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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

28 November, 2019

7 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 28th November, 2019/7 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

FELICITATION BY THE CHAIR

Felicitations to Scientists, Engineers and Technicians of I.S.R.O. for successful launch of CARTOSAT-3 on 27th November, 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched the CARTOSAT-3, a third-generation earth observation satellite, along with 13 nano satellites of the United States of America into space using PSLV - C47 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh on the 27th of November, 2019. CARTOSAT-3 will augment India's capability in high resolution imaging and will be used for urban planning, rural resource and infrastructure development and monitoring of coastal land use, etc. This has added yet another precious milestone in the success story of ISRO.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and the technicians of ISRO, who were associated with this project and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements. We wish them all success for their future endeavours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NALSA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 817/17/19]

Report (2015-16) of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi and related papers

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता): सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338A of the Constitution:—
- (a) Eleventh Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Action Taken Memorandum on the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 777/17/19]

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

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CCI, Navi Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 864/17/19]

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

II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of NCGG, New Delhi, IIST, Thiruvananthapuram, NE-SAC, Shillong and PRL, Ahmedabad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 766 (E), dated the 9th October, 2019, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 826/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 825/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 822/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Shillong, Meghalaya, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 824/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 823/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II Reports and Accounts of various IIMs, various NITs, IEST, MTNL New Delhi, various RMSAs and SSA Mission for various years and related papers

III MoU between Government of India and BSNL.

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) F. No. 6-1/2016- B&CS, dated the 4th September, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Register of Interconnection Agreements and all such other matters Regulations, 2019.
 - (2) No. 116-6/2017-NSL-II/(Vol.III), dated the 27th September, 2019, amending the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (9 of 2018) to substitute certain entries in the notification, and notifying that these regulations shall come into force from 11th November, 2019.
 - (3) F. No. 15-01/2019-F&EA, dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Per Port Transaction Charge and Dipping Charge (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (04 of 2019).

- (4) No. 116-4/2019-NSL-II, dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (5 of 2019).
- (5) F. No. 12-37/2019- B&CS, dated the 9th October, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Standards of Quality of Service and Consumer Protection (Addressable Systems) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (6 of 2019).
- (6) F. No. 21-6/2019- B&CS, dated the 30th October, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Interconnection (Addressable Systems) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (7 of 2019).
- (7) F. No. 301-02/2018-QoS (Misc), dated the 1st November, 2019, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (8 of 2019).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 830/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts) Notification No. G.S.R. 856 (E), dated the 16th November, 2019, publishing the Indian Post Office Amendment Rules, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1388/17/19]

- II. A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 23 and sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 943/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 939/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 940/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 946/17/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bodh Gaya, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 945/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bodh Gaya, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 945/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 947/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 941/17/19]

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

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 785/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Fifty-eighth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 790/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 798/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 793/17/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Prayagraj, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 797/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 789/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Puducherry, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 794/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 796/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 804/17/19]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 795/17/19]

(xi) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 800/17/19]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 787/17/19]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 799/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur, Howrah, West Bengal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 786/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur, Howrah, 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 Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 786/17/19]

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

(a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), 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) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2018-19.

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

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

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 803/17/19]

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

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 803/17/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

(RMSA), Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 942/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhopal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 942/17/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Nani Daman, UT of Daman and Diu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 923/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Nani Daman, UT of Daman and Diu, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 923/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Nani Daman, UT of Daman and Diu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 923/17/19]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 926/17/19]

(ix) (a) Annual Report of the Odisha Madhyamika Shiksha Mission (OMSM), implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 802/17/19]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, 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 Mission.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 801/17/19]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 829/17/19]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION
31(1) OF THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961**

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 read with sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (No. 59 of 1961), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Council established under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the said Act.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.K. Ragesh and Shri Sanjay Singh have given notice under Rule 267. They are not within the proper format of the Rules. I have not allowed it. Now, Zero Hour. Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. If this is the practice, then, I have to discourage you from further proceedings also. Mr. Sanjay Singh, it is not going on record. I will not allow you again tomorrow.

Concern over English as the medium of instruction in Andhra Pradesh schools

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring an important issue to the attention of this House. Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued a circular, a directive, to introduce English medium in all Government schools of Andhra Pradesh up to class VI. It is the most widely spoken South Indian language, most widely spoken classical language in the country. There are many people who have expressed concerns about this issue, including Mr. Chairman. Rather than addressing these concerns, they have been criticized of elitist bias. Therefore, I would like to bring this issue to the attention of the hon. House and the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take one minute more because Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar also has to speak.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: * “I humbly request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to reconsider the decision to introduce English as the medium of instruction till Class VI in Government schools. Telugu is one of the classical languages of the country and it is a prominent language among South Indian Languages. It is also a widely spoken

* English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

language. It is not true that one who studies in Telugu Medium cannot gain mastery over English Language. Be it Dr Abdul Kalam or Mr. Narayana Murthy, co-founder of Infosys, all of them achieved success though they studied in their respective mother tongue. I studied in Telugu medium school till Class XI. I once again request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to reconsider their decision to introduce English as medium of instruction in Government schools. I also request the Central Government to issue guidelines to the States that the medium of instruction in the State Government schools should be in respective regional languages.”

SHRI KANAKAMEDALARAVINDRAKUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): * “Hon’ble Chairman Sir, Andhra Pradesh was the first State to be formed on linguistic basis. The Government of Andhra Pradesh issued Government Order (GO) introducing English as the medium of instruction up to primary level in all the Government Schools. Because of this decision by the Andhra Pradesh Government, there is a threat to Telugu Language and it might be extinct. If Telugu language becomes extinct, all its works of Literature, arts and culture contributed by many eminent poets, scholars and artists over a period of decades, will be eroded. Development will hamper. Hon’ble Prime Minister in his address through Mann Ki Baat, said that regional languages should be encouraged as medium of instruction. As per the provisions laid down in Article 350A of the Constitution, the Central Government can direct the State Governments. Hence, I request the Central Government to direct the State Government in this regard and strive for the development of Telugu Language. Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to direct the State Government to amend the Government Order (GO) issued by the State Government.”

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, next time if you don’t follow the Chair, your name will be missing in the list. Please...

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Sir, I only requested you.

श्री सभापति: संजय सिंह जी, आपने इतना बढ़िया नाम रखा है। आपको मालूम भी है, फिर भी पता नहीं...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया था।

*English translation of the original speech made in Telegu.

श्री सभापति: आप अपने विषय के बारे में बोलिए।

Problems of workers in Public Sector

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, सरकार की जो विनिवेश की नीति है, मैं उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लाखों कर्मचारियों के ऊपर उनके रोजगार के जाने का गंभीर संकट पैदा हो गया है। सरकार की जो सूची है, उसके मुताबिक जिन कंपनियों का disinvestment करने या बेचने की योजना है - भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, शिपिंग कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, कॉनकोर, नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न इलैक्ट्रिक पॉवर कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड और टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड - ये तमाम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियाँ हैं, जिनका सरकार विनिवेश करना चाहती है और उसके जरिए 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी करना चाहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुनाफे की कंपनियाँ हैं, जो देश की तरक्की में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: संजय सिंह जी, आप विषय से बाहर जा रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: जो देश की तरक्की में ...(व्यवधान)... अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपने काम करने वाले श्रमजीवियों की समस्या के बारे में नोटिस दिया था।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं उन्हीं के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने वाली जो कंपनियाँ हैं, उनको बेचने की कार्रवाई न की जाए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ। आज बैंक्स के जो मर्जर किए जा रहे हैं, बैंक्स ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आप विषय से बाहर जा रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: बैंक्स के employees के ऊपर. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आपने श्रमजीवियों की समस्या के बारे में नोटिस दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ और अभी मेरे तीन मिनट भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर जी।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मुझे पहला ज़ीरो आवर मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप अलग विषय में जा रहे हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं अलग विषय में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर जी। प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं ...(व्यवधान)... खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर जी। इसके लिए यही दवाई है, यही उपाय है, कोई और मार्ग नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं बस तीस सेकेंड में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैं ऑलरेडी खत्म कर चुका हूँ। आप बहुत पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति हैं।

Issues related to the Mid-Day meals served in schools

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। महोदय, आज मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू सदन में लाई हूँ - मिड डे मील। मिल डे मील को यूपीए सरकार ने शुरू किया था। इसे इसलिए शुरू किया गया था कि जो बच्चे हैं, उनको पौष्टिक आहार मिले और जो ड्रॉपआउट्स होते हैं, उनको उससे थोड़ी सी राहत मिले। मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि इस सरकार ने भी उसको लागू रखा है, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि इसको रिव्यू किया जाए कि क्या बच्चों को सही भोजन मिल रहा है? जिस आइडिया के साथ यह शुरू किया गया था, क्या यह उन बच्चों तक पहुंच रहा है? हमारे पास कई ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं कि उन बच्चों को ठीक ढंग से भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है। उस भोजन में जो विटामिन्स या जो पौष्टिक तत्व होने चाहिए, वे उसमें नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं। यहां तक कि एक खबर आई थी कि नमक के साथ भोजन दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और चाइल्ड वेलफेयर की मंत्री जी भी यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, मैं चाहूंगी कि ये दोनों मिलकर इसका रिव्यू करें और हर स्टेट से इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट लें कि क्या उनको ठीक ढंग से भोजन दिया जा रहा है? टीचर्स को वहां भोजन बनाने के लिए नियुक्त न किया जाए, क्योंकि इससे बच्चों की पढ़ाई खराब होती है। उसके लिए स्पेशल स्टाफ रखना चाहिए। यह एक गंभीर मामला है, इस पर गौर किया जाए। मैं केंद्र सरकार का और मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर लाना चाहती हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to construct a ropeway in the Similipal Tiger Reserve in
Odisha and development of tourism**

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): धन्यवाद, चेयरमैन सर। सर, मैं सिमिलिपाल टाइगर रिजर्व में रोपवे बनाने और वहां पर्यटन के विकास के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। सर, ओडिशा का मयूरभंज डिस्ट्रिक्ट सबसे बड़ा undivided tribal district है। इसमें सिमिलिपाल प्राकृतिक संपदा से भरपूर और dense forest है। यहां 2,750 वर्ग किलोमीटर wildlife sanctuary में टाइगर रिजर्व है और एलिफैंट रिजर्व और Bio-Sphere Reserve के साथ Joranda और Barehipani बहुत ही सुंदर वॉटरफॉल है। ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट ने 1979 में सिमिलिपाल को wildlife sanctuary घोषित किया था। 1994 में भारत सरकार ने इसे Bio-Sphere Reserve घोषित किया था। 2009 में यूनेस्को ने इसे नेशनल पार्क के अपने Bio-Sphere Reserve लिस्ट में शामिल किया था। सर, इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में अभी तक Bio-Sphere Reserve के कारण industrial development नहीं हो सका। इसके जवाब में tourism development करना बहुत ही जरूरी है। हमारी सरकार ने, हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर माननीय नवीन पटनायक जी ने इस नेशनल पार्क के विकास के लिए कई सारे कदम उठाए हैं। सिमिलिपाल नेचुरल ज़ू है और कोर एरिया है, यहां पर all weather road बनाना संभव नहीं है, इसीलिए अगर वहां रोपवे बनाया जाएगा, तो पर्यटन के विकास के साथ-साथ ज्यादा tourist आकर्षित होंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर मेडिसिनल प्लांट्स की संपदा भी भरपूर मात्रा में है और tussar silk का भी कल्टिवेशन होता है। इसका सही विकास होने से यूथ को employment opportunity मिल सकती है और revenue भी generate हो सकता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि सिमिलिपाल टाइगर रिजर्व में रोपवे निर्माण के लिए सर्वे किया जाए और वहां पर tourism का विकास भी हो। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री अहमद हसन। जिनको associate करना है, वे अपनी स्लिप भेज दें।

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

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

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

**Need to allocate funds to Murshidabad Campus
of the Aligarh Muslim University**

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिम बंगाल): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से शून्य काल में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। सर, आप जानते हैं कि जस्टिस राजेन्द्र सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की शिक्षा, आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन, रोजगार, सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में नौकरी, प्रमुख सेक्टर में उनकी दयनीय हालत का एक चित्र सामने आया था। इस रिपोर्ट के बाद तत्कालीन भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि माइनॉरिटीज़ की शिक्षा की हालत सुधारने के लिए कई कदम उठाए जाएंगे। उनमें एक था कि देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों के माइनॉरिटीज़ बहुल चार जिलों में अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का फुल-फ्लेज्ड कैंपस बनाया जाएगा, जो उस राज्य में मुसलमानों की शिक्षा के स्तर को आगे बढ़ाएगा। सर, जिन चार स्थानों को चिन्हित किया गया था, उनमें बंगाल का मुर्शिदाबाद जिला, बिहार का किशनगंज जिला, महाराष्ट्र का पुणे जिला और केरल का मालापुरम जिला शामिल है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर मुर्शिदाबाद के आहिरन में तकरीबन एक हजार बीघा जमीन भी मुफ्त में दी थी। सुश्री ममता बनर्जी की सरकार ने इस जमीन को अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का कैंपस बढ़ाने के लिए हैंडओवर भी किया था। वर्ष 2014 में तत्कालीन माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने इस कैंपस का उद्घाटन भी किया था, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ, we can say that Aligarh Campus, Murshidabad, has, from the beginning, become a sick educational institution. It has only four departments with nearly 500 students. They are studying, but in a pathetic condition. There is no building or full-fledged hostels. You may call this temporary shed a university campus! For nearly two years, there was no allocation of money for university. Salary for teachers and other staff was also stopped. Even after that period, there is no development at all.

I wanted to know from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development what is his future plan regarding these centres of Aligarh University. Is the HRD Ministry going to abandon these institutions which were planned for educational development of minority communities? It is to be mentioned that AMU centres are open for students of every community. Sir, Kishanganj, Pune and Malapuram Centres are also in pathetic condition. These campuses were established with high hope and to advance education of the backward minorities. But, it seems, the present Government has lost all interest for these AMU campuses...

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. It will not go on record. समय के साथ आप जो बोलते हैं, वह तो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। प्लीज़, बाकी जो सदस्य एसोसिएट करना चाहते हैं, वे अपनी स्लिप भेज दीजिए।

Now, Mr. Selvaraj. He will speak in Tamil.

