। आपके जमाने में तो दरवाजे ऐसे खुले थे कि आगे के ही नहीं, बल्कि पीछे के भी दरवाजे खुले थे और कहीं न कहीं खिड़की रोशनदान भी खुले हुए थे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने उस ढंग से अर्थव्यवस्था चलाई और आज की अर्थव्यवस्था पर जो कमेंट कर रहे हैं, आज मैं उनको यह बात कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ कि :

"चमन को सींचने में पत्तियाँ कुछ झड़ रही होंगी,  
यही इल्जाम हम पर लग रहा है, बेवफाई का।  
मगर कलियों को जिसने रौंद डाला अपने हाथों से  
वही दावा करे है अब चमन की रहनुमाई का।"

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, आप बोलिए। हम आपको समय दे रहे हैं, सदन आपको सुनना चाहता है, आप बोलिए।

**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, elections are over, campaign is over, we are not scoring debating points, but, we are discussing a very serious matter. The sentiment is down. The Finance Minister will be the first to agree that today the economy is stuck, the consumption engine is stuck, the investment engine is stuck and the export engine is stuck. I agree that the export engine is beyond the Government's capacity because it depends on the international markets. But, the consumption engine and the investment engine is certainly in the hands of the Government. I think, it is important for the Government to first acknowledge the reality that for the last eight quarters, quarterly GDP growth has been declined. GDP is an imperfect measure of economic performance. But, you take any indicator of the real economy whether it is rail freight, growth in bank credit, electricity consumption, it is an extraordinary situation that in a country like ours electricity consumption is showing the lowest growth rates. I think, the first step in addressing the economic situation is acknowledging the reality that we are in a difficult situation. Sir, I am glad that India has reached a stage where coming from 7 per cent to 5 per cent is defined as a slowdown. In many countries of the world, 5 per cent growth would be a miracle growth, but, in India, it is changing aspirations of India that an economy that is growing at 5 per cent is unacceptable, and Economics textbooks will not define 7 per cent fall to 5 per cent fall as a recession. It is a reflection of the changed circumstances in India over the last 25 years that we are not accepting a growth rate of 5 per cent. So, I would make an earnest plea to the hon. Finance Minister to first acknowledge that there is a problem. You cannot address the problem unless you acknowledge that there is a problem. There is a problem on the investment front; there is a problem on the consumption front, which is in the hands of the Government.

Secondly, Sir, we are seeing the cumulative effects of a decision taken on the 8th of November, 2016, which was a political masterstroke but it was a move that has cost the economy very dearly. We are seeing the prolonged effects of demonetization. The Government and the party in power has benefited politically and from a perception point of view from demonetization but the economy has paid a very heavy price for the demonetization.

Thirdly, Sir, there can be no dispute that GST was a major step forward. There can be no dispute that GST was a major reform. Let us not argue who stopped

GST, who accelerated GST. The idea of GST first came into the public domain in 2004. We know the history of what has happened. GST was implemented but the haste with which GST was pushed through has created many problems for small and medium businesses, has created many problems for trade, has created many problems for exporters, who are finding themselves priced out of international markets because of delayed refunds. So, when we say GST, it is not against the idea of GST, it is not against the architecture of GST also but it is the manner in which GST was pushed through. I am glad that over the last two years, a number of amendments have been introduced in the structure of GST, in its procedures and in its compliance. It is just like the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, we are learning by doing. GST was a completely new world we were entering but the effect, the combined effect of demonetization and the GST, which was pushed through hastily, has created a situation where today the growth rate is declining.

The next point I wish to make is that Dr. Manmohan Singh, when he was the Finance Minister and also when he was the Prime Minister, but more so when he was the Finance Minister, always used to say that investment is not just an economic decision. Investment is a psychological decision. It reflects the sentiment of the investor. I agree with Mr. Binoy Viswam, no economy in the world has grown on the back of FDI. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give up the obsession with FDI and focus on DI. Forget the 'F' and focus on 'DI', 'direct investment', 'domestic investment. It is the 'DI' that is going to take the economy out of the woods. Sir, why is 'DI' not picking up? Why is the domestic investment not picking up? Why is it sluggish? It is sluggish for a number of reasons. It is sluggish because of the problems in the financial system. It is sluggish because of loss of demand but it is also sluggish because there is an atmosphere of uncertainty, there is an atmosphere of fear, there is an atmosphere of intimidation. The Finance Act of 2017 gave extraordinary powers to tax officials, which we did not debate *in extenso*, and, I think, what has happened today is that people are reluctant to invest because of simple policy that if you do not do anything, nothing will go wrong.

So, I would like to make a request to the Finance Minister. She is announcing one economic measure after the other, like any Finance Minister would, but she has to really get behind the psychology of investment. She has to look at laws relating to tax policy and tax administration, which has created an environment in

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

small businesses, medium businesses and large businesses, which is creating this uncertainty as far as the investment is concerned. So, I think, it is not just economics but it is the psychology factor which is important. Sir, on a number of measures, I stood up and supported the Government. On the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, I have spoken on four occasions.

I have welcomed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. I have suggested amendments to it and the Government has been proactive because we are learning by doing. But one thing of this Government which I cannot support in good conscience is 'panic privatization'. The Government has come to the conclusion, as I see it, that the engine of growth is going to be privatization. And this is not planned out privatization. This is 'panic privatization'. You are panicking. And what are you privatizing? You are privatizing Navratna Companies, Maharatna Companies and strategic companies. And how are you going to privatize them? Who is going to buy it? Are you going to create monopolies? We privatized the IPCL in 2002. We created a monopoly. We privatized VSNL in 2002. The company that bought VSNL went bankrupt. I think privatization as a panacea for India's economic ills is very, very ill-advised and ill-judged. Much has to be done to reform the public sector. Everything is not right with the public sector. But the answer to that, in my view, Sir, is not to privatize profit-making companies and not to privatize strategic companies in the hope that the investment environment is going to improve and growth is going to pick up. I believe that this 'panic privatization mode' of the Government may yield short-term revenues, but in the medium- and long-term, it will be detrimental to the interests of the economy. This will weaken the foundations of industrial growth.

Finally, Sir, spokesmen of the Government have come out with a new theory. When the figures don't look good, they debunk the figures. When the statistics are uncomfortable, they discontinue the publication of the statistics. But, today, there is a new theory that I read in the newspapers. On behalf of the Government, a very senior economist says that these figures don't pass the smell test. What is the smell test? I don't understand it. Are we now going to smell numbers? Are we going to say, 'Ah, this number smells good and, therefore, we accept it as gospel?' Are we going to say, 'These numbers don't smell good and we will reject them?'

This smell test approach to economic management is really extraordinary and it has come from a former Member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. Therefore, I must treat it with a great degree of seriousness. I think, all in all, this House would benefit from the recognition that we have an economic problem, from the recognition that some of these economic problems require cooperative action between the Centre and the States. Every State, Sir, today, is struggling because their GST refunds have not come. For one month. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, that is why I did not want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already 11 minutes are over.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, give me one minute. I will finish it. You have heard Delhi, Punjab and West Bengal. This is the Council of States. The GST was passed in good faith saying that States would be compensated in time. That has not happened. We need a cooperative approach on many of these issues. I think we need an acknowledgement of the problem. We don't need to get into what UPA I did and what UPA II did. Now you are going to be judged by what NDA II did and what NDA III is doing. And I think that is going to be the real smell test. That is the real smell test. What are you doing? Forget the past. Okay. Mistakes may have been made in the past. Measures may not have been taken. But what has happened in the last five years? What has happened in the last five months? What has happened in the last five days? That is going to be the crucial test. I request hon. Finance Minister to rise above party politics on this issue of the current economic situation and assure us that this is a matter that is going to the Opposition but also of the State Governments concerned. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Last speaker is, Shri K.J. Alphons. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak..

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Navaneethakrishnanji has already spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please allow me.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the lady is on her feet.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please give me two minutes after the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two minutes mean only two minutes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India's economic growth to stand strongest among G7 and BRICS nations from the new year 2020. I wanted to place this on record. Even in the quarter ended in September, where most of the world's biggest economies are expected to show weak results, only India and the UK are expected to post results that show an acceleration from the previous quarter.

Sir, according to our hon. Finance Minister, Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, India's economy was still growing at the fastest pace in the world and the slowdown is caused by many global factors apart from the domestic demand and investment crisis. The new measures of the Finance Ministry, being taken since August, 2019, such as focussing on real estate sector which is termed as broader plan to kick-start economic growth, which has slowed to a previous year low of five per cent in the quarter ended 30th June, 2019.

Drastic measures are needed as of now to infuse liquidity into the real estate sector. If zero GST is implemented for real estate projects at least for six months — I wanted to say this — it would make a notable difference, and I strongly believe that it will show the real results on the ground and poise to push India's economic growth on par with the expectations globally. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. For your information, your Party had seven minutes which were already used by the earlier speaker. Now, I call Shri K.J. Alphons.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much. As a humble student of Economics, my honest request to this House is, please do not cause a global scare. If we, Indians, in this House, say that the Indian



economy is gone, it is down and out, it is flat, etc., how is the world going to look at us? Therefore, it is for this hon. House to infuse confidence in the global community.