**Need to open a Copra Procurement Centre in Coimbatore and to
enhance MSP for copra**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): *Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Procurement Centre for copra has to be established at Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise this issue. Thirteen lakh coconut trees were planted in 7500 hectares of land by six Panchayat Unions in Coimbatore and Erode Districts. The six Panchayat Unions are Karamadai, Periyamayakkanpalayam, Sarkaar Samakulayam, Anoor from Coimbatore district and Bavani Sagar, Sathyamangalam from Erode district. It will yield 20,00,000 metric tonnes of copra. This copra has to be transported to a procurement centre which is 80 kilometres away. Therefore, the farmers have to spend more for transportation. Hence, I request the Government, through you, to set up a Procurement Centre by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) at Mettupalayam, Coimbatore. Also, a dry processing centre for copra should be established at Mettupalayam with the assistance of Coconut Development Board, whose headquarters is located at Cochin, Kerala. At present, the price of copra has fallen to ₹ 95.20 per kilogram. Due to increase in prices of fertilizers and labour costs, this price is not feasible for the farmers. Therefore sir, I request that the price of copra per kilogram should be increased to ₹ 120.

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri A. K. Selvaraj]

Sir, through you, I request the Central Government that a Procurement Centre and a Dry Processing Centre for copra should be set up at Mettupalayam, Coimbatore and the procurement cost per kilogram of copra has to be increased to ₹ 120. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRIN. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Selvaraj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was listening to the interpretation. I don't know who the interpreter is. It is beautiful and good translation in Hindi also. तमिल से हिन्दी में भाषांतर करना इतना आसान नहीं है। फिर भी, उन्होंने तमिल से हिन्दी में भाषांतर किया। धीरे-धीरे यह तेज़ी पकड़ना चाहिए। मैं देखना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलें और जिनको जरूरत हो, वे भाषांतर सुनें।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, हिन्दी से तमिल में भाषांतर कब होगा?

श्री सभापति: हां, वह तो होगा। यह होना भी जरूरी है। शुरुआत में ही हमने गलती की। उसी समय यह अनिवार्य बनाना था कि सदन में कोई भी माननीय सदस्य किसी भी भारतीय भाषा में बोल सकते हैं और उसके लिए अब तक भाषान्तर की व्यवस्था विकसित करके उपलब्ध करानी थी, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया। मेरा यहां किसी की आलोचना करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, अब एक शुरुआत की गई है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, अब आप इसकी शुरुआत कर दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): But that tradition is not for Sanskrit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right, Swamyji. I agree. My point is that people should understand the language which we are speaking. I am very much concerned about this, that courts, Government offices, and also Parliament should transact their business to the extent possible in regional language, and, then, add English; no problem at all.

Now, Dr. Banda Prakash; he will speak in Telugu.

**Need for Grant-in-Aid of ₹1000 crores for Mega Textile Park at
Warangal in Telangana**

DR. BANDAPRAKASH (Telangana): * “Hon’ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Hon’ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao laid foundation stone for Kakatiya Mega Textile Park at Warangal on 22nd October, 2017. Two

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

thousand acres of land was allotted for this Mega Textile Park. Shri K. Taraka Rama Rao, Minister of Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Industries, and IT and Commerce, Government of Telangana met the Union Minister of Textiles and requested for 1000 crore rupees as Grant-in-Aid for this textile park. Through you, I request the Central Government to sanction this amount.

This will be a great help for the people of Warangal. During the rule of the Nizam, Azam Jahi Mills was established at Warangal in 1936. In 2001, all the textile mills in Telangana region were referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and were closed. Many workers lost their livelihood and migrated to Mumbai, Sholapur and Surat. During those days, cotton was not cultivated in Warangal but they used to manufacture by procuring cotton from other places. Now, the situation has changed. Cotton is cultivated around Warangal and it has become one of the main crops. Sir, through you I request the Central Government to sanction the amount, because this will encourage industries in Warangal and development in surrounding regions too. Warangal has a huge agricultural market. Even today, Warangal is flourishing as a hub for agriculture and education. If the funds are sanctioned, Warangal will become industrial hub too and will generate more jobs.”

Now, I request the Government of India to sanction ₹ 1,000 crores for mega textile park at Warangal. Thank you.

SHRI JOGINIPALLY SANTOSH KUMAR (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: एक जमाने में वारंगल में Azam Jahi नाम की एक टेक्सटाइल मिल हुआ करती थी।

Need to withdraw CIBIL score requirement for loans to farmers

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, agricultural credit input or lending to agricultural sector is a critical input for our farming community to take up the agricultural activities. Unless the public sector banks extend the loans to farmers liberally, at a concessional rate of interest, it will not be possible for the Government of India to

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

make the farming economically viable. Public sector banks, in fact, were the front-runners among the financial institutions in giving credit to farmers as the private sector lenders are hesitant to transact with them. Or, if at all they lend, they lend at a higher rate of interest. I wish to bring to the notice of this august House that the Reserve Bank of India has recently issued the guidelines which make the verification of CIBIL scoring mandatory for farm loans. This decision of the RBI has had the effect of many banks rejecting the agricultural loans citing the low credit worthiness as per the transactions recorded on CIBIL and also rejecting the loans by giving frivolous reasons of default and not paying the instalment on time. Therefore, instead of helping the farmers, the regulation is working against the interests of the farmers. We all know that the agricultural activity in India depends on the vagaries of monsoon. Almost 75 to 80 per cent of the farmers get impacted because of the sudden change in the weather, be it in the form of floods, drought or hailstorm, etc. In such a scenario, Sir, how is it justified to look at his creditworthiness through CIBIL? Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Finance Minister that the mandatory requirement of CIBIL score should be done away with and the banks should give loans to the farmers liberally based on the trust. It is the trust factor which is important, not the rating of creditworthiness like CRISIL or CIBIL, etc., etc. Thank you very much.

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

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

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

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to enhance upper income limit for granting SC/ST student scholarship

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, let me invite the attention of the Government to a very serious matter and injustice and discrimination.

Sir, there are several schemes and projects for the upliftment of SC/ST people and tribal people in India. One of the colourful schemes is the financial assistance to the students in the form of stipends, lumpsum grant and scholarship.

The Central Government has introduced a scholarship, a prematric scholarship scheme, for the students who are studying in 9th and 10th standards. But the eligibility criteria is that the annual income of the parents should be less than ₹ 2.5 lakhs per year.

Sir, this income criteria is an injustice. Even a scavenger family would get more than ₹ 2.5 lakhs per year. Sir, the upper income limit for the benefit of the non-creamy layer backward class communities is ₹ 8 lakhs per year. Likewise, the upper income limit for the benefit of the economically weaker sections is also ₹ 8 lakhs per year.

Sir, in Kerala, the State Government has already implemented stipend, lumpsum grant and scholarship to all SC/ST students without considering the family income of their parents.

Hence, I request the Government that steps may be taken to issue scholarship to all SC/ST students without considering the family income.

Another thing is that the amount of the scholarship is very, very meagre. It is requested that the minimum amount may be fixed as ₹ 1,000 per year because some other students from other communities who are studying in the same classes are getting ₹ 1,000 per year. So, in order to get the parity, the minimum amount should be ₹ 1,000 per year. Thank you.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Revival of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Company Ltd.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Through you, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue related to the State of Assam, North-Eastern Region, Eastern India, including Bihar.

Sir, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation is the only fertilizer company of Assam, North-Eastern Region, Eastern India, including Bihar.

Earlier, as a part of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, they played a very important role in our agricultural revolution, in our economy. Not only that, this fertilizer company played a very important role in growing tea industry in Assam and Eastern India.

Now, Sir, this unit is an old unit. The expansion of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation, earlier which is known as Namrup Fertilizer Company, is the call of the hour. For revival, for expansion, what do we need? We need land, we need power, we need gas, we need market, and we need railway connectivity. The existing plant has a well gas connectivity. They are regularly getting gas from Oil India. There is a railway connectivity. They have their own captive power plant. They have a vast water resource. No further boring is necessary. So, everything is ready. Many times, on many occasions, many Fertilizer Ministers visited the Namrup. They always announced, 'Okay, we are going to expand this unit immediately. We will start the fourth unit of Namrup Fertilizer Plant immediately.' But nobody is doing it. Everything is there. Marketing is not a problem. Sixty per cent of the products of this industry would be consumed by the North-Eastern Region. The other 40 per cent could be easily sent to South-East Asia and to Myanmar. Everything is there, but Government's will is necessary. Without Government's will, this plan cannot be expanded. So, in the interest of the North-Eastern Region, I would request the Government to do the needful and expand this plan soon.

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

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

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

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

Issues related to unclaimed amount in the Employees Provident Fund Accounts

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): चेयरमैन सर, मेरा प्रश्न EPF मंत्रालय से है, जिसे मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, 2015-16 तक EPF में unclaimed राशि 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा है। यह unclaimed है। 2018-19 तक यह राशि कितनी है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा? सर, यह जो इतनी बड़ी रकम unclaimed है, वह किसी न किसी employee की है। अगर वे पैसे जमा हैं, तो उनको चिह्नित करके उनको identify करके वे उन labourers और employees के खाते में जाने चाहिए। EPF department छापा मारती है, जो भी employee पकड़े जाते हैं और उनको penalty होती है वह राशि employee की होती है, उस employee के against जो भी पैसे आते हैं, जो Penalty होती है, वे भी उनके खाते में जाने चाहिए। आपने जिस employee के against किसी संस्थान को penalty की, वे पैसे भी, जो unclaimed है, उस खाते में जाने चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि आखिर वे पैसे कहाँ हैं, वे चिह्नित क्यों नहीं किए जाते और उनको क्यों नहीं मिलते हैं? वे पैसे उनके खाते में जाने चाहिए और उनको मिलने चाहिए, मेरा आपसे यही आग्रह है।

†جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار): چئیرمین سر، میرا سوال EPF deal کرنے والے منترلی سے ہے، جسے میں آپ کے ذریعہ ماننیے منتری جی سے پوچھ رہا ہوں۔ جہاں تک میری جانکاری ہے، 2015-16 تک EPF میں unclaimed رقم 55 ہزار کروڑ روپے ہے، جو اس میں جمع ہے۔ یہ بالکل unclaimed ہے۔ 2018-19 تک یہ رقم کتنی ہے، یہ میں میں ماننیے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہوں گا؟ سر، یہ جو اتنی بڑی رقم unclaimed ہے، وہ کسی نہ کسی ایمپلانی کی ہے۔ اگر وہ پیسے جمع ہیں، تو ان کی نشاندہی کر کے، ان کو آئیڈینٹیفائی کر کے وہ ان labourers اور employees کے کھاتے میں جانے چاہیں۔ جب آپ کہیں جاتے ہیں، EPF department چھاپہ مارتی ہے، تو جو لوگ پکڑے جاتے ہیں، اس میں ایمپلانی کے against جو بھی پیسے آتے ہیں، جو penalty ہوتی ہے، وہ بھی ان کے کھاتے میں جانے چاہیں۔ آپ نے جس ایمپلانی کے against کسی سنسٹھان کو penalty کی، وہ پیسے بھی، جو unclaimed ہے، اس کھاتے میں جانے چاہیں۔ میں آپ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम]

کے مادھیم سے منتری مہودے سے جاننا چاہونگا کہ آخر وہ پیسے کہاں ہیں، وہ نشاند زد نہیں کیئے جاتے اور ان کو کیوں نہیں ملتے ہیں؟ وہ پیسے ان کے کھاتے میں جانے چاہیئے اور ان کو ملنے چاہیئے، میری آپ سے یہی گزارش ہے۔

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

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

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

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

Release of Parliamentary Calendar for a particular year at the beginning of the year

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have two submissions for your consideration. First, in all major democracies of the world, may it be the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany or any other major democracy, the parliamentary calendar is always released at the beginning of the year, but not in our country. In our country, except the date of Budget, which is February 1st, we do not know when the Sessions are going to be held. I would like to urge that consideration should be given to releasing the Indian Parliament's calendar of events ahead of time, preferably at the start of the year, with strict adherence to the schedule. It would not only help Members of Parliament to plan their schedules, but also help them be better prepared for parliamentary interventions. Moreover, it would also favourably impact attendance of Members in the two Houses, thus contributing to better functioning of the Indian Parliament.

The second suggestion that I have is this. Our Constitution envisages a strict separation of powers between the three wings, the Executive, the Judiciary and of course, the Parliament. In India, however, it is the Executive which decides when the Parliament should be convened. The dates of the Session are decided by the Executive. Following all the major democracies of the world, I would like to urge upon you that consideration may be given in our country to entrusting the responsibility of formulating the annual calendar of events of the Parliament to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I would speak in Odiya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

Need to increase teledensity in Odisha

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I rise to speak about the low teledensity in our State, Odisha, compared to other States. * “Odisha is lagging behind in teledensity compared to the all-India average as well as in comparison to other states. As per TRAI data released in January this year, the all-India average teledensity is 91.82 per cent. In other words, nearly 92 persons in the entire country are using telephones per every 100 persons in the country. The teledensity rate in Odisha is only 77.22 per cent. Thus in Odisha 23 in every 100 persons are not using telephones. In contrast, the teledensity rate in Delhi is 237, 147 in Himachal Pradesh, 126 in Punjab, 126 in Kerala and 117 in Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister Naveen-Patnaik has now made 5T as the cornerstone of his administration. The 5Ts are transparency, teamwork, technology, time and transforming people’s lives, access to information relating to all the food security, universal health coverage schemes, plans for women self-help groups like Mission Shakti can be greatly enhanced if people can use telephones in all remote and far-flung areas. Recently, the state health department introduced new measures to address urgent medical needs of people through social media. But for this, people need mobile networks to post messages in the designated social media

*English translation of the original speech made in Odiya.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

handles. Thus I will urge Hon. Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad to take steps immediately to increase the teledensity of Odisha. Nearly 10,000 villages in Odisha have no access to mobile networks. Most of these villages are located in LWE affected districts. Nearly 50 per cent villages in Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri & Rayagada districts have no access to mobile networks. This includes 1652 villages in Kandhamal, 1020 in Koraput, 601 in Malkangiri and 1498 villages in Rayagada district. We have to bridge the digital divide among the districts expeditiously. I will again urge the Hon. Union Minister to take urgent steps so that the Implementation of 5Ts to transform people's lives does not suffer due to lack of access to the bare minimum technology support for a common man, which is a mobile phone." Sir, in this context, our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has made '5Ts' as the cornerstone of his administration. These '5Ts' are Transparency, Teamwork, Technology, Time and Transformation. As technology is a key ingredient of all this transformation that we are planning, access to information relating to food security, universal health coverage schemes and plans for women Self-Help Groups like Mission Shakti can be greatly enhanced if people can use telephones in all remote areas. Recently, the State' Health Department introduced new measures to even address urgent medical needs through telephone. Hon. Chief Minister has written several times to increase the teledensity in our State. Through you, I urge the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to increase teledensity in Odisha so that the people of Odisha are greatly benefited by this.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one view that the people of Odisha are, by and large, peaceful and one of the reasons is this. The cell phones and social media are disturbing the peace of people. However, I am not against the expansion of teledensity. I am not giving any official view, but this is the feeling that people are slowly getting addicted to social media. Communication is also equally important.

Now, Shri Vijay Goel; not present. लगता है, परसों जो हुआ, उससे वे दुखी हो गये। किसी भी मेम्बर को बिना अनुमति नहीं बोलना चाहिए, मेरा इतना ही कहना है। एक दिन विजय का होता है, एक दिन संजय का होता है और एक दिन रागेश का होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत।

**Need to ensure child safety by prohibiting pornographic
images on the internet**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important issue on the heinous crimes. Associating with the sentiments expressed by our hon. Chairman, with agony and heavy heart, I am raising this issue of child abuse. As the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development is also here, last week a mother of a child called me and told me that her child has a smart phone where he could find everything and Pornographic material is easily available to him on smart phone. She pleaded me to do something. She said, she couldn't see his child doing this. Last week, a 16-year-old girl, a tribal girl, in the western district of Dharmapuri was raped by two boys. A 14-year-old girl was subject to repeated sexual assault by a minor boy. Every day, when we see newspapers, rape cases of minor children are reported. An 11-year-old girl with hearing impairment was sexually assaulted for six months at her apartment complex. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has received 5,951 complaints about child abuses in the last three years. The WHO estimates that globally, up to one billion children aged 2 to 17 years old have experienced physical assaults. On the occasion of World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse, that is, on the November 19th, we see a peak in the rising crimes against children, pornographic material is everywhere. You cannot get rid of it. Porn makes up for 30 per cent of the Total data transferred across the internet. That is why it is very unsafe for the children who are using smart phones to play online games. Actually, I have seen in many advertisements, the Google -browsers add pop-ups, which has lot of these images, it is rubbish. Children, as young as 8 to 9 years, are coming across sexually explicit material on the internet and in the other media. In one study of 932 sex addicts, 90 per cent of men and 77 per cent of women reported that pornography was the factor in their addiction. Sir, is my time over?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want to plead to the Government, just stop this, stop this nonsense. I know the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology administered an Act. They have made various provision under the different Sections, but everything is readily available. Everything is on the internet. Please stop it. Completely ban it. Completely ban these things coming on the internet and social media, and save our children. Please do that.

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

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے سے سمبڈہ کرتی ہوں۔

ہوں۔

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Women and Child Development wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The angst which has been enunciated by Vijilaji in the House today, I think everybody, including the Minister, can associate with it. I am grateful that this House passed, in its last Session, special penal provisions against child pornography online. My request, through you, Sir, to each Member of Parliament and to each District official to report about such things, and it is also my endeavour to get their support so that such content is taken down immediately. Till now, 377 websites have been alerted and content has been taken down. Fifty FIRs have been filed. We are trying to make the district administration the fulcrum of this coordinated effort. With your permission, Sir, I will soon share with every Member of Parliament, the methodology of reporting such incidents. Sir, I would like to inform that 1098 is the child line number that we can encourage children in our constituency to call on. I would join with this cause. In fact, the cases that have been referred to right now by Vijilaji, if she can give me immediate information, I will have the Administration act upon it today itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, there is unanimity in the House. And, what is required is action at the lower level, local level. Unfortunately, that is not happening in spite of the law, in spite of the Minister's direction and all. It is really painful. Parents are having mental agony and nobody is able to say anything. Moreover, it is not a partisan or political issue. I think we have to take further steps. The Minister can have consultation with some well-meaning Members who are interested. You can call an informal meeting, talk to them and come out with some more ideas and share with Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad also.

Concern over the functioning of LIC

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, एलआईसी देश के करोड़ों पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के लिए एक आशा की किरण है, क्योंकि वे अपनी सेविंग्स को इसमें इन्वेस्ट करते हैं। अधिकांश गरीब एवं मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार अपनी बचत से एलआईसी की पॉलिसी खरीदते हैं। अनेक दशकों से एलआईसी ने करोड़ों भारतीयों को बोनस के साथ लाइफ कवर भी दिया है। आज उसके पास लगभग 11 लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा के reserves हैं। केन्द्र सरकार की बिगड़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण हमारे ऐसे सभी पब्लिक सेक्टर्स और आरबीआई से ये reserves से राशि लेकर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ इसमें इस बात को भी सोचना चाहिए कि एलआईसी पॉलिसी होल्डर्स की इन्वेस्टमेंट का भी ख्याल रखा जाए, लेकिन आज हालात यह है कि अविश्वास बढ़ता जा रहा

है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कल विश्वास की बात कही थी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से विश्वास की बात कही थी...

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण): आप उस समय यहाँ थे?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: बिल्कुल यहीं थे, सुना भी था।

श्री सभापति: आप issue पर आइए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: और जब हमारे मन में अविश्वास पैदा हुआ, तब हम छोड़कर गए। आज उसी अविश्वास की बात मैं आपसे कर रहा हूँ कि अविश्वास होने के कारण पॉलिसी होल्डर्स में कमी आ रही है। आज 33 करोड़ पॉलिसी होल्डर्स से घटकर 29 करोड़ पॉलिसी होल्डर्स रह गए हैं। और यह कब हुआ - 2014 से 2019 के बीच में। पॉलिसी एजेंट्स 13 लाख से घटकर 11 लाख रह गए हैं। सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2014 से पहले endowment पॉलिसी होल्डर्स को बोनस जहाँ 78 rupees per thousand मिलता था, वह घटकर 51 rupees per thousand हो गया। लाइफ पॉलिसी होल्डर्स का बोनस जहाँ 102 रुपए प्रति हजार था, वह घटकर 72 रुपए प्रति हजार हो गया। यही नहीं है, जो लोन लेते थे, उसका इन्टरैस्ट रेट भी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने नौ प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर साढ़े दस परसेंट कर दिया। यही नहीं, अगर किसी को अपना पॉलिसी प्रीमियम देने में देरी हो जाती है, तो वहाँ जीएसटी लगने लगता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि 11 लाख करोड़ का जो रिजर्व है, उसमें...

श्री सभापति: समय हो गया है।

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, what is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. You have to conclude.

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I was interrupted by the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You unnecessarily provoked the Minister. What can she do?

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: I did not provoke the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did you not take the Minister's name? Did you not mention the Minister? Digvijaya Singhji, please conclude, whatever you want to say. You have made some good points. समय पालन को नियंत्रित करने का काम हमारा दायित्व है।

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Okay, Sir.

Need to hold direct elections in Regional Councils and the District Panchayats

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में, चाहे क्षेत्र पंचायत के चुनाव हों या जिला पंचायत के हों,

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

इन चुनावों को पिछले कुछ वर्षों से indirect चुनाव के रूप में संचालित किया जा रहा है। आप भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि indirect elections में लोकतंत्र की जो शुचिता है, पवित्रता है, वह तार-तार होती है। महोदय, मनी पावर, मसल पावर, मैनपावर, धमकाकर, पैसे का का लालच देकर delegates को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता है और उनसे मनचाहे ढंग से वोट डलवा लिए जाते हैं। लोकतंत्र की भावना है कि स्थानीय निकायों में जनप्रतिनिधित्व हो। जो गाँधी जी का ग्राम स्वराज का सपना था, डा. राममनोहर लोहिया ने four pillars state के बारे में कहा था कि गाँव की अपनी स्थानीय सरकार हो, क्षेत्र की स्थानीय सरकार हो, जो क्षेत्रीय मामलों में वहाँ के स्थानीय कामकाज का संचालन करें, यह तब ही संभव हो सकता है, जब जनता से सीधे प्रतिनिधि चुने जाएं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 73 और 74 संशोधित हुए। मान्यवर, इन 73वें और 74वें संशोधन को 32 वर्ष से ज्यादा समय हो चुका है। अब इस पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि संविधान में संशोधन करके क्षेत्र पंचायत और जिला पंचायत के चुनाव हों। अगर हम विश्वास से चाहते हैं कि हमारा लोकतंत्र जड़ों में मजबूत हो, तो इनके indirect इलेक्शन के बजाए सीधे जनता द्वारा इलेक्शन कराए जाएं। इसी संशोधन के अंतर्गत तमाम नगर निगमों, नगरपालिकाओं के चुनाव सीधे जनता द्वारा होते हैं। नगर निगमों की constituency बहुत बड़ी constituency होती है। वे चुनाव संचालित होते हैं और पाँच साल तक नगर निगम जनता की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप काम करते हैं, लेकिन जिला पंचायत और क्षेत्र पंचायत में indirect चुनाव होने के कारण उनकी जनता के प्रति कोई जवाबदेही नहीं रहती। एक बार delegates से वोट लेने के बाद उनसे भी पूछा नहीं जाता है। अगर क्षेत्र पंचायतों के चुनाव सीधे जनता से हों, तो चुनाव हुआ प्रतिनिधि क्षेत्रीय जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह होगा, जैसी कि हमारे स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों की मंशा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है, इस पर पूरा सदन विचार करे और सरकार से भी मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि आज संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 73 और 74 को पुनः संशोधित किया जाए और संशोधित करने के बाद स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों को सीधे जनता के द्वारा कराने का काम किया जाए। तभी, हम जो यह चाहते हैं कि स्थानीय स्तर पर हमारा लोकतंत्र मजबूत हो और हमारी स्थानीय सरकारें ग्राम स्वराज की संकल्पना को साकार करें, वह संभव होगा - यह मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ।

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

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

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

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

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

श्री के. भावानंद सिंह (मणिपुर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संभाजी छत्रपति (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

Development of a new fishing harbour in Kanyakumari

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my submission is regarding the development of new fishing harbour in Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. Approximately 2 lakh fishermen are living in the Kanniyakumari district having 72 kilometers long sea shore. It is having nearly 1850 vessels. There are four fishing harbours in Kanniyakumari District. Sir,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri A. VijayaKumar]

three of them have been completed and one is under process. Sir, Thengapattinam fishing harbour is nearing completion. A large number of deep sea fishing boats are operating from Kanniyakumari district and hence the existing fishing harbours in the district are not sufficient. So, the Government should increase the capacity and facilities to accommodate the large fishing vessels. Due to lack of berthing place and infrastructure in the fishing harbours in Kanniyakumari, the fishermen are operating their boats from the neighbouring States. We have proposed to develop three new fishing harbours. One fishing harbour in Vaniakudy, one in Rajakamangalam Thurai and one in Manakudy of Kanniyakumari district with international standards having infrastructure facilities of berthing large vessels, cold storage, processing and packaging and quality testing facilities to facilitate exports. The proposed new fishing harbours are vital during cyclonic storms and “depression in the sea for safe berthing of the large fishing vessels and to prevent damage to property of fishermen and loss of their life during the berthing of the vessels at short notice. Augmentation of the capacity and facilities in the other harbours will also generate numerous jobs in allied fishing activity in addition to generating foreign exchange through export. I urge upon the Government to sanction an amount of ₹ 200 crores each for the new harbours in our district.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to permanently establish a Regional Coast Guard Office at Colachel to search the missing fishermen and their boats during the emergency.

**Need to provide medical and legal facilities to the Indian detainees
in foreign countries**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात बताने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। यह विषय विदेश मंत्रालय से संबंधित है और मुझे खुशी है कि विदेश मंत्री जी भी यहाँ मौजूद हैं।

महोदय, लाखों की संख्या में भारतीय नागरिक विदेशों में नौकरी कर रहे हैं। उनमें से कुछ भारतीयों पर अवैध तरीके से रहने का भी आरोप लगता है। बड़े शहरों में कबूतरबाज पट्टे-लिखे नौजवानों से मोटी रकम वसूलकर उन्हें अवैध तरीके से विदेश भेज देते हैं। जब स्थानीय प्रशासन और सरकार अवैध रूप से रहने वाले विदेशियों पर कार्रवाई करती है, तो उनकी गिरफ्त में कई भारतीय भी आ जाते हैं, जिन्हें डिटेंशन सेंटर्स में रखा जाता है। उन डिटेंशन सेंटर्स में चिकित्सा, खान-पान आदि सुविधाओं का अभाव रहता है। कई भारतीय भारत में रह रहे अपने परिवार को भी इस बारे में नहीं बता पाते हैं।

श्री सभापति: पुनिया जी, पढ़ना नहीं, बोलना चाहिए।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि भारत सरकार विदेशों में बने डिटेंशन सेंटर्स में बन्द भारतीयों की चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को देखे और उन्हें भारत लाने के लिए कानूनी सहायता एवं फ्लाइट के टिकट्स आदि मुहैया कराए। इसके साथ-साथ, कुछ मामलों में लाखों रुपये लेकर अवैध रूप से विदेश भेजने वाले एजेंट्स पर भी कठोर कार्रवाई की जाए।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

Shortage of faculties in universities

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का ध्यान उच्च शिक्षा की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में जिस प्रकार से शिक्षकों की कमी हो रही है, उसका मैं एक आँकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ। इन विश्वविद्यालयों में पहले जहाँ 3,67,735 टीचर्स हुआ करते थे, वह संख्या पाँच वर्षों में घटकर 12,84,555 रह गई है। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में 6,600 प्रोफेसर्स की कमी है। मैं इसके दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी में टोटल faculty 1,254 है, लेकिन at present वहाँ सिर्फ 450 faculty members हैं। दूसरी तरफ बिहार में एक कोशी कॉलेज है, उसमें सिर्फ एक शिक्षक जुओलॉजी, हिस्ट्री, हिन्दी और बॉटनी को मैनेज कर रहा है। वह कॉलेज 28 एकड़ में बना हुआ है, वहाँ हजारों छात्र हैं, किंतु एक टीचर 5 विषयों को मैनेज कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार से मिज़ोरम की GLU university में टीचिंग और नॉन टीचिंग के 1,343 faculty members हैं, लेकिन उसकी जगह सिर्फ 441 लोग काम कर रहे हैं। हायर एजुकेशन में जो यह स्थिति बन रही है, उसको बदलने की आवश्यकता है, कहीं यूजीसी, कहीं कोर्ट में मामला पेंडिंग है तो कहीं रोज़र सिस्टम है। इन सबको सुलझाते हुए हम उसको चेंज करें।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि भारत में शिक्षक-छात्र रेश्यो 24:1 है, जबकि रशिया में 10:1 हैं, ब्रिटेन में 16:0 है। लगभग सभी यूरोपियन देश या जो विकसित देश हैं, वहाँ से शिक्षक-छात्र रेश्यो पहले से ही कम है। नयी शिक्षा नीति में कहा गया है कि अगले 20 साल में जो डेमोग्राफ़िक डिविडेंड है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके, हम प्रोफेसर्स, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर्स के पदों को राज्यों में और बाहर भरें। पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में वर्ष 2002 के बाद कोई रिक्रूटमेंट नहीं हो पायी।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और खासकर के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से मेरी अपील है कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाए जाएं, धन्यवाद।

श्री लाल सिंह बड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for a new railway line parallel to the National Highway connecting
Vijayawada and Hyderabad**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO (Telangana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, as we all know, communication is vital for any civilization, particularly, rail communication and road communication are very much required to be improved, and, Sir, new railway lines should be introduced wherever possible for the economic development of the country.