Sir, there is an English saying, "Put your money where the mouth is". It is very simple. Mr. Jairam Ramesh is saying that FDI or the money coming in is not good. Any good money coming into India is good. What is the indicator? Last year, the net FDI was 30.7 billion dollars. This year, in just the first quarter, the net FDI is 14.5 billion dollars. It is of just one quarter. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is the Indian economy doing well in the eyes of the global community investors? Yes. In the first quarter itself, we got about 50 per cent of the total FDI which we got last year.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, look at the Sensex. Again, there is the English saying, "Put your money where the mouth is". Mr. Jairam Ramesh, it shows the confidence of the people of India in the Indian economy. Yesterday, the index was at 40,821. Yes, this is where the people put in money. Do you know how much was the net foreign investment flow into the economy in October? It was ₹16,069 crore. Actually, big money is coming into the Indian economy. If people and the global community did not have confidence in India, would this big money or FDI or foreign investment flow have come? No. What is recession? A lot of people used the word 'recession'. My very learned friend and distinguished economist, Dr. Manmohan Singh, knows that globally the terminology is very simple. If there is a negative growth, not a declining growth, for three quarters, that is technically considered to be recession and, therefore, there is no recession in India. Let me be very clear on this. Let us be very clear on this. Yes, we accept; Dr. Sudhanshu said that the global headwinds are back. He used a very simple term. The weather is bad. That affects us. If the global output is declining from 3.8 per cent to 3.2 per cent, if the global trade is declining from 3 per cent to 2.3 per cent, it is bound to affect India. It certainly is affecting India. We accept that there is a slowdown. That is where the Finance Minister — such a sincere, honest, hardworking Finance Minister — came out with reforms, huge, large reforms, to ensure two things that industry produces more because there is a decline in utilization capacity. New capacity is to be created. The Corporate Tax has been brought down from 35 per cent effectively to 25 per cent. For new industry, it means only 15 per cent. It is one of the lowest in the

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whole world. Sir, 34 infrastructure concessions are going to produce effects. Now, I agree that there has to be increase in consumption. Nobody has any doubt on that. The Finance Minister also has no doubt on that. Let us see how much money the Government has infused into the kitty of the poor people. Through the 36 crore Jan Dhan accounts, this Modi Government has transferred ₹8 lakh crore money into the economy, to the kitty of poor people. Over and above that, people make fun of us and ask, this ₹6,000, which is being paid to the farmers, is it not too small! Sorry! For that farmer, this ₹6,000 is big. He can teach both of his children in a school with ₹6,000. That is a beginning. We are making a great effort to put money and we have done it. Sir, over the past five years, there has been an increase of 43.9 per cent in the consumption of electricity. In the oil consumption, there is an increase of 37.2 per cent. In consumption of food grains, there is an increase of 5.1 per cent in the past five years. This is real. When we came, there were just two mobile factories in India. Look at manufacturing. Today, there are 120 mobile manufacturers in India. Not only that, the biggest mobile manufacturer in the whole world is in India. It is Samsung in Noida itself. Yes, there are problems. As Shri Ramesh himself said, we have introduced radically different structural changes like GST. That is bound to have teething trouble. It is going to take time. No reform in the world is going to produce results in a day. It is going to take time. People talked about the automobile sector. Yes, there are some sectors which have done very badly but take October figures. Last month, in October, Maruti sold 1,53,550 vehicles which is an increase of five-and-a-half per cent. That was last month. It is the biggest automobile manufacturer. Things are picking up. Therefore, there is no recession. This happens all over the world. Sir, we have done radically different things. This is where I agree with what Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha said. When you look at the economy, look at it through the eyes of the poor. And Dr. Manmohan Singh knows, when we built ten crore toilets, sorry, the money is not going to come out through the sewage. You would ask where the result is. It is going to take time to produce results. Millions of children are going to live because we built those toilets. We provided electricity to 2.6 crore families. I come from a non-electrified village. I studied in the kerosene lamp. It is transforming the lives of children and everybody else. Sorry, it is not going to roll out as an output today. It is going to take time. Through our *Ayushman Bharat* Scheme, when 47 lakh people went to the

hospital and they survived, can you count how much money is the output? Sorry! We cannot count the output. All the things that this Government has done, I would tell hon. Member, Prof. Manoj, 70 per cent of the money has been spent for the poor people. Tell me, one time in the history of this country when this kind of money was spent. Yes, some money was spent. Did it ever reach the people? This is the miracle of Shri Modi where he spent the money, that money reaches the people. Nobody steals and here is the Government which performs and which has. Therefore, there is no recession. This happens all over the world. Sir, we have done radically different things. This is where I agree with what Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha said. When you look at the economy, look at it through the eyes of the poor. And Dr. Manmohan Singh knows, when we built ten crore toilets, sorry, the money is not going to come out through the sewage. You would ask where the result is. It is going to take time to produce results. Millions of children are going to live because we built those toilets. We provided electricity to 2.6 crore families. I come from a non-electrified village. I studied in the kerosene lamp. It is transforming the lives of children and everybody else. Sorry, it is not going to roll out as an output today. It is going to take time. Through our *Ayushman Bharat* Scheme, when 47 lakh people went to the hospital and they survived, can you count how much money is the output? Sorry! We cannot count the output. All the things that this Government has done, I would tell hon. Member, Prof. Manoj, 70 per cent of the money has been spent for the poor people. Tell me, one time in the history of this country when this kind of money was spent. Yes, some money was spent. Did it ever reach the people? This is the miracle of Shri Modi where he spent the money, that money reaches the people. Nobody steals and here is the Government which performs and which has given a new lease of life to the poor, given to the children their right to survive. Their right to survive with dignity. That has been assured through the toilets, through the scholarship, through the electricity and through *Ayushman Bharat*. These are fundamental changes which nobody in the world has done it in five years. We have done it. This is the fastest revolution that ever happened in the history of the world. This is going to produce real economy. This is going to produce an economy where children who are healthy, who are educated and they will all be the biggest source of production tomorrow. And, therefore, please for heaven's sake, don't create a panic. We are absolutely on the right track. We put the money where the money should be. That is for the poor. The global

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economy is showing great interest in India. They are putting their money where the mouth is. Therefore, this House, please do not talk on television saying, "We are doomed." We are completely on the right track. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I am grateful to all the Members. Twenty three of them have managed to get time in spite of you being very firm on keeping the time in the interest of the debate as agreed by the Chairman. Twenty three Members of this House speaking on the economy itself should assure and the Government also participating; I shall definitely take this opportunity to elaborate on the various steps that we have taken in the prevailing circumstances and this itself should assure the House and should therefore assure the country that all of us are equally contributing towards exchanging ideas, expressing our concerns and also hearing what the Government is doing towards keeping the economy and its growth with '*Sabka sath-sabka vikas-sabka vishwas*' in our mind. So, the steps that are being taken are taken in the interest of the country. It could be that I will definitely refer to, for comparability sake, some data. I would like to, through you, assure the House that it is done more in the interest of the country. Like the last speaker, hon. Member Shri Alphons said, 'We are all here to see as to how best we can go forward rather than accusing each other, thinking that no one is taking genuine steps towards the economy.' It is not a question of whether one is denying, accepting. No! I would like to place on record every step that has been taken, and rightly this is the mood of the House. I must say a big thanks to Shri Jairam Ramesh who is, of course, not here now. He probably summed up many points which were not probably in the same strain as was spoken by that side of the House. It is because if actually you are looking at the economy with a discerning view, you see that the growth may have come down but it is not a recession yet or it won't be a recession ever. And, therefore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Madam, I did say that. So, consciously, all of us have to rise above because the economy also has a very big foundation and sentiments. This House should have confidence, and this House shall have the confidence, when I give all the data before you so that we, together, as responsible Members