Sir, through you, I would appeal to the Government in this regard and particularly mention that there is an urgent need to lay a new railway line between Vijayawada and Hyderabad along the existing national highway.

This is badly needed for the development of the area. Hence, I urge upon the Government to look into this matter and take all necessary steps to lay a new railway line between Vijayawada and Hyderabad through Narkatpalli, Suryapet, Kodad, Jaggaiahpet, Nandigama and Kanchikacherla. Thank you, Sir.

Need for guidelines for free speech on social media

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to draw attention to the censoring of user-generated content by internet intermediaries which serve as social media platforms for discussion and debate. Sir, senior advocate, Sanjay Hedge's account was recently suspended by Twitter for innocuous cover photo of a resistor to the Nazis.

Similarly, senior journalist, Barkha Dutt's Twitter account was suspended for tweeting images of abusive messages that she had received. Sir, given all this, what we see here is that there is a structural problem out there with unregulated internet platforms and they need to bring in some guidelines so that we have a clear sense of what is allowed and what is not, and, appeal mechanisms which will function properly. Otherwise, we are seeing free speech subject to private censorship.

Sir, these have become the new platforms for debate and discussion, whether it is Twitter Hashtags, FaceBook posts, Youtube comments. These are the platforms now where the discussions take place. Therefore, former Chief Justice Thakur said that the standards

12.00 Noon

generally applicable to judicial review of State action should be applied in this context also to regulate them. Sir, these sorts of violations have been going on for some time. *Dalit* activists have found their accounts suspended while hashtags like Hashtag Boycott All Muslims have been allowed. So, this has to change.

Sir, one other issue related to this is about numerous internet shutdowns that have been taking place. There has been one report which says that the Indian Government sends the most number of takedown requests to variety of internet intermediaries. Sir, we want to know from the Government on what basis these takedowns are taking place. These are all shrouded in secrecy. Section 69 of the I.T. Act is being used indiscriminately. So, I urge the Government to frame guidelines in this regard.

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

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is over. Tomorrow, accommodate Shri Vijay Goel if he is going to be there.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No. 106.

बिहार के कोशी एवं पूर्णिया प्रमंडल की महिलाओं में कुपोषण

*106. श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: क्या महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के कोशी एवं पूर्णिया प्रमंडल की महिलाएं कुपोषण की शिकार हैं जिसके कारण उनके बच्चे पैदाइशी तौर पर कमजोर ही नहीं, बल्कि मानसिक तौर पर मंदबुद्धि भी होते हैं;

(ख) जब तक बच्चा अपनी माता की गर्भावस्था में स्वस्थ नहीं रहता तब तक सरकार बाल विकास को कैसे हासिल करेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास भावी पीढ़ी को जन्म से ही शारीरिक और मानसिक तौर पर स्वस्थ बनाने हेतु कोई प्रभावी योजना है?

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा 2015-16 में संचालित राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएफएस-4) के अनुसार कोशी और पूर्णिया संभाग में महिलाओं में कुपोषण की दर बिहार राज्य की औसत दर से अधिक है। पूर्णिया और कोशी संभाग की महिलाओं (15-49 वर्ष) में पोषण की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :

| प्रभाग और जिले | स्थायी ऊर्जा की कमी (बीएमआई < 18.5 कि.ग्रा./एम2) (%) (15-49 वर्ष की महिला) | रक्ताल्पता | | हाउसहोल्ड आयोडीन-युक्त नमक लेना |
|--------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | | 15-49 वर्ष की सभी महिलाएं जो रक्ताल्पता से ग्रसित हैं (%) | 15-49 वर्ष की गर्भवती महिलाएं जो रक्ताल्पता से ग्रसित हैं (<11.0 जी/डीएल) (%) | |
| कोशी प्रभाग | | | | |
| 1. सहरसा | 36.6% | 60.6% | 58.2% | 93.7% |
| 2. माधेपुरा | 32.9% | 57.4% | 58.5% | 96.3% |
| 3. सुपौल | 38.6% | 68.6% | 63.9% | 98.2% |
| पूर्णिया प्रभाग | | | | |
| 1. पूर्णिया | 38.8% | 68.4% | 72.2% | 95.9% |
| 2. किशनगंज | 34.5% | 67.9% | 62.0% | 95.9% |
| 3. अररिया | 38.3% | 66.3% | 58.4% | 95.3% |
| 4. कटिहार | 32.4% | 64.3% | 57.8% | 97.9% |
| बिहार राज्य का औसत | 30.4% | 60.4% | 58.3% | 94.7% |
| भारत | 22.9% | 53.1% | 50.4% | - |

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण-4 (2015-16)

बिहार राज्य के कोशी और पूर्णिया संभाग बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं। कोसी नदी तथा इसकी सहायक नदियों से बाढ़ आती है जिससे इस क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित होती है। अर्थव्यवस्था, शिक्षा, साफ-सफाई एवं स्वच्छता की प्रथाएं आदि जैसे अनेक कारक इस क्षेत्र के समुदाय के पोषण की स्थिति में योगदान करते हैं। खराब मातृत्व पोषण का रक्ताल्पता, गर्भावस्था में कम वजन बढ़ना, गर्भधारण-पूर्व पोषण की खराब स्थिति से संबंध है, जिससे कम वजन वाले बच्चों का जन्म होता है। कम शारीरिक एवं मानसिक विकास का भी ठिगनेपन में योगदान हो सकता है। मानसिक पश्चगमन सामान्यतया गर्भावस्था के दौरान तथा जन्म के पहले दो वर्षों तक आयोडीन की कमी के कारण होता है।

कुपोषण एक जटिल एवं बहुआयामी समस्या है जो गरीबी, सुगमता एवं उपलब्धता के कारण अपर्याप्त भोजन ग्रहण, अपर्याप्त खाद्य वितरण, अनुचित मातृत्व शिशु एवं बाल आहार तथा देखरेख प्रथा, असमानता एवं लैंगिक असंतुलन, स्वच्छता तथा पर्यावरण की खराब स्थितियां और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं सामाजिक देखरेख की अच्छी सेवाओं तक सीमित पहुंच आदि जैसे अनेक जैनरिक कारकों द्वारा प्रभावित है।

सरकार ने कुपोषण की समस्या को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है तथा देश में महिलाओं और बच्चों में कुपोषण की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लक्षित उपाय के रूप में अम्ब्रेला समेकित बाल विकास सेवा (आईसीडीएस) स्कीम के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी सेवा, किशोरी स्कीम तथा प्रधान मंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना जैसी अनेक स्कीमें चला रही है।

महिलाओं और बच्चों के पोषण स्तर में सुधार के लिए यह मंत्रालय बच्चों (6 माह से 6 वर्ष), गर्भवती महिलाओं, शिशुवती माताओं और स्कूल-बाह्य किशोरियों (11-14 वर्ष) के लिए अम्ब्रेला समेकित बाल विकास सेवा (आईसीडीएस) स्कीम के अंतर्गत किशोरी स्कीम तथा आंगनवाड़ी सेवा के अंतर्गत पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम चला रहा है। मंत्रालय ने सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम में प्रयुक्त संगत खाद्य वस्तुओं का अनिवार्य प्रबलीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एडवाइजरी भी जारी की है, जिससे उत्पादकता कम होती है, संज्ञानात्मक और शारीरिक विकास कम होता है और रूग्णता एवं मृत्यु दर बढ़ती है।

मंत्रालय गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं शिशुवती माताओं में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति में सुधार के लिए तथा नकद प्रोत्साहन के रूप में मजदूरी की क्षति की आंशिक रूप से क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए नकद प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) भी चला रहा है ताकि महिलाएं पहले बच्चे के प्रसव से पूर्व तथा प्रसव के बाद भी पर्याप्त विश्राम कर सकें। शर्तों की पूर्ति के अधीन परिवार के पहले जीवित बच्चे के लिए महिलाओं को मातृत्व लाभ उपलब्ध है। लाभार्थियों को नकदी प्रोत्साहन तीन किस्तों में प्रदान किया जाता है अर्थात् समय से गर्भधारण के पंजीकरण पर 1000/- रुपये की पहली किस्त कम से कम एक प्रसव-पूर्व जांच कराने पर 2,000/- रुपये की दूसरी किस्त और बच्चे के जन्म के पंजीकरण तथा बीसीजी, ओपीवी, डीपीटी तथा हैपीटाइटिस-बी या इसके समतुल्य/ एवजी का पहला चक्र प्राप्त करने के बाद तीसरी किस्ती। जननी सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत भी लाभार्थियों को नकदी प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध है।

सरकार ने 9046 करोड़ रुपये के समग्र बजट से 3 साल की अवधि के लिए 2017-18 से 18.12.2017 को पोषण अभियान का गठन किया है। समग्र दृष्टिकोण का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए सभी 36 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा जिले शामिल किए गए हैं। पोषण अभियान का लक्ष्य 2% प्रति वर्ष की दर से बच्चों (0-6 वर्ष) में ठिगनेपन को रोकने एवं कम करने, बच्चों (0-6 वर्ष) में 2% प्रति वर्ष की दर से अल्प-पोषण (अल्प-वज़न) की दर को कम करने और रोकने, 3% प्रति वर्ष की दर से छोटे बच्चों (6-59 माह) में रक्ताल्पता की दर को कम करने, 3% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 15-49 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की महिलाओं एवं किशोरियों में रक्ताल्पता की दर को कम करने और 2% प्रति वर्ष की दर से जन्म के समय कम वज़न (एबीडब्ल्यू) की दर कम करने के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के साथ 3 वर्ष के दौरान समयबद्ध ढंग से बच्चों (0-6 वर्ष), किशोरियों, गर्भवती महिलाओं तथा शिशुवती माताओं के पोषण स्तर में सुधार लाना है।

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय जीवनचक्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (एनएचएम) के अंतर्गत मातृत्व एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य के परिणामों में सुधार के लिए प्रजनन, मातृत्व, नवजात, बाल, किशोर स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण रणनीति संचालित कर रहा है। इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान (पीएमएसएमए), रक्ताल्पता-मुक्त भारत रणनीति, जननी सुरक्षा योजना, जननी शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम, एनेस्थिसिया में एमबीबीएस डॉक्टरों का क्षमता-निर्माण और प्रसूति देखरेख एवं सिजेरियन प्रसव, मिडवाइफरी कार्यक्रम, मातृत्व एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य प्रकोष्ठ, प्रसूति एचडीयू एवं आईसीयू, सुरक्षित मातृत्वा आश्वासन, एलएक्यूएसएचवाईए - एलएक्यूएसएचवाईए कार्यक्रम, नियमित आईईसी/बीसीसी, मातृत्व मृत्यु निगरानी समीक्षा, गर्भवती महिलाओं तथा नवजात शिशुओं की नाम आधारित वेब-समर्थित ट्रेकिंग, मासिक ग्राम स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता एवं पोषण दिवस महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप हैं। संशोधित मातृत्व एवं बाल संरक्षण (एमसीपी) कार्ड, पहले एक हजार दिनों की यात्रा तथा मोबाइल ऐप- “आयुष्मान भव” लांच किया गया है। नवजात शिशुओं की उत्तरजीविता में सुधार के लिए अनेक रणनीतियां अपनाई गई हैं जैसे कि प्रसव के सभी केंद्रों पर आवश्यक नवजात देखरेख का सुदृढीकरण, बीमार एवं छोटे बच्चों की देखरेख के लिए विशेष नवजात देखरेख यूनिटों, नवजात स्थिरीकरण यूनिटों और कंगारू मातृ देखरेख यूनिटों की स्थापना, बाल देखरेख की प्रथाओं में सुधार तथा बीमार नवजात की पहचान करने तथा समय से और पहले 6 माह तक केवल स्तनपान कराने के लिए आशा द्वारा गृह-आधारित नवजात देखरेख तथा गृह आधारित नौनिहाल देखरेख और उपयुक्त शिशु एवं बाल आहार प्रथाओं को महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के साथ अभिसरण में मातृ परम स्नेह के अंतर्गत बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

इस अभियान के अंतर्गत संचालित प्रमुख गतिविधियां विभिन्न अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ अभिसरण; सेवा-प्रदायगी एवं हस्तक्षेपों के सुदृढीकरण के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित सामान्य एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर; पोषण के पहलुओं पर लोगों को शिक्षित करने के लिए जन आंदोलन का रूप लेने वाली सामाजिक संचेतना एवं जागरुकता हिमायत; अग्रिम पंक्ति के कार्यकर्ताओं के क्षमता निर्माण, लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहन का सुनिश्चय कर रही हैं।

भारत सरकार उपर्युक्त स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं जिसमें बिहार राज्य के कोशी और पूर्णिया संभाग भी शामिल हैं।

**Malnourishment among women in Koshi
and Purnia division, Bihar**

†*106. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women in Koshi and Purnia division of Bihar are malnourished due to which the children born to them are not only weak by birth, but are also mentally retarded;

(b) unless the child is healthy during mother's pregnancy, how Government would achieve child development; and

(c) whether Government has any effective plan to make the upcoming generation physically and mentally fit by birth?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 in 2015-16) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the prevalence of malnutrition among women in Koshi and Purnia division are higher as compared to the State of Bihar. The Nutrition status of women (15-49 years) in Purnia and Koshi divisions are as under;

| Divisions and Districts | Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%) (Women 15-49 years) | Anaemia | | Household Iodized salt intake |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | | All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) | Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Koshi Division | | | | |
| 1. Saharsa | 36.6% | 60.6% | 58.2% | 93.7% |
| 2. Madhepura | 32.9% | 57.4% | 58.5% | 96.3% |
| 3. Supaul | 38.6% | 68.6% | 63.9% | 98.2% |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Purnia Division | | | | | |
| 1. Purnia | | 38.8% | 68.4% | 72.2% | 95.9% |
| 2. Kishanganj | | 34.5% | 67.9% | 62.0% | 95.9% |
| 3. Araria | | 38.3% | 66.3% | 58.4% | 95.3% |
| 4. Katihar | | 32.4% | 64.3% | 57.8% | 97.9% |
| State Average of Bihar | | 30.4% | 60.4% | 58.3% | 94.7% |
| India | | 22.9% | 53.1% | 50.4% | - |

Source: National Family Health Survey-4 in (2015-16)

Koshi and Purnia divisions of Bihar State are flood affected areas. Koshi river and its tributaries cause floods which affect the whole economy of that region. Several factors such as economy, education, hygiene and sanitation practices etc. contribute to the nutritional condition of the community in the region. There is a relation of poor maternal nutrition such as Anaemia, poor weight gain in pregnancy, poor pre-conception nutrition status which causes child being born with low birth weight. Poor physical and mental development may also be attributable to stunting. Mental retardation generally occurs due to deficiency of iodine during the pregnancy and up to the first two years of birth.