representing this Council of States, understand that the economy has got to be given a lot more support as we are trying to do, and that is done with an intention of keeping the growth up. So, there are a few things which I will start just so that we know. So I am quoting some of the macroeconomic data and, here, I am quoting based on the sum and also the last year's performance of UPA-II and NDA-I, which is the period related to 2009-14 and 2014-19. I have a reason to do it. You must permit me and you must kindly hear. India's real GDP growth was at 6.4 per cent at the end of 2009-14, five year rule, whereas, between 2014-2019, it was at 7.5 per cent. Let us first compare that. Second is the headline inflation. Between 2009-14 and 2014-19, the year when we close at 2019, headline inflation in 2014 was 10.3 per cent, whereas, when NDA-I concluded in 2019, it was 4.5 per cent only. Core inflation: headline inflation minus food and energy is your core inflation. During 2009-14, UPA-II time, at 2014, core inflation was 9.4, whereas, in 2014-19, at 2019, it was 5.1 only. Then I come to food inflation. Between 2009-14, ending 2014, it was 11.2. Food inflation was 11.2. And where was it at 2019 when NDA-I finished? It was just 3.5 only. I go to FDI inflows gross. The FDI inflows gross in 2009-14, at 2014, was about 189.5 billion dollars, whereas, when we finished in 2019, it was 283.9 billion dollars. Now, foreign exchange reserves. Some hon. Members mentioned about it. I would like to give the comparison. Foreign exchange reserves at the end of 2009-14 period was 304.2 billion dollars, whereas, at the period end of 2014-19 period, it was 412.9 billion dollars. I go over to some data related to domestic demand. Demand was one of the things on which a lot of hon. Members spoke. I remember Dr. K. Keshava Rao also spoke about demand side. Coming to General Government Debt to GDP, liabilities to GDP ratio in 2009-14 period ended with 52.2 per cent, whereas, it was only 49.4 per cent at the end of 2014-19. The next data is again relating to demand side. General Government debt and liabilities to GDP. It was 67.1 per cent at the time of 2014, five year rule of UPA-II, whereas, in UPA-I, it just increased by one point, i.e., 67.3 per cent. Domestic supply is another indicator worth looking at. Food grain production at the end year of the UPA-II time is 265 million tones. Whereas, at the end of 2014-19, which is NDA-I, it is 285 million tones. Services sector real Gross Value Added growth was 7.4 per cent at the end of 2009-14, whereas, it increased to 8.4 per cent at the end of 2019, which was 2014-19 period of NDA-I. I will also refer to manufacturing sector real Gross Value Added growth. At the end of UPA-II, in 2009-14, 5.3 was the manufacturing real Gross Value

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Added growth, whereas, at the end of 2014-19, NDA-I, it rose to 8.4 per cent. So, let us keep that in mind. Now, I come to external demand. If I spoke about domestic demand and domestic supply, now, I am talking about external demand. Gross Remittances, during UPA-II's time, 2009-14, were 313 billion US dollars, whereas, during 2014-19, during NDA-1's time, it was 342 billion US dollars, 313 versus 342 billion US dollars. Net Portfolio Investment on which I have been questioned about why did you have to withdraw; you are favouring the *suit boot*, I will give a complete reply on that. But, let us look at the position. Net Portfolio Investment at the end of 2014 after UPA-II was 59.1 billion dollars, whereas, during NDA-1's time, ending March 2019, that 59.1 billion dollars has gone up to 67.2 billion dollars. And the final one in this list is the External Debt to GDP at the end period. External Debt to GDP ratio, which is a percentage ratio, at the end of UPA-II, that is, 2009-14, 23.9 per cent was the External Debt to GDP ratio, which came down within five years from 23.9 per cent to 19.7 per cent. I would like to highlight this External Debt to GDP ratio, that is the reduction. And, therefore, when we are talking about macro economic data, and Government now facing a situation on which the general sphere talk of some Members said, 'Oh, no, no; you don't understand economy. You just seem to be floating. I am sorry.' On everyone of the point, I will give you detailed, specific performance-based data. So, that is the first thing which I have to highlight.

I would now like to go to the point as to why at all in 2019 July Budget, I had to come up with steps, and also some of the Members started talking about 'Oh, public sector banks are making provisioning, which means, you have allowed them to run away with the money which was given.' I am sorry, Sir. I am sure, Members who understand how book keeping happens, accounts are maintained, know that provisioning does not mean the money is taken away by them. Their assets will be confiscated; their assets will be auctioned, and the money will be paid back to the concerned banks. So, to continuously go on with this argument saying, 'banks made a provision,' it means you have written their loans off, is completely wrong. I would like to place before you all that when provisioning is made, it is made only because annually, the books will have to be maintained, but, the pursuit of those who have cheated the banks, wilfully or unknowingly, will happen, their assets will be brought back to make sure that the banks and other lenders will get

their money back. So, let that type of assurance be there in the minds of people who are talking about public sector banks which are making provisioning in their accounts.

When I presented the Budget, I did speak about steps that we were taking, and before me, even the Economic Survey mentioned about the four Rs. which we adopted as a Policy. What are these four Rs. I would like to repeat from the Economic Survey and from my Budget speech. They were four Rs. which is essentially to address the twin balance sheet problem about which all of us know. What is the twin balance sheet problem? Corporates took money from banks; their balance sheet went back because they no longer could make their profits. As a result, they could not pay the banks; NPAs grew, bank's balance sheet went back. So, twin balance sheet came. In order to address that, we came up with four Rs. policy, recognition of the problem, recapitalization of the bank, the point that many of them are picking up, resolution of the problem, and also reforms. What did that mean? Review of the banks, about which many of you know; Dr. Manmohan Singh is here, he knows what happens in the Reserve Bank of India with regard to asset quality review, which the Reserve Bank of India has done. A review of banks' assets is all done. They recognized the problem of NPAs that they have. Consequent to NPAs, as a proportion of the gross advances which have been given, the banks' NPAs, naturally, increased once you started recognizing the problem which prevailed. Then you had to admit that this many number of NPAs prevailed. What was the number? During 2009-14, there was only 2.9 per cent because—I am sorry if I may have to say this and it may sound political—that is when the 'phone banking' was also happening. So, obviously, the recorded number of NPAs at that time was very low—2.9 per cent. It takes a while for the NPAs to show up. When did it show up? When it did start showing up, it was in 2014. When the 'phone banking' continued, 8.4 per cent of NPAs were recognized between 2014 and 2019. That figure, of course, I have stated in Parliament and I will state it again. It had come down from ₹ 10 lakh crore to ₹ 8 lakh crore because we pursued those fellows who went away without paying the banks. So, it is all right to give—probably, not so worthy a client—money but, certainly for us, it is not right to let the fellow sit on it. We pursued them. The moment we started pursuing them, some of them stayed in the country and some of them fled. Those who fled are coming back. Their assets are

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being confiscated. That is a story, Sir. That is a story why we needed the four 'R's. The four 'R's began with recognizing the problem and then to recapitalize the banks. The banks had no money. What was the narrative in 2014-15? Banks are not lending! There is no money going to the businessmen! Then, when you recapitalize banks, banks had something to lend to the new creditors, lend to the new borrowers. As a result, how much did we give this time in the Budget? ₹ 70,000 crore. Many Members referred to it. Why did I have to give that? Banks had no money, people were coming to borrow and they could not give anything because monies were not coming back. NPAs were NPAs. If they did not get the money back, how does the banks' business go up? After all, a bank has to earn money by lending money out. The principal does not come and the interest does not get serviced. You have NPAs. With many number of NPAs, banks have no business to do because their core investment—which is money, which has to go out—was not there with them.

So, recapitalization was essential in the interest of the country. That is what the Prime Minister clearly advised me to do and, therefore, ₹ 70,000 crore was given to the banks. And that has helped, I am telling you that when people started telling that there is no liquidity at all, with the help of the Reserve Bank of India, I met up with both the public sector banks and the private sector banks, proved that it was not want of liquidity, but the flow of liquidity was not happening.

Again, on quality of assets, I will come to that in a minute, to show that between the first and the second outreach programmes which happened in October, there was even a Press release given out; I will recall the number approximately. You may refer to the Press note and not pin me down to the numbers that I am quoting here. ₹ 2,50,000 crore have been distributed through the public sector banks. How was that possible if we did not give them the liquidity?

So, Sir, recapitalization had a reason and that paid off. That paid off to clear the sentimental feeling about the Indian economy that there is no liquidity, that liquidity is not being made available for the people who want to run businesses or MSMEs, to the people who want to buy seeds and do their agricultural activities, to the people who wanted to buy vehicles. All of them, by category, have been given loans. That is because we were able to recapitalize.

The third 'R' is resolution. The resolution of the stressed assets is



expeditiously being done because we have passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. On that, specifically, a lot of information can be shared. I am glad to say, first of all, that more than 2,162 corporate insolvency resolution processes were admitted. I can give you data on how many have been resolved. During the month of October, 2019, corporate insolvency resolution process has really given a major result. I will even give you the details if you have the time, Sir, in 0-180 days, resolutions in five cases have happened; in 181-270 days, 30 resolutions have happened; in 270 days-plus, 124 resolutions have happened. The average number of days taken for resolving disputes has been 374. So, the time line with which the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code wanted resolution of these insolvency issues are nearly getting closed. We wanted it to be done within a year, 374 is the average. We are improving on it. I just want to give you very clearly this figure only because I want people to know that the four hours that we had adopted are purpose serving and the results are visible. If ₹ 70,000 crores helped bank spread liquidity, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which was brought during the NDA-I period is showing results and we are also, very quickly, responding....

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. Please sit down. She is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: We are also responding to periodically amending, as is demanded by the companies which are undergoing the process, the NCLT and the NCLAT. All of them are giving their inputs. We are coming up with periodic amendments only because we want to keep it as a robust law. On the resolution aspect, I have already spoken. Now I come to reforms. This is particularly about banks because I started with the twin balance sheet problem. The reform steps also resulted in the merger of ten public sector banks into four entities. Why did we do it? It was because many of the banks which were in some parts of the country where there were only the CASA accounts, where lots of deposits were being collected, did not have an avenue to lend whereas banks in some other regions utilised the entire money which they had and could lend but had to borrow at a higher rate from elsewhere to meet with an additional demand which existed in their regions. That is one of the reasons. Second, when we are able to bring them together, there is a better utilisation of the savings which are otherwise lying

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dormant. Third, today we need banks in India which can scale up and meet up with the challenges of the day and, therefore, we thought it was important, and a lot of other match-making exercises happened whether technology is compatible, whether the regional sentiments are all taken care of and so on. My fourth 'R' is the reform. So, when we have merged the banks there is recognition of the problem, recapitalisation, so that they can go on with it, and resolution through the IBC — the other side of the balance sheet — and then reforms, which is resulting in better efficient banks. We have even appointed risk managers so that from now at least the kind of phone banking-related risks is averted. Obviously, all this will be factored in when we talk about, 'why then the GDP is slowing down'? I just want to say one thing. Between 2014 and 2019, the GDP accelerated at 7.4 per cent in 2014-15, 8 per cent in 2015-16, 8.2 per cent in 2016-17 before the lagged effect of the twin balance sheet problem set in. As a result, private investments started suffering because the NPAs were still alive in the banks. They didn't have additional money to go on investing further. So, land effect was declining if the investment caught on and therefore, the GDP growth rate came down to 7.2 per cent in 2017-18 and 6.8 per cent in 2018-19. I also recognised that in the first quarter of 2019-20, clearly the decline is very pronounced. We are able to see that. I just wanted to put this in contest because it has not come from nowhere. It has not dawned on one morning. It has, obviously, got a trail. If you want to go back to see where the trail lies, you know where it lies. I wanted to highlight that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It means, you are ruling out demonetization and other measures.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I wanted to highlight that, Sir. Of course, I will come to that. Don't worry. I will come to that. But, Sir, that had happened much later. The problem was on us even at the dawn of 2014 when we came in. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, again, we are questioned on the GST. I will talk on GST a bit elaborately. But, now, I am in a mood to compare performances. Yes, Shri Jairam was right; it has been on from 2014 and there was a pressure saying, "Is India going to be, at least, making that one big effort to make one market out of this country? Will GST happen at all?" How many years did we lose? And, there were several Members.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): You were opposing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You were opposing it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Oh! Don't worry. I will answer about that also. I have heard that even as he spoke.

Sir, I would like to tell you...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठकर कमेंट्स न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will tell you. On the emphasis 'you opposed it', I would like to say that we very clearly highlighted that the States and the compensation matter — I am glad that many hon. Members have raised it — was not addressed by the UPA. As a result, many States did not have the confidence. ...(Interruptions)... Are they talking about trust today? ...(Interruptions)... Sir,

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not true at all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Are they talking about trust today? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I did not have a running commentary when they spoke.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have to agree. You are correct. We don't want to interrupt the hon. Finance Minister. But the fact is that she should study the Bill which went to the Standing Committee during our time and came back. Please, you should read the letter which the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi, wrote to the then Prime Minister and you should also read and be informed about their discussions that your three-Member team met us about the constitutional Amendment...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, she has not yielded. She has not yielded. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am still on my legs. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, Shri Anand Sharma must read the Select Committee Report of this House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes. You must also know that the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपस में बातचीत करने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What we said was that discussion about the constitutional amendment...*(Interruptions)*... It was passed with consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were not part of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने आपस में बातचीत करने की इजाज़त नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय आनन्द जी, इसकी अनुमति चेयर ने नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there was a three Member group from your side.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, इसकी अनुमति चेयर ने नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was consisting of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, इसकी अनुमति चेयर ने नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): यह क्या है भाई? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा तो नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The fact is that the constitutional amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, चेयर ने इसकी इजाज़त नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय आनन्द जी, चेयर ने इसकी इजाज़त नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बिना चेयर की इजाज़त के बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The fact is that the constitutional amendment was passed because an understanding reached. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, sometimes, it is very difficult, I know, to J accept when it is being pointed out. We sit to hear it. We sit to hear even baseless allegations thrown at us, sometimes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a right word.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am sorry.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a fact.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am sorry not on this. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I don't get up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I should not sit and I shall not hear this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This I will not accept and I am not making any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, you have called me and I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am sorry, Sir. You have called me and I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Absolutely not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any number of explanations now will not suffice. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, चेयर ने इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Anand, you have called me and I am standing here to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything objectionable, there are times and ways in which any Member of the House can get up and object.

श्री उपसभापति: पूरा सदन इसका पालन करेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी): आप में सुनने की क्षमता नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I hope so.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There he goes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. I will not allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... बिना चेयर की अनुमति के बोलना ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप हाउस चलाना चाहते हैं, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am helpless.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या आनन्द जी के लिए कोई रूल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे कभी भी खड़े होकर बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, सारे सदन में जो भी चर्चा हुई, वह हमने सुनी। उसके बाद एक रिप्लाय नहीं सुन सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हद हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you continue with your reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी सीट से बैठकर न बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, on the GST, I will get into the details. It has been said that the way it was implemented was not right, was regressive, etc. I would like to present before you, talking of regressive tax, whoever brought in the MAT — I know it was brought in 1987— for 10 long years, it has only aggravated, rather than withdrawn. MAT is seen even today as a very, very regressive tax. That was another regressive tax. Now, I come to retrospective amendment for indirect transfer from 1962. There is a particular case. Even till today, it has not been resolved. That was brought in 2012. Again, the Dividend Distribution Tax, which even today is on, there is an argument which says that it is very, very regressive. For 10 years, that went on. But, today, I am told, there is a lot of regressive tax, a lot of tax harassment. Again, in 2011, service tax at the rate of five per cent was imposed in the Budget on private air-conditioned hospitals, but, then withdrawn immediately because there was such an outcry. So, taxation, regressive taxation and measures which were brought in aggravated new regressive measures— all this happened during the UPA. Let us not forget that and think that India's

taxation today is at its worse. It is not so. Yes, there is a lot to improve upon. We have taken measures. In fact, it surprises me. Many of us do recall the Government which was there in 1991. Even very many of us do refer to the reformatory steps taken by Dr. Manmohan Singh at that time — of Globalisation, opening up of the economy, more reforms, etc. In fact, between 2014 and 2019, we were constantly questioned, "Where are your reforms?" This time too, it was asked "Where are your reforms? Take lessons from Dr. Manmohan Singh." Surely, Sir. Why not? But they are the ones who are now condemning corporate tax reduction saying- सूट-बूट की सरकार को दे रहे हैं, ग्लोबलाइजेशन करने वाले कौन हैं? सर, इकोनॉमी को किसने ओपन किया, क्यों किया? वह सब ठीक है, तो यह ठीक क्यों नहीं है? यह कहाँ तक सच है? What is this hypocrisy, Sir? I would like to flag that out. Then, I would like to highlight several key fiscal indicators. I would like to highlight these figures, particularly, because it relates to the first half of this year, that is, between 1st April, 2019 and 30th September, 2019. These are indicators of what is the kind of receipts and expenditures. Revenue receipts have grown by 18 per cent. I can give the figures, if that is of help. The revenue expenditure has increased by 13.97 per cent. I am talking of the first half of this year. The capital expenditure has increased by 15.31 per cent. The capital receipts have increased by 9.75 per cent. So, it is not the way in which it is being projected that everything is coming down. Not at all. These figures are here. It is handwritten here. But I can always lay it on the Table for anyone who wants to see them. That is for the first half of this year. As regards the GST, I will confine myself to the GST between 2017-18 and 2019-20, and also in between 2018-19. The history of what happened to the GST, I am sure we can all talk about it. But then 'trust'. Many Members repeated 'trust is important'. If there is no trust on this Government, would you think that this is going to happen, the collection? Yes, it might come down one month; it might go up next month. It's all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: राज्यों का पैसा क्यों नहीं वापस किया गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सवाल यह था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सभी माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो सवाल था, उसका जवाब क्यों नहीं आया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जीएसटी सुनने आए थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Sanjayji, please. ...(Interruptions)... संजय जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप सब इस तरह खड़े होकर बीच में बोलेंगे, तो सदन चलाने में मुश्किल होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: कंपनियों को क्यों बेचा जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... कंपनियों को क्यों बेचा जा रहा है? हम लोग सदन से वॉकआउट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: हम सदन से वॉकआउट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए।)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति जी, यह गलत हो रहा है। सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please ...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल जैन: आप लोगों से जवाब सुना नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सच्चाई सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर एक साथ इतने लोग खड़े होकर बोलेंगे, तो क्या चीज़ें रिकॉर्ड सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर एक साथ इतने लोग खड़े होकर बोलेंगे, तो क्या चीज़ें रिकॉर्ड पर जाएंगी? ...(व्यवधान)... Please. I request you to please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are forced to walk out because of what has been said in the House. ...(Interruptions)... We do not come here to listen to ...(Interruptions)... In protest to what has been said, we are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your decision. ...(Interruptions)... That is your decision. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister, please continue. ...(Interruptions)... That will be your decision. I can only say, please take your seats



and hear the reply. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल जैन: सच्चाई सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप कृपा करके अपनी जगह पर बैठें और जवाब सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I can't. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them take their decision. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I would like to say something, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... A Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, जवाब सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... सच्चाई सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... केवल असत्य आरोप लगा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान).... आपके पास सच्चाई सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: सच्चाई सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह होगा कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाएं ...(व्यवधान).... कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान).... The hon. Minister, please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, it is shocking. A Short Duration Discussion, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are not satisfied with the answer. We are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, a Short Duration Discussion is called. We agreed readily. Everybody's speech has been heard patiently by me, except for a few minutes when I went to the washroom. I have sat and heard everybody. And when I want to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a repetition of the Budget speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: When I want to reply, they don't have the strength, the inner strength to hear the reply. ...(Interruptions)...