Malnutrition is a complex and multi-dimensional issue, affected by a number of generic factors including poverty, inadequate food consumption due to access and availability, inequitable food distribution, improper maternal infant and child feeding and care practices, inequity and gender imbalances, poor sanitary and environmental conditions; and restricted access to quality health, education and social care services.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children in the country.

In order to improve the nutritional status of women and children, this Ministry is implementing Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to children (6 months to 6 years), Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers and out-of-school Adolescent Girls (11-14 years). The Ministry has also issued advisory to all States/

UTs to ensure mandatory food fortification of the relevant food articles used in the administration of Supplementary Nutrition Programme to over-come the Micronutrient deficiencies which results in low productivity, poor cognitive and physical development, and contribute to morbidity and mortality.

The Ministry is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) to provide cash incentive to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) and to compensate partially the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. The maternity benefit is available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfilment of conditionalities. The cash incentive is provided to the beneficiaries in three instalments *i.e.* first instalment of ₹ 1000/- upon early registration of pregnancy; second Instalment of ₹ 2000/- upon receiving at least one antenatal check-up and third instalment after child birth is registered and the child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute. Cash incentive is also available to the beneficiaries under the Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame commencing from 2017-18 with an overall budget of ₹ 9046 crore. To ensure a holistic approach, all 36 States/UTs and districts have been covered. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time-bound manner during the three years with fixed targets to prevent and reduce stunting in children (0- 6 years) @ 2% p.a., prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) @ 2% p.a., reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months) @ 3% p.a., reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years @ 3% p.a. and reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW) @ 2% p.a.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy to improve maternal and Child health outcomes under National Health Mission (NHM) by adopting life cycle approach. The important interventions in this regards are the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Capacity building is undertaken of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC), Midwifery programme, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings, Obs HDL) and ICU, Surakshit Matritva Ashwasan (SUMAN), LaQshya - LaQshya programme, Regular IEC/BCC, Maternal Death Surveillance Review (MDSR), Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies, Monthly Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSND), Revised Maternal and Child Protection (MCP) card, The Journey

of the First One Thousand Days and the mobile app - "Ayushman Bhava", For improving newborn survival several strategies have been adopted such as, strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small newborns, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick newborn and Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan - to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivising States/UTs for achieving goals etc.

Government of India is implementing aforementioned schemes which includes Koshi and Purnia Division in the State of Bihar.

श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमें जो डेटा दिया है, उसमें 15 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों का डेटा नहीं है। उनके malnutrition और उनके कुपोषण के बारे में डेटा नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने हमें 15 साल की उम्र से ऊपर के लोगों का डेटा दिया है। यह डेटा वर्ष 2015-16 का है। वर्ष 2015-16 के बाद जो स्कीम्स बनी हैं और आपने डेटा दिया है कि ICDS Scheme for children (6 months to 6 years). दूसरा, POSHAN Abhiyan which was set up on 18.12.2017. मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अब तक कितने प्रतिशत malnutrition में कमी आई है? उस इलाके में

† **جناب احمد اشفاق کریم :** سبھاپتی مہودے، ماننے منتری جی نے ہمیں جو ڈیٹا دیا ہے، اور ان malnutrition اس میں 15 سال سے کم عمر کے بچوں کا ڈیٹا نہیں ہے۔ اس کے کے کیوشن کے بارے میں ڈیٹا نہیں ہے۔ منتری جی نے ہمیں 15 سال کی عمر سے اوپر کے لوگوں کا ڈیٹا دیا ہے۔ یہ ڈیٹا سال 2015-16 کا ہے۔ سال 2015-16 کے بعد جو ICDS Scheme for children (6 months to 6 years) اسکیمس بنی ہیں اور آپ نے ڈیٹا دیا ہے کہ میں POSHAN Abhiyaan which was set up on 18.12.2017. میں اس علاقے میں malnutrition جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پر اب تک کتنے فیصد ہے۔ جس علاقے سے میں آتا ہوں وہ کسی کا علاقہ ہے۔ disparity بہت

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, if the Member carefully looks at the question he posed, he has asked for the data relating to women. One presumes that women who give birth will not be below the age of 15. In fact, we track the birth age of mothers as well. The Member wanted to know what improvement has taken place in the nutritional status. When you look at the children with wasting, stunting and undernutrition, the figure, including anaemia in children (under five years), in 2005-06, was 69 per cent; in 2015-16, it was 58.6 per cent; and in the years 2016-18, the number of children (under five years) with anaemia went down to 40 per cent. It became successful because of interventions that have taken place. Over a period of time, we have seen betterment. But are we to be satisfied with the figures? No. Till such time that we have children with absolutely no malnutrition challenges, I think we..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Second supplementary. I would like to request the Ministers and the Members to be crisp and cooperate to see to it that all the 15 questions are taken up.

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: उस क्षेत्र की आज जो पोझिशन है, उसमें हालत यह है कि बच्चे का वेट कम है। According to age बच्चे का वेट होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है, muscles कम हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रक्रिया कब तक चलेगी? वह बिहार का बहुत ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, तो यह प्रक्रिया कब तक चलती रहेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب احمد اشفاق كريم : اس علاقے کی آج جو پوزیشن ہے، اس میں حالت یہ ہے کہ بچے کا وزن کم ہے۔ According to age بچے کا جو وزن ہونا چاہئے، وہ نہیں ہے؛ مسلسل کم ہیں۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ پرکریا کب تک چلے گی؟ وہ بہار کا بہت ہی پچھڑا چھیڑا ہے، تو یہ پرکریا کب تک چلتی رہے گی؟ --(مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: तो हम कब तक expect करें कि यह disparity खत्म होगी?

† جناب احمد اشفاق كريم : تو ہم کب تک expect کریں کہ یہ disparity ختم ہوگی؟

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, with apologies to the hon. Member, the question is more rhetorical than specific. I would only say this. POSHAN intervention ensures that we have collection of real-time data, so that SMS alerts can be given to parents

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

when their child's growth is either static or it is underweight. As of 31st October, 1,47,00,000 SMSs have gone to various parents and field functionaries, so that they can monitor the growth and nutritional challenges of the children in real time.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, सभापति महोदय। कुपोषण सिर्फ बिहार का ही विषय नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है। WHO की रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषित पूरे हिंदुस्तान में हैं और मोटापे में भी हमारा देश तीसरे स्थान पर आता है।

†
محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : بہت بہت شکریہ، سبھا پتی مہودے۔ کپوشن صرف بہار کا ہی
وشن نہیں ہے، بلکہ یہ ایک راشنریہ مدعا ہے۔ ڈبلیو۔ایچ۔او۔ کی رپورٹ میں یہ بتایا گیا
ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ کپوشت پورے ہندوستان میں ہیں اور موٹاپے میں بھی ہمارا دیش
تیسرے مقام پر آتا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: एक तरफ मोटापा है और दूसरी तरफ कुपोषण है, ये दोनों विपरीत मुद्दे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें असमानता के क्या कारण हैं?

†
محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : ایک طرف موٹاپا ہے اور دوسری طرف کپوشن ہے، یہ دونوں
وہرٹ مدعے ہیں۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس میں نابرابری
کی کیا وجہ ہیں؟

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in fact, there is a dichotomy between obesity and malnourishment. Obesity actually is one of the consequences of malnourishment. It includes non-communicable diseases in adults like heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer. Hence, when we talk about malnutrition, we have to look at excess or less intake of energy and nutrients.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, according to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the rate of stunting of Indian children would be 32 per cent by 2022. My question to the hon. Minister would be: Is the Ministry of Women and Child Development working with the Ministry of Human Resource Development so that the knowledge about malnutrition is further spread? If yes, then in what manner?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, POSHAN Abhiyaan is an effort beyond the Ministry of Women and Child Development's efforts. It converges the efforts of 15 Ministries including the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

VRS to BSNL employees

*107. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is seriously pruning 30 per cent of contract staff in BSNL to address some of the financial problems that the company is passing through;
- (b) whether it is a fact that last year BSNL has removed 2,500 contract employees;
- (c) if so, the details of (a) and (b) above;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that BSNL had earlier taken a decision to introduce VRS to its employees; and
- (e) if so, the status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it outsources specific works to contractors who engage contract workers for the said works. In view of the strained financial condition of the BSNL, BSNL decided to implement various austerity measures which include reducing expenditure for different outsourcing works. These works include house-keeping, security and certain repair and maintenance works.

(d) and (e) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for BSNL which *inter-alia*, includes measures to reduce the staff cost by offering Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to the employees of age 50 years and above. Accordingly, BSNL has launched 'BSNL Voluntary Retirement Scheme-2019' on 04.11.2019 which is open till 03.12.2019.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, in view of VRS in BSNL and MTNL, many skilled and technical people are leaving the organisation. I would like to know: Will

[Shri Prabhakar Reddi Vemireddy]

technical and skilled people be employed on contract basis, at least, to be able to compete with the private operators?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I had occasion to share our concern before this House that BSNL and MTNL are strategic assets for the country. In case of earthquake or cyclone or defence purposes, only they come in and proactively become active. Therefore, we have decided to revive them. One of the reasons I would like to share with this House, which is very important and it should be noted. The employee cost of BSNL was 75.06 per cent of the revenue. In case of MTNL, it was 87.15 per cent; Airtel was just 2.95 per cent; Vodafone-Idea was 5.59 per cent; and Jio was 4.27 per cent. So, this load had to be revived by proper VRS package. We have given a very attractive VRS package. They are coming forward for this. I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is the desire of the Government and mine in particular — last time, I converted BSNL into operating profit — that we want to revive it, make it professional, including by induction of technical personnel.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, I would also like to say that the employees have been demanding that amount of *ex-gratia* be increased to 45 days of every year that they have worked and 35 days of the years of service left.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would only convey to the hon. Member and through you, to this House that the attractive nature of our package is evident from the fact that till date, in BSNL, 79,000 people have applied for VRS and in MTNL, out of 20,000 employees, 14,000 have already applied for it. It was a good package and, therefore, there is this kind of response. We will be giving them one of the finest advantages as far as VRS package is concerned.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I appreciate the revival effort taken up by the Central Government and the Ministry of Communications. But, it is not only about VRS for the permanent workers, but contractual employees of BSNL have not been paid salary since January 2019, for the last eleven months, though they are doing their jobs till date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put question.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I am coming to the question. Moreover, BSNL management is trying to reduce the age of retirement to 55 years, the working days to 15 days per month and the working hours to 3 hours per day for the contractual workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, the Minister.

MS. DOLA SEN: What is the opinion of the Central Government and the concerned Ministry to justify all these anti-labour laws and the anti-law-of-the-land activities?

MR. CHAIRMAN: After a time, the call would be cut. You know that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to convey to the hon. Member that as far as contract employees are concerned, they are not employees of BSNL or MTNL. They are contract employees of the contractors who are given work for a specific purpose subject to renewal. We have no problem with that. But the obligation to pay the dues of the workers is that of the contractor. We had also problems of paying salaries of the employees which we are reviving. We will also take care of their dues in due course. But, I want to say one thing that as far as the age part is concerned, though the Government has taken a decision, but for us, the option is open. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the Government has announced VRS package to BSNL employees. BSNL was supposed to revise the wages for its employees from 1.1.2017. But it has not been done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Has the BSNL management any proposal to give benefit of wage revision by merging basic wage and DA to the willing employees who have opted for VRS?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, wage revision is an option available. But I would like the hon. Member and the House to know that where we are finding it difficult to pay salary because of these things, let me first revive it. Once revival is there, surely, there is an option to be explored. But presently, my whole stress is upon reviving BSNL and MTNL, infusing funds and also VRS which I am focussing on.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister for giving allocation of 4G spectrum to BSNL. This is the highest revival ever for BSNL and MTNL. Both have been merged. I appreciate wholeheartedly also for pumping some money. I hear that ₹ 40,000 crore will be pumped into BSNL for reviving it completely. Everywhere there is shortage of employees. Now, by VRS, they are going to push many employees out of BSNL. Will new recruitment be made? Will the contract labourers be also made permanent?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the reason as to why 4G has been allocated was to make BSNL competitive. For a variety of reasons in the past, into which I need not go presently, BSNL was denied the facility of 4G. Therefore, in the revival, that has also been taken as a point. We will work extra mile for BSNL to become professional. But, as

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

regards the contract employees becoming permanent, I would say that they are the employees of the contractors. We need to understand this. But, surely, their experience over the years can be utilised in better ways. I see a point in that. I know that she is a well-wisher of BSNL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.108. Questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*108. [*The questioner was absent.*]

Complaint regarding condition of Anganwadi centres

*108. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has resolved the complaints of poor conditions of buildings and services at Anganwadi centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, including Jharkhand?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers. The scheme provides for a package of six services comprising of (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services. These services are delivered through the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The Scheme operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and more than 13.77 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country.

The Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. The Central Government is responsible for policy and planning and the State Governments are responsible for day to day programme implementation. For effective implementation of the Scheme, Government of India issues guidelines/instructions to States/UTs from time to time, releases funds in the prescribed cost sharing ratio and monitors implementation of the scheme.

This Ministry has received 141 complaints/grievances during this year *i.e.* January 2019 to November 2019 regarding Anganwadi services in the country (including Jharkhand), The State-wise details are given in Annexure-I Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, these complaints are forwarded to State Governments. Reports are sought from States/UTs in complaints involving serious allegations. In order to strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block and Anganwadi level) for monitoring the status of implementation of the scheme. Government has issued Guidelines in this regard on 31.03.2011 for resolution/further action.

For improving the condition of Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings, Government of India provides ₹ two lakhs per AWC/Mini AWC building for upgradation of AWC buildings. Funds are also provided for construction of AWC buildings in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Under the revised guidelines effective from 01.12.2017, the Central Assistance for construction of new AWC building is available in rural areas in convergence with MGNREGS. The TOTAL cost of construction of one AWC building is ₹ 7 lakh. Out of this, ₹ 5 lakh is provided through MGNREGS. Out of the remaining ₹ 2 lakh, the Central assistance for construction of a new AWC building is ₹ 1 lakh which is reimbursable to States/UTs after completion of construction of AWC building. Remaining ₹ 1 Lakh is to be borne by the State Government.

The funds released for construction and upgradation of AWCs are given below (State-wise details are at Annexure-II & III) (*See below*):

(₹ in lakh)

| Year | Funds released for construction of AWC Buildings | Funds released for upgradation of AWC Buildings |
|---------|--|---|
| 2015-16 | 24603.55 | 13163.58* |
| 2016-17 | 101139.00 | - |
| 2017-18 | - | 25774.80 |

* includes partly for construction also.

Annexure-I*State/UT-wise complaints/grievances received during the year 2019*

| Sl. No. | State | Corruption | Services at AWCs | TOTAL Cases |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | - | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. | Bihar | 21 | 4 | 25 |
| 4. | Goa | | | |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. | Himanchal Pradesh | - | - | - |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 10. | Karnataka | - | 2 | 2 |
| 11. | Kerala | - | 1 | 1 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 14. | Odisha | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 15. | Punjab | - | - | - |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | - | 3 | 3 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | - | 2 | 2 |
| 20. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Haryana | 2 | | 2 |
| 22. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | 2 | 2 |
| 23. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------|----|----|-----|
| 25. | Assam | 1 | | 1 |
| 26. | Manipur | | | |
| 27. | Meghalaya | | | |
| 28. | Mizoram | | | |
| 29. | Nagaland | | | |
| 30. | Sikkim | | | |
| 31. | West Bengal | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 32. | Tripura | 2 | | 2 |
| 33. | Puducherry | | | |
| 34. | Delhi | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | | | |
| 36. | Telangana | | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 71 | 70 | 141 |

Annexure-II

Number of AWC buildings approved and funds released for construction of AWC buildings under MGNREGS

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | Construction of AWC buildings under MGNREGA (Unit Approved) 2015-16 | Funds released | Construction of AWC buildings under MGNREGA (Unit Approved) 2016-17 | Funds released under ICDS for construction of Angan- wadi buildings 2016-17 |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2628 | 3153.60 | 3928 | 4713.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|---------|-------|----------|
| 2. | Bihar | | | 10335 | 12402.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2000 | 2362.15 | 2000 | 2400.00 |
| 4. | Goa | | | | |
| 5. | Gujarat | | | 431 | 517.20 |
| 6. | Haryana | | | 647 | 776.40 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 4000 | 2400.00 | 5000 | 6000.00 |
| 8. | Karnataka | | | 2844 | 3412.80 |
| 9. | Kerala | | | 923 | 1107.60 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 5000 | 6000.00 | 7000 | 8400.00 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 4908 | 2944.80 | 1720 | 2064.00 |
| 12. | Odisha | 5000 | 3000.00 | 7270 | 8724.00 |
| 13. | Punjab | | | 1000 | 1200.00 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 1385 | 831.00 | 2000 | 2400.00 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | | | 4303 | 5163.60 |
| 16. | Telangana | 1000 | 1200.00 | 1734 | 2080.80 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 3020 | 1812.00 | 17859 | 21430.80 |
| 18. | West Bengal | | | 6782 | 8138.40 |
| 19. | Himachal Pradesh | | | 160 | 288.00 |
| 20. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 863 | 1553.40 |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | | | 2583 | 4649.40 |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | |
| 23. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | |
| 24. | Puducherry | | | | |
| 25. | Assam | 1000 | 900.00 | 1000 | 1800.00 |
| 26. | Manipur | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| 27. | Meghalaya | | | 790 | 1422.00 |
| 28. | Mizoram | | | 172 | 309.60 |
| 29. | Nagaland | | | | |
| 30. | Sikkim | | | 103 | 185.40 |
| 31. | Tripura | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 29941 | 24603.55 | 81447 | 101139.00 |

Annexure-III*Funds released for upgradation of Anganwadi buildings*

₹ in lakhs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Funds released in 2015-16 | Funds released in 2017-18 |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | 1152 |
| 2. | Bihar | | 744 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | | 720 |
| 4. | Goa | | 18 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2798.87 | 960 |
| 6. | Haryana | | 360 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 276.00 | 504 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | | 960 |
| 10. | Karnataka | | 600 |
| 11. | Kerala | 330.00 | 480 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | | 960 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | | 840 |
| 14. | Odisha | | 1680 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 15. | Punjab | | 420 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | | 780 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | | 480 |
| 18. | Telangana | | 600 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 4205.25 | 2640 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 2531.25 | 518.4 |
| 21. | West Bengal | | 1560 |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | | 0 |
| 23. | Chandigarh | | 0 |
| 24. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | | 0 |
| 26. | Lakshadweep | | 0 |
| 27. | Delhi | | 0 |
| 28. | Puducherry | | 0 |
| 29. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1800.00 | |
| 30. | Assam | | |
| 31. | Manipur | 2025.00 | 1800.00 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | | 1800.00 |
| 33. | Mizoram | 150.53 | 1080.00 |
| 34. | Nagaland | | 2318.40 |
| 35. | Sikkim | | 0.00 |
| 36. | Tripura | 846.68 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 13163.58* | 25774.80 |

* includes partly for construction also.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, बच्चे हमारे देश के भविष्य के नागरिक हैं और जीरो से लेकर छः साल तक के बच्चों की responsibility ICDS पर है। सर, कई जगहों पर हमने देखा है कि हालात उपेक्षित हैं...

श्री सभापति: सवाल | आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं उसी पर आ गया हूँ। बीमारी से बच्चों के मरने की खबरें भी आईं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स की क्वालिफिकेशन और ट्रेनिंग के संबंध में विचार करेंगी? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उनके ग्रेडेशन के संबंध में विचार करेंगी, जिससे कि उनकी performance में सुधार हो सके?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that close to nine-and-a-half lakh Anganwadi workers have been trained under the new modules for training and convergence at the block, district and State levels. In so far as upskilling their efforts are concerned, we are in conversation with the Ministry of Skill Development to ensure that we look at the skills of child care professionals across the world and see whether we can pass on the best practices across the world to our Anganwadi workers.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I don't know whether the Minister is aware, but an Anganwadi worker, who is a cook, appeared on a game show on television and won ₹ 1 crore by sheer knowledge and intelligence. I suggest to you to kindly give her some kind of promotion. Her husband is a peon in school and she is a cook. Please do something for her.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, while I applaud the lady's achievement, we have to understand that implementation of this scheme is within the realm of the States. And the States have to do justice to others in line of promotion to ensure that no injustice is done to those who did not appear on a television channel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It will not go on record.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to take exception to the comment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going into record.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Still, Sir, I would like to take exception. We cannot do injustice to others who must have worked equally hard over a number of years.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सभापति महोदय, गर्भवती महिलाओं, शिशुवती माताओं और छः साल से कम आयु के बच्चों का समग्र विकास करने के लिए आईसीडीएस के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी स्कीम्स महिला

*Not recorded.

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कम आयु के उन बच्चों के मानवता अधिकार परिभाषित किए हैं?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। मंत्री जी।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in terms of rights of children with regard to nutrition, I would like to assure the Member that those rights are embedded in the constitutional functionality of not only WCD but the Government as a whole is also committed to ensuring that benefits reach children.

Cyber attack on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

*109. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a cyber attack on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a cyber security audit had been conducted recently at Kudankulam after a futile attempt to hack the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited's (NPCIL) isolated network was made; and

(d) what are the steps taken by the NPCIL to make sure that all plants are hack proof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There was an identification of a malware infection on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) administrative network which is used for day to day administrative activities. Plant control and instrumentation system is not connected to any external network such as Intranet, Internet and administrative system and thus was not affected.

(c) Cyber security audit has been carried out by the Computer & Information Security Advisory Group (CISAG) of DAE along with the national agency, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). It concluded that the malware infection was limited to the administrative network of KKNPP.

(d) The CISAG-DAE has recommended certain measures for immediate and short term implementation which are being implemented.

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

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I suppose that Russia is the backbone of various Indian nuclear installations. They have also expressed their apprehension about the news on cyber attack on Kudankulam Nuclear Plant. So, my first supplementary question is this. Has the Government cleared the air of apprehension of the Russian people who are involved in Kudankulam Nuclear Plant?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member's concern is well taken because certainly the atomic energy plants and the nuclear plants are very precious to all of us. We keep a close track of the developments happening there. Therefore, if in any section, there is some speculation or some apprehension, it is taken care of. I would like to bring to the attention of the House that in the nuclear plants in India, we follow the mantra of safety first. In fact, safety first, production next. As far as this particular episode, to which the hon. Member has pointed out, is concerned, while it is well taken, the malfunctioning or the malware-infection which happened in a network section was confined to the administrative block. Therefore, the plant *per se* is absolutely safe and there is no need to fear.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, the leakage and cyber attack possess threat to our nuclear plants. The Government is considering to set up 17 nuclear power reactors in addition to those already under construction. So, my second supplementary question is this. What are the steps taken by the Government to protect these proposed plants from these threats?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, broadly speaking also, there are definite guidelines and SOPs in place whenever a new nuclear plant establishment is undertaken. I would not go into detail because that would take long but whenever the construction starts, at that level and even before that, there is a detailed scrutiny. During the course of construction, it is done every three months. Even after the plant has become functional, after every six months. Then, every five years, there is a review. After five years, we have a review from the international bodies. As far as the cyber part of it is concerned, which you have pointed out, of course, this is a recent addition to the threat perception which has happened. It is being taken care of since 1998 when, actually, such kind of an apprehension arose for the

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

first time. Let us also realize that with the passage of time, the parameters of the cyber threat have also changed. Therefore, we keep evolving. Even after this incident, we had a committee of experts which was constituted not merely by the members of the Department of Atomic Energy but also with the scientific experts from outside including some of the IITs. Therefore, let me assure the House that the nuclear plants are absolutely safe. If you want me to read, I can read out the cyber security measures that have been taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. We are assured. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Kudankulam project is not only precious but also very sensitive. The Minister's reply states, there was an identification of a malware infection in the administrative network and the plant control and instrumentation system is not affected since it is not connected to any external internet or intranet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? What he has stated, you are repeating.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Based on that only, I can put my question. The plant must be connected through intranet with the administrative network. So, the administrative network should take control of the plant. Therefore, when it is infected, would it not reflect on the plant control and instrumentation system?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the concern of the hon. Member is well taken. He belongs to the State of Tamil Nadu and, therefore, I can appreciate that. But, Sir, as I mentioned earlier and I would like to reiterate, there is a complete segregation of the administrative block and, that is why, I didn't go into the detail. The network which is used in the administrative offices has got nothing to do with the network in the nuclear plant. This practice has been in place right from the beginning even from the times when there was very little understanding about the cyber threat happening. Now that the perception has increased, that is why, I said, we have what is known as (1) hardened internet; (2) we have blocked websites; (3) we have intrusion detection systems; (4) we have spam and malware free scanning details. These are softwares already inherent. Even if there is an attempt made through any mischief, it would be automatically taken care of. We have end-use computer protection mechanism. We have data protection on each server. We have disabled internet access even if somebody wants to try or tries mischief to do so through some hacker...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right Mantriji.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: We have Cyber Security Audit happening every quarter of the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please, please. Sometimes, look at me also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is very comprehensive and re-assuring. I would just like to know one thing that after this malware was detected in the Kundakulam Nuclear Plant, Minister has explained the steps taken, has a review of cyber security of the strategic nuclear facilities been done, and particularly with regard to the software safety which is being used not in the administrative side but in the strategic side to secure it?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has put a very pertinent question. Certainly, as he rightly suggested, we have already taken cognizance of this. Immediately after this happened because the first hand-out was made on the 29th October and second briefing to the media was done on the following day. An Expert Committee was constituted and in order to bring in it more of objectivity and impartial inputs, we made sure that we have Directors from the IITs, some of the experts from the other Departments of Atomic Energy, the academic institutions. And, their suggestions have already been taken care of. As a part of that because I did not want to prolong the earlier question, we have now a quarterly Cyber Security Audit System in place which would have a future bearing regardless of whether there is a cyber threat or not, we would be doing an in-house exercise of audit for the same.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Hon. Minister, my question would be specific relating to the cyber security threat. Would the Ministry be considering to develop a Wide Area Network which would ensure that though it is connected at some levels through firewalls into the internet but the Wide Area Network would insulate such cyber threats going forward and therefore keep such security concerns at bay?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member's question is very scientifically suggestive and valid. We have already taken cognizance of the Act through the experts in the field and, that is why, the term that I used was hardened internet, blocked websites and intrusion detection system. These are the terms used in the phraseology of the cyber security mechanism. Spam filtering, scanning mail system, anti-virus restricted use of removable media, as you mentioned, this is connecting to that, data protection of the server, disabling of the internet access, third party audit, that of course, as I said in reply to the earlier question, secure coding practices, penetration testing, vulnerability assessment of the internet system, as you mentioned, even if somebody tries to, and this is Totally insulated from the rest of the network. Even if somebody makes a deliberate attempt, he would be held back. In the passage of days, we go on improving on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is very knowledgeable. He comes well prepared. He speaks up to the point but he wants to share further information. But my problem is, I have to cover 15 Questions. Now, Question No. 110.