**6.00 P.M.**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: All are repetition of Budget speech. We walk out. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no new thing. It is the repetition of the Budget speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*(At this stage, some Members left the Chamber)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: When I want to reply with the data pertaining to October, 2019, that is not the Budget speech, Sir. Data of October, 2019 is not the Budget Speech, Sir. So, I am sure wherever they are, they are probably watching it on the television. They shall hear the reply, I am sure, because these replies are based on facts and they are strong replies. I wish they had the inner strength to hear it because it is no good if you just raise questions and don't want to hear the reply. At least, because they have to represent their own people, the people from the States where they have come from, they should go, take the facts which have been heard from here, and if they don't have the inner strength to hear it, I am sure, at least, from the television they will get to know the facts, and I will still continue with it.

Sir, about the GST, types and types of allegations have been laid. Yes, I would like to tell you. On GST, I was surprised, one of the Members said, "*Aapki* GST". What does that mean? The GST is governed by the GST Council. Every State's Finance Minister sits in it. Every decision is taken along with the State Finance Ministers, and if the States also want reduction in the rate and if the GST Council agrees, we reduce it. I would like to give you the figure, Sir. And that reduction in the GST helps aam consumers. A normal consumer benefits if the tax comes down on a particular commodity or the shop from where he goes to buy a thing, that thing's price comes down. It helps him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, extension of time...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, hon. Minister,

ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, 6 बज चुके हैं। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि इस पर हाउस की सहमति है कि जब तक माननीया मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तब तक हम बैठेंगे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir.

To help the consumers and also to induce growth in manufacturing and in the services sector, the GST Council, where the Centre and the States are equally represented, consciously recommended decreasing the GST rates for 90 per cent of the items. Ninety per cent of the items, from the 28 per cent slab, have been brought down to 12 per cent or 18 per cent. So, that helps the consumer. Rates have been decreased in about 400 goods and in 77 categories of services. So, when rates come down, does it benefit the consumer or not? It does. That is one, Sir. By October itself — so, those Members who walked out saying I have only spoken what I have said in the Budget Speech may listen; Budget was in July; I am talking about figures of October this year — against the target which was mentioned in the Budget of ₹ 6,63,343 crore of net GST collection this year, we have collected ₹ 3,26,490 crore and that is 49.2 per cent of the collection targeted. I also want to say that in spite of the reduction of average gross collection in September and October, comparing with the same period of the previous year, 2017-18, ₹ 89,885 crore were collected. In 2018-19, that was ₹ 98,083 crore whereas in 2019-20, which is the current year, for the same period of April to October, we have collected ₹ 1,00,239 crore. That is the gross collection. So, I wanted to just make sure that from April to August this year, every month, there has been a growth of five to ten per cent compared to the previous year. So, GST, for all the perception that everybody might be having, is not really doing badly. It can do better; it has got all the steps. I just wish to highlight that for that innovative steps are being taken such as e-invoice, new return and unified refund facilities so that there is greater compliance and we are able to collect better. So, that is on the GST.

Sir, trust of the States is something which we very clearly value. We work together with them and if it is being periodically requested by States that the goods taxes must be reduced and the Council thinks it is worth doing it, we would go ahead with it. Reduction in tax is only going to help the common man. Of course, it can have an impact on revenue collection. So, I just want to make sure that that point is mentioned before you.

There was also this question by one of the Members about J&K, where

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particularly because of internet connection not being there they were not able to pay taxes and GST was hurting them. I just want to tell you that the date of furnishing Income Tax return — not GST here — for J&K has been extended up to 30th November, 2019 on the request that has been received from the people of J&K. As regards GST, the date of filing of return for the period from July, 2019 onwards has been extended up to 30th November, 2019. So, for the tax which has got to be filed in July, we would extend the date till the 30th. And if there is more demand, we will always be readily hearing and responding to that. On the direct taxes, the first six months' revenue receipts have grown by 18 per cent over the corresponding period earlier. Here, I would just wish to highlight that as on November 14, 2019, the gross collection of direct taxes is ₹ 6,86,242 crore. Compared to the same period last year, what is now ₹6,86,242 crore was then ₹6,54,689 crore direct taxes. We have much more than what was pertaining to the same period last time. It is a gross collection of direct taxes. Direct taxes again, the gross collection, therefore, is 4.8 per cent higher than what it was last year. Again, Direct Tax to GDP Ratio has also increased from 5.55 per cent in 2014-15, which was the first year of our tenure, to 5.98 per cent during 2018-19. Tax buoyancy has also increased from 0.86 per cent in 2014-15 to 1.21 per cent in 2018-19. So, between 2014-15 and 2018-19, direct taxes have recorded a growth of 64 per cent. So, tax base has also grown significantly. For the year 2018-19, over 6.33 crore IT returns were filed compared to 3.51 crore in 2014-15, which is a growth of over 90 per cent. That is the tax base which has expanded and there, of course, you will have a bit of narration about demonetisation through which formalisation happened as a result of which the base has also widened in taxes. About the steps taken, I did mention some earlier, I just want to highlight that 32 steps were taken by me. I can lay it on the Table of the House. Thirty-two steps were taken across the board whether it is MSME, banks and so on, which I review on a weekly basis and many of which are showing definite results. About the public sector banks alone, I have taken steps, which I again mention here. These steps are, amalgamation of banks, giving them ₹70,000 crore and ensuring that the banks reach out to the public for extending credit facilities as was proven during the outreach activities which happened in two phases where, as I have already mentioned, ₹2,50,000 crore were given as credit through the banks directly to the clients and through the NBFCs. The NBFCs alone had ₹61,000 crore given to them for further onward lending. This is about the public sector banks.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

For promoting exports, twelve different steps have been taken by me. For the housing sector alone, three major announcements have been made. For the benefit of all the Members, I would like to place this on the Table of the House for any Member to pick up and see what specific steps these are and what follow-up results are. One of the things which I want to mention before the House is that for the challenges which are being faced by various sectors, there is a sector-wise response that I have given and all of them are bearing results.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: What are the steps taken?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will lay it on the Table. I am sure you can see it.

The other point is regarding the steps again. One is, the Prime Minister's *Jan Dhan Yojana*. Why do I have to say that? Because that is the route through which we are directly giving money to the people who are in the rural areas and to the poorest of the poor. Again a comparison will help us. Yes, till 2014, no matter how many years you want to look at, there were only 24.3 crore accounts, that is, the basic Savings Bank Deposits. I am not talking about the high-ended customers. I am talking of those who keep basic small Savings Accounts. There were only 24.3 crore accounts. It might have taken 50 years, 40 years or 30 years; never mind, it was only to the level of 24.3 crore. But within five years after that, that number became more than double and 57.3 crore accounts were reached by March 2019. What does that tell us? When people have accounts, you are able to directly give them every entitlement that they can claim, whether it is MGNREGA wages or whether it is the housing, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, or anything. So, if there is more than doubling, after all, you are able to reach those poor people, directly without any middlemen. This includes the PMJDY. Now, how many deposits are there? What is the money value of it? ₹ 31,230 crores is all that was there in terms of rupees. ₹31,230 crores was all that was there in these basic poor people's accounts as of March, 2014, whereas in March, 2019, that amount multiplied five times to reach ₹1,40,700 crores. Many of them then said, these are zero balance accounts, they would not have any money. All these are Jan Dhan Accounts. Then, there were questions raised about demonetization. Everybody speaks about demonetization

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and says, that is the cause. What was demonetization for, Sir? It was essentially to track the black money. Indian economy and informal data tells us that nearly 85 per cent of all transactions in the Indian economy were happening through cash. It was not, in anyway, in anybody's radar. They were not part of bank transactions. They did not pay taxes. They did not have receipts. There was no such way in which you could tap what was going on. 85 per cent was paid in cash, without a bill. Even if it was big expenditure purchase, like the fast moving consumer goods, you were buying refrigerators, you were buying TVs, it was still in cash. I heard a few Members referring to this decision by the hon. Prime Minister. Yes, he had the political will and courage to cull out black money. Bring out the money, from wherever they were being held secret, into the banks. So, if you put it into the banks and if you establish the money trail, your money is legitimate. Not every money which came into the bank accounts was black money. But, then they could not explain it, obviously, they will be questioned. And if you are questioned, that is not harassment. That is very clearly saying, if you give us explanation we will go back. But, if you did not give us explanation, of course, it is questionable. I want to tell you. Did it help in formalization of the economy? Yes, it did. Because 85 per cent of all that was happening in the Indian economy by pure cash and transactions were not even recorded prior to demonetization. The share of corporate sector in total manufacturing gross value addition increased from 89.8 per cent in 2015-16, that is the year before demonetization, to 91.3 per cent in 2017-18. This reflects an increase in formalization of the economy post demonetization. The second thing is Economic Survey of 2017-18 estimated that about ₹ 1.8 million additional tax payers were added due to demonetization-cum-GST. And, the third point, Sir, as per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), from 2014-15 to 2017-18, total number of workers engaged in organized manufacturing sector has increased by 14.6 lakhs, total persons engaged has increased by 17.33 lakhs. In other words, those who are working informally have now moved out to registering themselves and becoming formal workers. Now, that is one of the things which I need to highlight. Formalization of the economy also resulted in digitization of the economy. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the digitization story is something which universally many countries are seeking information now from India. Wherever the hon. Prime Minister goes, he is asked about as to how he managed to have so much of conversion into digitized

mode of payment. I just want to give you the figures for it. The volume is in million. In 2016-17, what went through the RTGS, which many of us are familiar with, Real Time Gross Settlement, it was 107.8 million. In 2018-19, it was 136.6, which is a 26.7 per cent growth. Now, in NEFT, IMPS, UPI and so on, which are retail electronic modes of clearing, there has been 195.2 per cent increase between 2016-17 and 2018-19. There has been a massive increase in the number of digitized payments. In total card payments, which are credit cards, debit cards and PPIs, there is 97.8 per cent growth. So, when people talk about demonetization, I want to draw their attention to the fact that the objective, with which it was brought, was to suck out the black money, to make sure that there will be a formalization of the Indian economy so that people no longer go through only cash transactions but also do digital payments. So, black money, formalization and digitization have all been achieved because of demonetization and I don't want people to talk about it without really getting into the facts and the data which all supports that all these three objectives have been fulfilled.

Now, I was talking about the steps that I have taken. First, I would like to mention the capital expenditure of the Government. I want to very quickly draw the attention of the Members here. Many of the Members said that there are four pillars. Keshava Raoji also mentioned. There are four pillars -investment, concession. Members asked as to what we are doing. I am giving you the details of the capital expenditure by the Government. In 2017-18, the actual expenditure was only ₹2,63,140 crores, whereas in 2019-20, it is ₹3,38,557 crores, which is a 12.7 per cent increase. So is the intra, extra budgetary resources which are being given to the CPSUs. Even there, there is 12.7 per cent increase. So, I just want to very clearly assure the hon. Members that on investment, we are not hesitating to frontload the moneys which have to go in for the infrastructure. I will give just a few examples. You may say that okay, I am giving the numbers, but where has this money gone? Is it seeing the light of the day in the form of some projects? I will just read out the projects without taking much of your time. In 97.8 per cent of all contracts for the entire Dedicated Freight Corridors, the projects which have all been awarded, which means, all the projects have been awarded and the works have started, the overall financial and physical progress of 61 per cent and 64 per cent respectively has been achieved by the end of July, 2019. Both, the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors,

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are targeted to be finished and completed by 2021. So, that cannot happen without us putting big money into it. I will give another example. Inland waterways freight movement on National Waterway-I has increased from 4.89 million metric tons in 2016-17 to 6.79 million metric tons in 2018-19. So, the Multi-Model Terminals, which are at Varanasi and Sahibganj, were recently inaugurated. So, that is also getting done and we expect to complete it by March, 2020. That cannot happen without me giving moneys. The Railway Station Development Project, which is going through the PPP mode, and also under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), out of 686 valid routes, 210 RCS routes have commenced as of October, 2019, connecting 41 airports, the RCS Multi-Model Airports. So, these are the projects in which moneys are going and, therefore, I am not quoting figures without actually getting into those projects.

Under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana, 90 lakh houses with an investment of about ₹5.54 lakh crores, have been sanctioned. Construction has started in about 53.40 lakh houses. Over 27.17 lakh houses have been already completed, of which 25 lakh houses have been delivered to beneficiaries. This cannot happen without money going in. And, the last one, the National Gas Grid, in addition to the 16,800 kilometre long National Gas Pipeline network, which is already operational in the country, 14,300 kilometre additional pipelines are being taken up and money has been given to them also. So, these are not small-time investments. These are big ticket projects, for which all the capital expenditure and money is going. Sir, since they will be watching through the television it might help me to just put it on record, quite a lot of concerns are being expressed about fiscal deficit. I must put on record my respects and great appreciation for the effort my predecessor, Shri Arun Jaitley took in this manner. He had been very particular about the fiscal deficit trajectory. He had mentioned it, and he honoured it. So, between the year 2014-2015 down to 2018-2019, it was 4.10, 3.90, 3.50, 3.50, 3.40, on an average, it has been 3.68 per cent. In the July budget of 2019, I pegged it at 3.30 per cent. It is all leading to that final destination that was given to us by that trajectory that should be at 3. Earlier, although the FRBM Act has been on since the year 2004, what was the fiscal deficit? I wish my friends were here, not to point out at them, but, there are difficulties in maintaining that discipline and sometimes it is not possible. What was the fiscal deficit that they had kept up? It was 6.70 per cent whereas we are well



under 4 per cent. It was 6.70, 5.10, 5.90, 5.20, 4.60 in the last year, on an average, it has been 5.50 per cent. So, if that is the level of fiscal deficit that they maintained, and today, even when I am facing the challenges and addressing them, the anxiety about fiscal deficit— I appreciate the anxiety— but, people who ran at well above 5, should know as to what is fiscal deficit and fiscal management. So, with all this said, I would only want to highlight and assure the Members who have patiently heard me that we are conscious of the challenges which are being posed and faced by many of the sectors. We are already seeing many of those sectors responding, like the automobile sector, which many people periodically refer. I have seen several of them. Newspaper reports are available, and I think hon. Member, Suresh Prabhu and others have also mentioned. The automobile sector, most of them have cleared most of the inventory. The problem in the automobile sector was essentially derived because the emission orders which came from the Supreme Court, which said that Bharat Standard-IV emission should be done away with and with two years' time given, Bharat Standard-VI should come into place. The Government of India also studied and considered the decision that from BS-IV, we shall not go in to BS-V, we shall straight go in to BS-VI. Therefore, BS-VI will come into effect from 1st April, 2020. If that decision has been taken two years in advance, naturally, there is a churn in the automobile industry because they will have to change the business model. They have to move into the production of BS-VI for which a lot of R& D funds are required. So, like that, each sector has its own issues. We are quite careful, and we are taking the opinions from everybody. We are not really hurrying through any of the decisions. But, we are coming with solutions. I heard with a lot of pain in my heart, when they say that 'बैंकों की विश्वसनीयता' is under question. Who is saying this? Who is voicing the concern about 'बैंकों की विश्वसनीयता'? Those who ran phone banking! Those who give money to the cronies! And those cronies were running away from the country, and we are trying to get them back to pay the money. At this time, they are concerned about the banks' विश्वासनीयता? Today, we have assured the banks that decisions which are taken with genuine concern, even if they go wrong, we shall not question them. That is why we have appointed somebody to classify those which are criminally liable and those which are not liable so that the others can get going. With that decision, we are confident that the banks will address it. I can see clear signs of banks coming out of that fear psychosis. As regards the way in which tax officials and matters related to the tax