Poor financial condition of Anganwadi workers

*110. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Anganwadi Workers across the country are facing financial distress due to low wages;
- (b) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to address this issue;
- (c) whether workers are provided with pension or ESI sards; and
- (d) if not, whether the Ministry has plans to implement such provisions?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Anganwadi Services [under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes] envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time.

The Government has, recently, enhanced honorarium of AWWs from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; AWHs from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month. The Government has also introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018. AWWs are paid performance linked incentive of ₹ 500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software) under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Most of the States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources. Details of additional honorarium being paid by States/UTs to AWWs and AWHs are given in Annexure (*See below*).

In addition to the honorarium paid by the Government of India the AWWs/AWHs are also provided other benefits as given below:—

- (i) Paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) Award of ₹ 50,000/- cash and a Citation at Central level and ₹ 10,000/- cash and a Citation at State level to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to good voluntary work.
- (iii) A set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ ₹ 400/- per saree per annum).
- (iv) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-50 years;
- (v) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years.
- (vi) Modified Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years.
- (vii) Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/- on diagnosis of identified illness.
- (viii) Scholarships to their children studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses).
- (ix) 50% reservation for AWWs in recruitment of supervisors

(c) and (d) AWWs/AWHs are honorary workers who come forward to render their services on payment of monthly honorarium. In view of the very nature of the role of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers, it is not feasible to declare them as regular/permanent employees. AWWs/AWHs are not provided with pension or ESI cards. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4853-4957 of 1998 - State of Karnataka & Ors. vs. Ameerbi & Ors. has held that Anganwadi Workers/Helpers do not hold any civil post.

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Pension Scheme (PM-SYM) has been recently introduced by the Government for unorganised sectors in the country to ensure assured pension of ₹ 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years. The age of entry to the Scheme is 18-40 years. The beneficiaries are required to make payment of age appropriate premium for availing the assured pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month on attaining the age of 60 years. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to encourage eligible AWWs/AWHs to get themselves enrolled under the above scheme on voluntary basis in order to get assured monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years.

Annexure

Details of additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources (as on 30.10.2019)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹) | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) | Anganwadi Helper (AWHs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3000 | 2500 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1200 | 700 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | Assam | 2000 | 1000 |
| 5. | Bihar | 750 | 375 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 8. | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 1000 | 600 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 1000 | 600 |
| 10. | Delhi | 6678 | 3339 |
| 11. | Goa | 3062-11937* | 3000-6000* |
| 12. | Gujarat | 3300 | 1700 |
| 13. | Haryana | 7286-8429* | 4215 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1750 | 900 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 600 | 340 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1400 | 700 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 5000 | 2500 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2000 | 2000 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 3000 | 2000 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 7000 | 3500 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 2000 | 1000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|--|--|
| 22. | Manipur | 100 | 50 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | Nil | Nil |
| 24. | Odisha | 1000 | 500 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 600 | 300 |
| 26. | Punjab | 2600 | 1300 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 1724-1736* | 1065 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 2225 | 1500 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 3000 | 1500 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 1300 | 1300 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 1000 | 500 |
| 32. | Nagaland | Nil | Nil |
| 33. | Mizoram | 294-306* | 150 |
| 34. | Tamil Nadu | 6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750) | 4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, & DA-2375) |
| 35. | Telangana | 6000 | 3750 |
| 36. | Tripura | 2865 | 1924 |

* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Anganwadi and health workers have been demanding recognition as permanent workers and Government pension for a long time now. They are invaluable for providing education to children from weak socio-economic backgrounds and shoulder huge burdens. My question is, why does the Government think it fair to not provide them with pension and ESI benefits despite the critical services they provide?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, this issue was referred to the hon. Supreme Court. In the ruling of the hon. Supreme Court, in the Ameer Bi case, the Supreme Court itself looked at these aspects on behalf of the Centre and the State and said that they are honorary workers. However, to ensure that we give additional support, 180 days of paid absence leave is given as maternity benefit. We cover them under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. We cover them under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. We also incentivise better performances and use of modern technology.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, today, Anganwadi workers work on meagre honorariums which are not given on time. The Government promised an increase in budgetary allocations for Anganwadi services, but the 2019-20 Budget has fallen short of those promises. My question is: Why has the Government not allocated enough funds to this crucial service this year and ensured that honorariums are paid on time?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: In fact, the hon. Member is a representative of a State where we have been comprehensively engaged with the State administration to ensure that payment is made digitally and on time. It depends on the State. There is absolutely no paucity of funds. In fact, if you look back at the funding expenditure with regard to their services, in the year 2011-12, it was around ₹ 14,000 crores; in 2018-19, it is above ₹ 16,000 crores.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूँ कि आंगनवाड़ी और हेल्थ सहायिकाओं को जो मानदेय मिलता है, वह अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूँ कि किसी राज्य में वह 500 रुपए है और किसी में 6,000 रुपए है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इसमें एकरूपता लाने का कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि 60 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् उन्हें जो पेंशन मिलती है, क्या उसे कम से कम 5,000 रुपए करने पर विचार करेंगी?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to highlight here that they do not get ₹ 500. In fact, they get ₹ 4,500 plus incentives, like, I said, for organising community-based events and for using ICDS-CAS. In fact, with regard to the insurance or the pension coverage, we called a meeting with the LIC and we found that State Governments were not coming forth with the details with regard to the workers who were working at the grassroot, which, basically, gives a challenge when you have to pass on benefits like insurance to Anganwadi workers. Hence, we have appealed to all the States to ensure that they work in tandem with financial agencies to ensure better coverage.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदया से मेरा प्रश्न है कि इनके मानदेय में एकरूपता की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन अलग-अलग राज्यों में इसमें एकरूपता नहीं है। आंगनवाड़ी तथा 'आशा' वर्कर के माध्यम से हमारी अधिकांश योजनाएं चल रही हैं, तो क्या राज्य और केन्द्र मिलकर के ऐसी कोशिश करेंगे कि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था हो, जहां इनका मानदेय भी कम से कम 8,000 रुपए से 10,000 रुपए हो, ताकि वे एक सुचारु जिंदगी बसर कर सकें?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, on the 13th and 14th of November, we did converge our efforts with States, if States so desired that they can top up their needs or their desire with regard to payments made to honorary workers at the grassroot. It is

incumbent upon the State to take such a decision. But we have insisted, however, that the honorarium due should be paid on time and we have followed up personally with each State to ensure that the utilisation certificates are submitted on time to help facilitate this.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, the Anganwadi services form the backbone of our rural childcare programme and its primary beneficiaries are children, pregnant women and lactating mothers from vulnerable and impoverished strata of our society. Regrettably, despite the recommendations of 45th and 46th Indian Labour Conference, Anganwadi workers are not covered by labour legislations and are not entitled to minimum wages, pension and enrolment into EPF because their work is classified as 'voluntary'. Is the Government planning to take any steps to include the Anganwadi workers in the formal labour sector so that they are entitled to minimum wages, pension, enrolment in EPF and there is regularisation of their working conditions?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it has been enunciated by me throughout the Question Hour today that there are considerations to be taken by the State Governments and we have, in our communication, impressed upon them to facilitate as many Anganwadi workers as possible. In fact, when it comes to supervisory positions, we have appealed to State Governments and notified rules so that 50 per cent of the supervisors come from amongst Anganwadi workers. Insofar as looking at their conditionality, apart from the challenges that we speak of in this House, today, I would like to also highlight so that we can join in applauding our frontline workers, that only in the month of October, Sir, anganwadi workers and frontline workers across the country weighed and measured the height of close to one crore fifty seven lakh forty three thousand nine hundred and twenty nine children and made the data available online. So, I take your permission, Sir, to thank them for their service. And the Labour scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Pension Scheme is available even to the anganwadi workers, if they so desire.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 111.

Education of tribal population

*111. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented in several tribal areas for the education of tribal population in Jharkhand along with the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose, scheme-wise; and

(b) the measures taken/being taken by Government for improving the literacy level of tribal communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the education of tribal population in the country including Jharkhand is given at Annexure-I (*See below*). The funds are allocated in the Ministry Scheme-wise, not State-wise. Scheme-wise details of funds allocated for the financial year 2019-20 under education schemes of the Ministry is given at Annexure-II (*See below*). The measures taken by Government for improving the literacy level of tribal communities are given below:—

- The Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) started in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and secure jobs in Government, public and private sectors. The schools were funded through Grants under Article 275(1).

In light of the role, EMRS have started imparting secondary level education to Tribal students. In the Union Budget 2018-19, Government announced that “The Government is committed to provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment. To realize this mission, it has been decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.”

- Ministry is also implementing following scholarship schemes:—
 - (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
 - (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
 - (iii) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates.
 - (iv) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.

- Ministry is implementing a scheme of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts with the primary objective for promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts of the country where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal female population and is meant exclusively for ST girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts having classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.
- Ministry is implementing a scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes since 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.
- Besides the above education focus schemes, the Ministry implementing the following schemes through which funds are provided to bridge gap in various sector like education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood, etc.:—
 - (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme.
 - (ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Annexure-I***Brief details of education schemes/programmes of the
Ministry of Tribal Affairs*****I Eklavya model residential schools**

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) started in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in Government and public and private sectors. The schools were funded through Grants under Article 275(1)

In light of the role, EMRS have started imparting secondary level education to Tribal students. In the Union Budget 2018-19, Government announced that “The Government is committed to provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment. To realize this mission, it has been decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.”

In terms of the aforesaid Budget announcement, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 17.12.18, *inter alia* approved the revamping of the EMRS Scheme. Salient Features of the Revamped Scheme:

1. A separate scheme of EMRS created, [hitherto was funded under a Special Area Programme, ‘Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India’]
2. Schools are set up with a capacity of 480 students each catering to students from Class VI to XII.
3. Provision for setting up of Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS) in sub-districts with 90% or more ST population and 20,000 or more tribal persons.
4. Minimum land of 15 acres in case of EMRS and 5 acres in case of EMDBS in order to make available better infrastructure facilities catering to the need of academic education as well as extracurricular activities.
5. Construction grant of ₹ 20.00 crore per school with an additional 20% for schools in North-East, hilly areas, difficult areas and areas affected by Left Wing Extremism.

6. Recurring grant of ₹1.09 lakhs per student per annum in case of EMRS and ₹ 0.85 lakhs in case of EMDBS.
7. National Education Society for Tribal Students established as an autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish, endow, maintain, control and manage schools and to do all acts and things necessary for or conducive to the promotion of such schools.
8. Setting up of Centre of Excellence for sports in tribal majority districts with all related infrastructure (buildings, equipment's etc.) including specialized state-of-the-art facilities for two identified sports (including one group sport and one individual sport) which will be common for a State.
9. Utilization of upto 10% seats by non-ST students. Priority shall be given to children of EMRSs staff, children who have lost their parents to Left wing extremism and insurgencies, children of widows, children of divyang parents etc.
10. Reservation of 20% seats under sports quota for deserving ST students who have excelled in the field of sports.

II. Pre-Matric Scholarships To St Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX-X.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakhs per annum, which has been increased to ₹ 2.5 lakhs as approved by CCEA.
- Scholarship of ₹ 150/- per month for day scholars and ₹ 350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year, Scholarships are paid @ ₹ 150/- per month for Day Scholars and @ ₹ 350/- per month for Hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year. This has been revised from existing ₹ 150/- to ₹ 225/- p.m. for Day Scholars, and from ₹ 350/- to ₹ 525/- p.m. for Hostellers as approved by CCEA.
- Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/ UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

III. Post-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of ₹ 230 to ₹ 1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

IV. National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates

- The Scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral study abroad.
- A Total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/Indian Missions abroad.

V. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students

- (i) Scholarship For Higher Education (Earlier known as Top Class Education for ST students):—
- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 246 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry.

- TOTAL number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
 - Family income from all sources should not exceed ₹6.00 lakhs per annum.
 - Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.
- (ii) Fellowship (Earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students):
- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for M.Phil and Ph.D.
 - Fellowship for M.Phil is provided @ ₹25000/- per month and for Ph.D @ ₹28000/- per month.
 - Contingency for Fellows in Humanities and Social Science is provided @ ₹ 10000/- per annum for two year and ₹ 20500/- per annum for the rest of the period.
 - Contingency for Fellows in Science, Engineering Technology is provided @ ₹ 12000/- per annum for two years and @ 25000/- per annum for the rest of the period
 - Escorts/Reader assistance @ ₹ 2000/- per month is provided in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates
 - HRA as per rules of University / Institution / Colleges.
 - The maximum duration for which the scholarships are available is given below:
 - a. M.Phil - 2 years
 - b. Ph.D exclusively - 5 years
 - c. M.Phil + Ph.D - 2 years (M.Phil) and 3 years (Ph.D).

VI. Strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Disticts:

Ministry is implementing a scheme of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Disticts The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised *w.e.f.* 1st April 2008, aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. Now it is being imple-

mented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts having classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

VII. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes;

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised *w.e.f.* 1st April 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

VIII. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS):

The scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is a 100% grant from Government of India. Grants are released to States, having ST population for development and welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based upon proposals received from the State Governments, and considered in the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps under SCA to TSS.

IX. Grants Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India:

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers one programme named “Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India” wherein funds are released to 27 States, having ST population. Under this programme, 100% funding is made by Government of India. Funding under this programme is aimed to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy and skill development/other income generating schemes. This intervention is aimed at augmenting tribal household economy and administrative structure/institutional framework.

Annexure-II

*Scheme-wise budget estimate for 2019-20 under education
schemes of the Ministry*

| (Rs. in crore) | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Budget Estimate 2019-20 |
| 1. | Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) | 0.31* |
| 2. | Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students | 340.00 |
| 3. | Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students | 1613.50 |
| 4. | Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad | 2.00 |
| 5. | National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students | 100.00 |
| 6. | Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes (including Strengthening of Educational among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts) | 110.00 |
| 7. | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) | 1350.00 |
| 8. | Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution | 2662.55** |

* It is a token amount under new heads opened for EMRS scheme.

** During the year 2019-20, funds of Rs.765.08 crores (Rs.45.96 crores for construction of EMRS and Rs.719.12 crores for meeting the recurring costs) has been released for EMRS till date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not there. He was not there yesterday. Today also, he is not there. Is there any supplementary? There is no supplementary also. The Minister may lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता: सर, मैं इसका विवरण सदन पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 112.

Plan to increase Anganwadi centres

*112. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in each State;
- (b) if so, the details of the plan to be implemented;
- (c) at present how many Anganwadi Centres are in the country; and
- (d) what is the amount of salary/wages being paid to workers and helpers in each Centre?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers. The scheme provides for a package of six services comprising of (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services.