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officials where tax harassment is being repeatedly said, I am sure that many of the Members would have seen that I have gone all over the country to talk to the tax authorities, to say that, whatever may be the targets, today, you cannot afford to go and prosecute a person and every notice which goes from the hand of the Government or from the tax authorities will go with a document identification number. Even the assessments are going to be faceless and so there shall not be any case of officers harassing a tax assessee. We are coming up with a lot of reforms. I want to tell the Members about the response of the Government. Hon. Prime Minister himself is giving personal attention, giving all the time to understand the details and taking a decision so that the economy can be better moving on a higher growth trajectory. Sir, through you, I want to say that I am glad that this discussion has taken place. We shall ensure that every sector and its challenges will be heard by us and we shall respond to them positively.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I want to seek a small clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Misra.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, as has been mentioned, 32 reforms have been taken. It has already been placed here, we will see that. Health issue is also one of the important concerns of the entire country, hon. Prime Minister and all of us. You are aware that the cost of the machines, which are life-saving investigating machines, like CT, MRI, Radiology is in crores -five crore, ten crore and even fifteen crore, but the GST on these machines is 12 per cent. Because of this reason, so many hospitals who want to purchase these machines for investigation are not able to purchase these machines and the patients are suffering. Will the hon. Minister consider this in the interest of the poor patients?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will have to go through the GST Council. It is not just my decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But please note his point. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मैडम, आपने बहुत elaborate reply दिया, लेकिन हम लोगों की feeling यह है कि जब तक primary sector को आप नया boost नहीं देंगी, तब तक breakthrough निकलकर सामने नहीं आएगा। आपने केवल secondary sector और tertiary

sector को address किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनॉमी को रिवाइव करने के प्रोसेस में जब तक गाँव में किसान और मजदूर के पास पैसा नहीं पहुँचेगा, तब तक डिमांड नहीं उठेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please seek clarification.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** मैडम, वहाँ पर capital building चालू हो, खेती एक profitable enterprise बन पाए, उसको हम नए तरीके से कैसे organize करें, इन सबके बारे में मैं चाहूँगा कि आप थोड़ा explain करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: In the real estate sector, only when we put money in the hands of the people, the growth will improve. So, the real estate sector has to be strengthened by announcing zero per cent GST for this sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion. Do you wish to respond, hon. Minister?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will respond to it briefly, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. With that, we will conclude.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the point that Mr. Verma has raised is absolutely an important point. We are looking at ways in which we can double the income of farmers but before that we want to ensure that directly, we give him the money that is required for assistance for fertilizer subsidy, farmers' health insurance through *Ayushman Bharat*, and also making sure that the crop gets better prices through the eNAM, which is electronic National Agriculture Market. We are also taking it up with States the issue of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees, which the States have under the APMC Act, which has now probably outlived its life. It did its service but now, I think, it no longer delivers. So, we are requesting the States to get out of the APMC mode and use the eNAM for farmers. We are also trying to form greater number of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) through which profits can genuinely reach the hands of the farmer and he does not have to sell his product at throw-away prices. So, that step is also being taken.

I have ensured that in the two loan outreach programmes that we had, farmers are given whatever they have asked for. I have the numbers and I will put that Press Release for you. Farmers have received quite a high number of credit through

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those two loan outreach programmes that we have held. As a result, many of those economists who were studying this, are now asking, how is it that the farmer today is willing to go and take this loan. The reason is that obviously, it is going to help him in his next crop. Sir, the special window that we have brought with the Government's money, through an alternative investment mechanism, is going to help all those homes which are waiting to get completed. Many of them will get completed and they are going to be made available in the market. Many of the realty promoters are now rushing to sell them with great discounts. Other than that, tax concessions have also been given for buying affordable homes which are kept at ₹45 lakh. I am sure the middle-class home buyers are getting some interest concession also when they go to banks. All this will promote the realty sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Finance Minister.

Hon. Members, I have an observation to make. Some of the Opposition Members came to me after the House was adjourned and requested me to enhance the time-limit of two-and-a-half hours for the Short Duration Discussion, so that more time could be given to the Members, because it's a very serious issue. They assured me, "Sir, once you accept it like the subject of air pollution, we will sit till late in the evening and pass the Bills, the Government Business and also conclude this discussion." I asked them, "Are you saying it yourself or are you talking about all others?" They said that they had discussed it and everybody was of the same opinion. They said, "Please give more time than is usually given for the normal Short Duration Discussion of two-and-a-half hours" I said I would check it up and then I would inform you. Later I spoke to the Leader of the House. I think they got in touch with hon. Finance Minister who was kind enough to accept it. Because the Rule allows two and a half hours. Considering it an exception, I relaxed the Rule and told the Deputy Chairman to allow Members some more time. Accordingly, the time, which was supposed to be from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., had been extended up to 5.30 p.m. or two three minutes before the hon. Finance Minister started her reply. You may not be satisfied with the reply. But the point I want to make is that when 23 Members or 24 Members have made their suggestions or comments or made their speeches whatever you may call it, they must have the patience to hear the Minister also who has to respond. There is no rule that says that at the end

of the reply of the Minister you should get satisfied. Sometimes you may not be satisfied. Then the best way is walking out. That has been the accepted practice of our parliamentary system in our country. Talking out and later walking out can be done in a responsible and respectable manner. I have been watching it. It is not that I was not here. I want to give more and more opportunities to the Deputy Chairman and the Panel of Vice-Chairmen. The moment the Minister started talking, you cannot make running commentaries or you can't express your disagreement with the Minister. That is not the way. Please see to it that when you raise issues and that too issues of such national importance, you must have the patience to hear the Minister. At the end of the Minister's reply, still if you are not satisfied, I remember it out of my experience, you can then say, "Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister and we are walking out." ...(*Interruptions*)... I am happy that a good number of Members of Parliament sat through it because this is sending an indication to the country. This issue like air pollution is not an ordinary issue. You may call it the financial situation or the economic situation, because Members have given different names to it and in different format. Still I assured them that it is a very important issue, which is really agitating the minds of the people. It may be because of lack of proper projection and maybe because of some reality in some sectors which is a matter to be discussed. I permitted it and then I had a word with the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said, "Yes, Sir, we are willing to have it." I talked to her last week. Then this week, as per the schedule, we have put it on today's Agenda. But, I am sorry to say that I am disappointed the way the Minister was not allowed to make her response by some Members, I am happy that good number of Members of the House sat through. Of course, it is our duty. Secondly, they were able to get the response from the Minister. In future, I suggest to the Members not to obstruct and wait till the end of the debate, and if you are not happy, you can walk out. That is a respectable way. Now, we may take up the Bill. They assured me that the Bill also would be passed today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, since it is already 6.30 p.m., we may take it up tomorrow.

**श्री सभापति:** यह 6 o'clock या 6.30 कोई sacrosanct है! मुझे मेरा बचपन याद आ रहा है। एग्रीकल्चर लेबर, जो खेतों में काम करते हैं -- मैं आपके बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, आपके विभाग के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ -- मुझे याद है, उनमें से कुछ महिलाएं जो थीं, वे शाम को पांच बजे के समय देखती रहती थीं। मुझे समय नहीं आया, क्योंकि उस समय मेरी उम्र बहुत कम थी। मैंने बाद में उन लोगों से पूछा, तो उन्होंने बताया कि घर जाकर बच्चों को दूध देना है। यहां हम लोगों को छः बजे के बाद जाकर क्या करना है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। We are all Members of the Rajya Sabha. We are Elder We have time at our disposal. We will be appreciated by the people if we sit up to 7 or 8 o'clock. The other House is sitting. So, please keep this in mind. This is not to make any comment on any individual, etc. But, let us remember that we can still sit through. I don't force anything on you. The Minister himself is saying that we will take it up tomorrow.

Now, Messages from Lok Sabha.

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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA – Contd.**

**(I) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

**(II) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019**

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2019."

(II)

"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 Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2019."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri Vijay Goel; not here. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

**Demand to substitute plastic products with glass based alternatives**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, plastic pollution is a pressing concern today. Studies show that annual carbon dioxide emissions from plastic could reach 2.75 billion tonnes by 2050, which is equivalent to using over 600 coal-fired power plants. These emissions directly contribute to global warming.

India generates nearly 26,000 tonnes of plastic waste everyday according to a 2015 study by CPCB. Of this, nearly 40 per cent goes uncollected due to reasons like low recycling value. Around 43 per cent of India's plastics are single-use plastic. India is producing more plastic waste than it can recycle.

Bottled water, aerated beverages or juices are sold regularly in plastic bottles. These take hundreds of years to decompose in the soil. The Government has issued guidelines regarding single-use plastic, but we need a strategic plan to phase out plastic containers including plastic bottles.

Sir, I would urge the Government to promote the use of glass products as an alternative to single-use plastic containers. Glass bottles are reusable and recyclable. Energy required to recycle glass bottles is far less than producing them. Studies have shown that recycled glass reduces related air pollution by 20 per cent. It also saves space in landfills and reduces emissions due to lower energy costs.

Therefore, it is the need of the hour to move to sustainable alternatives to plastic for a cleaner future. In light of this, I want to ask the Government whether they have any plans for mandating the use of glass bottles and containers as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic bottles.

**Demand to set up the Central Horticulture University in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh**

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था सर्वाधिक कृषि पर निर्भर है। सरकार ने भविष्य में किसानों की आय दुगुनी करने का निश्चय किया है। इस कदम को साकार करने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में परम्परागत कृषि के तौर तरीके को छोड़कर नई विधाओं को अपनाना पड़ेगा। किसानों की दोगुनी आय करने के

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

लिए कृषि क्षेत्र के नए आयामों में साग-सब्जी, जड़ी-बूटी उत्पादन, मसालों की खेती, फल-फूल उत्पादन, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन इत्यादि को भी कृषि कार्य में सम्मिलित करना पड़ेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में मेरा गृह जिला सीधी है एवं उसके समीपस्थ अन्य जिले पिछड़े जिलों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। इस अंचल का किसान कृषि के नए आयामों से भी अपरिचित है। इस अंचल में रोजगार एवं आय का प्रमुख माध्यम कृषि है, किंतु कृषि उत्पादन एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय दोनों ही मानकों पर यह अंचल राष्ट्रीय औसत से पीछे है। इसलिए यहां के किसानों की आय एवं उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इस अंचल के किसानों को कृषि क्षेत्र के नवीन तौर-तरीकों से परिचित कराना पड़ेगा।

सीधी जिले की जलवायु समशीतोष्ण एवं मिट्टी उपजाऊ है, जो कि फल उत्पादन के लिए आदर्श है। इस अंचल का किसान अगर अपने कृषि कार्य में फल उत्पादन एवं सब्जी उत्पादन को शामिल करता है, तो उसकी आय में वृद्धि संभव है। यहां पर आम, नींबू, कटहल, आंवला, महुआ, अमरुद जैसे फल बहुतायत में बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादित किए जा सकते हैं।

अतः सीधी जिले में फल उद्यानिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि केंद्रीय हॉर्टीकल्चर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना सीधी में करें, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to find effective ways to manage problems due to  
Lantana plant in forests**

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government about a plant which is destroying the forests of India. Its name is Lantana Camara. This plant is believed to have been introduced in India by Britishers between 1805 and 1810. There has been fire in the forests of India due to drought and other fire favourable conditions. It has been reported that a very large area of forest land has been destroyed in India. The main factor behind this fire had been dried Lantana. To understand the role of Lantana, let me share a fact that there are essentially two types of fires that affect forests - ground fires and canopy fires. Ground fires are the ones that involve burning of dried leaves and grass. These fires have been a part of cultivation practices of tribals for centuries. Therefore, if controlled, can help eradicate accumulated biomass and prepare the land for cultivation.

However, the dried up Lantana made matter worse as it converted ground fires



into canopy fires, where even trees were affected. Thus, Lantana is playing a havoc in destroying the forest land as it has successfully invaded most parts of the country. Another problem with Lantana is that it kills native species of plants on which herbivores thrive. These herbivores do not consume Lantana because of certain chemical properties in it, which has led to man-animal conflict. Therefore, Lantana has potentially altered biodiversity, landscape ecosystem and ecosystem services. Despite the fact that the matter is very serious, there is a ray of hope in managing the menace of Lantana. In my state of Rajasthan, in the forests of Mount Abu, some small but successful initiatives have been taken by forest department and individuals which establishes that there are solutions available to manage Lantana. Before the problem becomes grave and uncontrollable, I would urge the Government to form a task force to find effective ways including conducting serious research to manage Lantana.

**Demand to take measures to check problems due to mining  
activities in the Bailadila hills**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Centre and State Governments continuing expansion of mining sites in Fifth Schedule areas is riddled with issues that trample the rights of local populations as protected by the Constitution. The Governments' track record in rehabilitation, compensation and conservation borne out of mining related activities in Chhattisgarh is abysmal. The recent expansion of mining in Bailadila hills, Chhattisgarh, is serving interests of large corporations at the expense of the lives and livelihoods of local people. The damage to the environment in these areas is unimaginable with rivers turning red due to the pollution and over 35,000 hectares of agricultural and forest land having been damaged.

I demand that the Government, prior to the commencement of mining activities in the Bailadila hills, should ensure that it fulfills all rehabilitation, compensation and conservation mandates as imposed on it by law and provide a report to this House demonstrating compliance about the same. Thank you.

**Demand for inclusion of "Pali/Prakrit" in the UPSC exam 2020**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान पाली भाषा की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पाली प्राकृत एक मूल भारतीय भाषा है। यह दो हजार

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

पाँच सौ वर्ष पुरानी भाषा है। भगवान बुद्ध का दर्शन "त्रिपिटिक" पाली भाषा में है। संस्कृत की तरह पाली भी एक भारतीय भाषा है, जिसे सम्राट अशोक द्वारा भी राष्ट्रीय भाषा घोषित किया गया था। आज देश भर के 55 विश्वविद्यालय और 100 से अधिक कॉलेज पाली भाषा का ज्ञान प्रदान करते हैं। पाली भाषा में शिक्षा लेने और शोध करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या लाखों में है और इसी कारण वर्ष 1981 से केंद्र सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग परीक्षा (यूपीएससी) में पाली प्राकृत को एक वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में अनुमोदित किया, लेकिन 5 मार्च, 2013 की अधिसूचना द्वारा इसे यूपीएससी परीक्षा से बाहर कर दिया गया। इससे इस भाषा के परीक्षार्थियों का नुकसान हो रहा है।

मुंबई हाई कोर्ट ने भी यूपीएससी को पॉजिटिव फैसले लेने के आदेश जारी किए थे, परंतु कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद भी यूपीएससी ने पाली भाषा को परीक्षा में शामिल करने का फैसला नहीं लिया, परंतु उन्होंने एक समिति बनाकर उसकी रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को सौंप दी है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सरकार जल्द ही इस रिपोर्ट का संज्ञान ले और लाखों परीक्षार्थियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस वर्ष, 2020 से इसे यूपीएससी परीक्षा में शामिल करने की महती कृपा करे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, जरा आप इसे देख लीजिए। इसमें कोर्ट का भी आदेश आया है, ऐसा वे बता रहे हैं।

**Demand for age relaxation for EWS upper caste candidates in  
Government service and higher education**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): This Government has taken a historic decision to provide 10 per cent reservation in Government jobs and educational institutions to the upper caste poor of the country and Parliament has put its seal on the Bill brought by the Government in this regard. This was the demand of the economically weaker sections of the upper class who were so long deprived of the facilities for which others in the SC/ST and Other Backward Class category were enjoying, irrespective of their financial status. For these categories of people, age relaxation is also provided so that they are not debarred of this facility because of over age factor. The same facility also needs to be provided to the economically weaker sections of the upper castes. This will meet natural justice and this section will get their rightful claim in services and higher studies. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to initiate necessary amendment in law so that justice is meted out to all citizens equally.

श्री सभापति: श्री राजमणि पटेल उपस्थित नहीं है। श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम, आप बोलिए।

**Demand to stop eviction of shops in Betnoti Railway Station in  
Mayurbhanj District of Odisha**

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter pertaining to eviction of shops in Betnoti Railway Station of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.

The Ministry of Railways had allotted plot licence to the shopkeepers to operate their business in the Railway campus at Betnoti Railway Station since a long period. The shopkeepers are running their business since many decades in Betnoti Railway Station. This is to mention here that these shopkeepers are native of this area and living with their families since many years. They are the bread earners for their children and for families.

But, all of a sudden, the South Eastern Railways authorities have issued a notice for eviction of shops in this place and directed them to vacate the place where they have been running their business/shops.

If they are evicted immediately, then they will face a lot of problems for their earnings, their livelihood, etc., and the people of this area will also suffer a lot.

Keeping in view these facts, I request the hon. Railway Minister to give them time for a period of one year to vacate the area and make some alternative arrangements for their livelihood on humanitarian grounds for the welfare of these people and for the larger interest of the people of my native district, Mayurbhanj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

**Demand for better infrastructure for the Vattakottai Fort, Kanyakumari**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Vattakottai Fort is an ocean side fortification close to Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu the southern tip of India. The fortification is made of enduring and beautiful granite blocks, a part of the fort reaches out into the ocean. It is protected site under the Archaeological Department. This coastal fort was built in the 18th century during the reign of the Travancore Dynasty. In fact, this is the last fort built by the Travancore Kingdom. The building of this fort commenced in 1729, during the rule

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyanath]

of King Marthanda Varma, under the supervision of Captain Eustachius De Lannoy. Vattakottai Fort provides a beautiful perspective of the ocean on the one side and the slopes on the other. Another intriguing element close to the site is a shoreline of dark sands. Many walls of the Vattakottai fort, have carved in them, motifs of fish. This has led archaeologists to believe that the fort must also have been in the rule of and under the use of the Pandya Empire. The fort was primarily built to watch and protect the Kumari port, which was a rich pearl harbour. The fort gave a crystal clear view of the Padmanabhapuram Palace from the top. That is extremely amazing tourist spot. A noteworthy redesign of the fortification should be embraced by the Archeological Survey of India.

I urge upon the Government that this massive fort should be fully equipped with equipment rooms, army cantonments and provisional facilities like public conveniences. The calm water contained in a rectangular trench makes it a perfect spot to explore our history.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 28th November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fifty two minutes past six of  
the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,  
the 28th November, 2019.*