These services are delivered through the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). During the third phase of expansion of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the Government had approved cumulatively a TOTAL of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country. As on date 13,99,697 AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs out of which 13,77,595 AWCs are operational in various States/UTs as per details given in Annexure-I

(See below). There is no proposal to increase the number of approved AWCs in each State/UT at present.

(d) The Anganwadi Services envisages the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers as honorary workers from local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honorarium as decided by Government from time to time.

Currently, honorarium is paid @ ₹ 4,500/- per month to Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at main-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); ₹ 3,500/- per month to AWWs at mini-AWCs; ₹ 2,250/- per month to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs); performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs, with effect from 1st October, 2018. AWWs are paid ₹ 500/- per month under POSHAN Abhiyaan for using Integrated Child Development Services-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS). Besides, many States/UTs are giving additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources. Details of additional honorarium paid by States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs is given at Annexure-II (See below).

In addition to the honorarium paid by the Government of India, the AWWs/AWHs are also provided other benefits as given below:

- (i) Paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) Award of ₹ 50,000/- cash and a Citation at Central level and ₹10,000/- cash and a Citation at State level to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to good voluntary work.
- (iii) A set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ ₹ 400/- per saree per annum).
- (iv) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-50 years.
- (v) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years.
- (vi) Modified Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years.
- (vii) Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/- on diagnosis of identified illness.
- (viii) Scholarships to their children studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses).
- (ix) 50% reservation for AWWs in recruitment of Supervisors.

Annexure-I*State-wise details of sanctioned and operational AWCs*

| Sl. No | States/UTs | No. of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) | |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Sanctioned AWCs | Operational AWCs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 55607 | 55607 |
| 2. | Telangana | 35700 | 35634 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6225 | 6225 |
| 4. | Assam | 62153 | 62153 |
| 5. | Bihar | 115009 | 104090 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 52474 | 51301 |
| 7. | Goa | 1262 | 1262 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 53029 | 53029 |
| 9. | Haryana | 25962 | 25962 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 18925 | 18925 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 31938 | 29599 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 38432 | 38432 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 65911 | 65911 |
| 14. | Kerala | 33318 | 33244 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 97135 | 97135 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 110486 | 110219 |
| 17. | Manipur | 11510 | 11510 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 5896 | 5896 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 2244 | 2244 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 3980 | 3980 |
| 21. | Odisha | 74154 | 72587 |
| 22. | Punjab | 27314 | 27289 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 62010 | 61974 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1308 | 1308 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|---------|
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 54439 | 54439 |
| 26. | Tripura | 10145 | 9911 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 190145 | 187997 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 20067 | 20067 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 119481 | 116227 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 720 | 720 |
| 31. | Chandigarh** | 450 | 450 |
| 32. | Delhi* | 10897 | 10897 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 302 | 302 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 107 | 107 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 107 | 107 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 855 | 855 |
| | All India | 1399697 [1400000 earlier sanctioned by GOI] | 1377595 |

Based on State/UTs level consolidated report.

*253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD vide order no.11-33/2015-CD-I Dated 16 November 2018.

** 50 AWCs surrendered by Chandigarh Administration accepted in MWCD vide order no.11-33/2015-CD dated 21 Dec., 2018

Annexure-II

Details of additional Honorarium Paid by States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs

(In Rs.)

| Sl. No | States/UTs | Additional honorarium given by States/UTs | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | Anganwadi Workers (AWW) | Anganwadi Helper (AWH) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3000 | 2500 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1200 | 700 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 4. | Assam | 2000 | 1000 |
| 5. | Bihar | 750 | 375 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 2000 | 1000 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1000 | 600 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 1000 | 600 |
| 10. | Delhi | 6678 | 3339 |
| 11. | Goa | 3062-11937* | 3000-6000* |
| 12. | Gujarat | 3300 | 1700 |
| 13. | Haryana | 7286-8429* | 4215 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1750 | 900 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 600 | 340 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1400 | 700 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 5000 | 2500 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2000 | 2000 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 3000 | 2000 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 7000 | 3500 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 2000 | 1000 |
| 22. | Manipur | 100 | 50 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | Nil | Nil |
| 24. | Odisha | 1000 | 500 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 600 | 300 |
| 26. | Punjab | 2600 | 1300 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 1724-1736* | 1065 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 2225 | 1500 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 3000 | 1500 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 1300 | 1300 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|--|--|
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 1000 | 500 |
| 32. | Nagaland | Nil | Nil |
| 33. | Mizoram | 294-306* | 150 |
| 34. | Tamil Nadu | 6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP 500, & DA-3750) | 4275 (that includes pay-1500 GP-400 & DA-2375) |
| 35. | Telangana | 6000 | 3750 |
| 36. | Tripura | 2865 | 1924 |

* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, my first supplementary is that in our country, in all the States, the number of anganwadi centres sanctioned is 13,99,697, and the operational centres are 13,77,595. Sir, 22,102 centres are not operationalized at this moment. So, my question is this. What is your understanding and direction and what is your supervisory report as to how these non-operational centres will be operated?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that when it comes to building of anganwadi centres that have been financially provided for by the Government, we ensure that we seek convergence of efforts between line Ministries at the district, State, and in fact, even the block level. I am happy to report that twenty seven States have already submitted to the Centre their convergence plans. And in our meetings, specifically with Chief Ministers, in our communication with Governors, we have highlighted wherever buildings are still not completed, or, for that matter, even we track whether such buildings have electricity, running toilet facilities, and we, from time to time, communicate with the States. Not only do we restrict ourselves to such communication, but, the Secretary WCD also has regular video conferences to facilitate this.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that sanctioned posts of anganwadi workers as on date are 13,99,697, and the existing positions are 13,20,856. So, 78,839 anganwadi workers are not in working condition. Secondly, as helpers, 1,06,646 workers are not in working condition. What are the reasons?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manas Ranjanji, you have to ask one question at a time, not two.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, we highlight vacancies since it is the function of the State Government to ensure that those vacancies which are of sanctioned posts, are filled. But also, Sir, I would like to highlight that once we sanction anganwadi centre's construction, there are times when States also surrender them. Just, for an example, Sir, to illustrate this point, 253 anganwadi centres were surrendered by the Government of Delhi and accepted by us in November, 2018. So, we calibrate where such services are shut down, and then, calibrate the sanctioned posts, and then, process our request again to the State Government to fill the vacancies.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: चेयरमैन सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोलने का जो क्राइटीरिया बनाते हैं, उसमें भौगोलिक स्थितियों का ध्यान रखा जाता है? जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश है, जो बहुत ही high hills में है, वहाँ पर population scattered है। इसके चलते एक जगह से एक आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र पर बच्चों को आने के लिए कई-कई बार 5-5, 6-6 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप भौगोलिक स्थितियों को देखते हुए norms में थोड़ी ढील देगी, जिससे कि वहाँ पर छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र खोले जा सकें?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, centres are open not only in rural and hilly areas but services are also provided in urban centres, and in conjunction with the State Governments, wherever need arises, we give relaxation as and when the States so desire.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स से अन्य कार्य लेती है, जैसे इलेक्शन का काम, जनगणना का काम आदि। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि उनसे बहुत काम लिया जाता है, इसलिए उनका जो मानदेय 3,500 रुपये आपने निर्धारित किया है, क्या उसको बढ़ाकर पूरे देश में, सभी राज्यों में इनको एक समान मानदेय देने पर विचार करेंगी, 5,000 रुपये से अधिक देने पर विचार करेंगी?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the honorarium given is pan India. It is not an honorarium that varies from State to State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 113. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*113. [The questioner was absent.]

झारखंड में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय

113. **श्री समीर उरांव:** क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झारखंड में कुल कितने एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की योजना है;

(ख) झारखंड में अब तक कुल कितने एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय खोले जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) झारखंड में इन विद्यालयों में प्रति वर्ष प्रति विद्यार्थी कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने की योजना है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने झारखंड राज्य के लिए कुल 46 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिनमें से वर्तमान में 13 ईएमआरएस कार्यशील हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्य में 47 अन्य ब्लॉकों में ईएमआरएस स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। मंत्रालय प्रति छात्र प्रति वर्ष 1,09,000 / - रुपये की आवृत्ति लागत प्रदान करता है, जिसमें मेस, यूनिफॉर्म, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, प्रसाधन, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों, कर्मचारियों के वेतन, कार्यालय व्यय, कंप्यूटर उपभोग्य सामग्रियां प्रयोगशाला उपभोग्य सामग्रियां, पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों की खरीद, खेल उपकरण / उपभोग्य सामग्रियों आदि पर व्यय शामिल हैं।

Eklavya Model residential schools in Jharkhand

†*113. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) proposed to be opened in Jharkhand;

(b) the Total number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) already opened in Jharkhand so far; and

(c) the details of Total funds proposed to be spent per student every year in these schools in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned a Total number of 46 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for the State of Jharkhand, out of which 13 EMRSs are currently functional. In addition, the State is proposed to have EMRSs in 47 more blocks as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

per the criteria decided by the Government. Ministry provides recurring cost of ₹ 1,09,000/- per student per year which includes the expenditure on mess, uniform, text books, toilet-ries, consumables, staff salary, office expenses, computer consumables, laboratory consumables, purchase of library books, sports equipment/consumables etc.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि एकलव्य विद्यालयों का यह एक नया प्रयास है। इसके पहले देश में जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय जैसे बहुत अच्छे प्रतिमान यानी मॉडल्स विकसित किये हैं, तो क्या एकलव्य विद्यालय के विकास के संदर्भ में चर्चा करते हुए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय के मॉडल्स का अध्ययन किया जायेगा?

श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता: माननीय सभापति जी, सुदूर क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा देने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने 'एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय' प्रारम्भ किये हैं। पूरे देश में 438 एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल स्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं, जिनमें से 282 स्कूल्स संचालित हैं। हमारे मंत्रालय ने यह तय किया है कि ऐसे ब्लॉक्स, जहाँ पर आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या 50 प्रतिशत से ऊपर होगी या ऐसे ब्लॉक्स, जहाँ पर 20,000 से ऊपर आदिवासी जनसंख्या होगी, ऐसे समस्त ब्लॉक्स में हम एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल खोलेंगे। इस समय पूरे देश में 594 ऐसे आदिवासी बाहुल्य ब्लॉक्स हम लोगों ने तय कर लिये हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक सुझाव दिया है- केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और एकलव्य विद्यालयों के बीच में।

श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता: माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय और सेंट्रल स्कूल की तर्ज पर होंगे, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रालय ने इसके लिए अभी तैयारी प्रारम्भ कर दी है और एक साल के बाद, यानी नेक्स्ट सत्र में हम जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय की तर्ज पर एकलव्य मॉडल स्कूल को प्रारम्भ करेंगे।

श्रीमती सम्पति उड्डे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों को साक्षरता के साथ-साथ हुनरमंद बनाने के लिए कोई अन्य विशेष प्रावधान किये जा रहे हैं?

श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या को जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रालय ने व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिए प्रदेश सरकारों को अलग-अलग निधि जारी की है। वैसे यह जो योजना है, यह पूरे तरीके से माँग-आधारित योजना है। प्रदेश सरकारों से जो माँग हमारी केन्द्र सरकार के पास आती है, उस आधार पर हम वहाँ पर रहने वाले ट्राइबल बच्चों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए यहाँ से राशि उपलब्ध कराते हैं। मैं यह जानकारी भी देना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो भी नौजवान ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, उनको हम 30,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह के हिसाब से देते हैं। जो हमारे संविधान की धारा 275(1) है, इसमें जो विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता मद है, इसको हम उस स्कीम के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराते हैं।

Scheme for skill development in textile sector

*114. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing schemes for skill development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of programmes currently being implemented by Government for skill development in various sectors of the textile industry; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated to various educational institutions. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), etc. for the skill development programmes in Assam and other North-Eastern States during the last two years?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) With a view to create robust human resources for the textiles sector, particularly the need for trained and skilled workforce in all segment of the textile sector, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing various skill development schemes and programmes since the financial year 2010-11.

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

In further continuation, Ministry of Textiles has expanded the skill development programme, called Samarth- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (except spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) with a target of 10 lakh persons at a Total outlay of ₹1300 crore. The training programme and course curriculum

have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand status of the domestic and international economies. Ministry of Textiles has already partnered with 21 Government Agencies from 18 States and Sectoral Organizations covering nearly 4 lakh persons, for entry level training and job creation in both traditional and organized segments of textile value chain.

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

Handloom Sector:- Training programme for skill up-gradation of Handloom weavers are conducted in National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)/Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) by office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms across the country including State North East Region through Weavers Service Centres (WSCs).

Handicrafts Sector:- For Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector, Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing Human Resource Development Scheme to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector and also to create human capital for the sector in terms of trained cadre of designers.

Sericulture Sector:- In silk sector, Central Silk Board under Capacity Building and Training activities of Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra”-an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry organizes various training programmes for the stakeholders across the country. These programmes focus on skill seeding and skill up-gradation in silk sector so as to create employment opportunities (mostly self-employment) for the new entrants and also to increase in income level of the existing entrepreneurs by adopting improved package.

Jute Sector: For Skill Development in jute sector and proliferation of jute diversification activities throughout the country, National Jute Board (NJB) has been implementing Jute Integrated Development (JID) Scheme to increase the number of skilled workforce for production of jute diversified products in the decentralized sector.

(d) Under Integrated Skill Development Scheme, funds are not released State-wise. However, the details of fund released to various implementing agencies under ISDS during last two years is at Annexure-I (*See below*). Under NHDP/CHCDS of Handloom Sector, the details of State-wise funds released to WSCs for skill upgradation programmes in Assam

and other North-Eastern states during last two years are at Annexure-II (*See* below). Under HRD scheme of Handicraft sector, the details of funds allocated for the skill development programmes in Assam and other North-Eastern states during the last two years are at Annexure-III. Central Silk Board is not releasing any funds to educational institutes/NGOs for the above programme. During last two years, NJB has not allocated fund in any North-Eastern States.

Annexure-I

*Funds released to Implementing Agencies of ISPS during
FY 2017-18 & 2018-19*

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Organisations | Funds Released in 2017-18 | Funds Released in 2018-19 | Total released |
|---------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited | 60.61 | 0 | 60.61 |
| 2. | Ambica Shiksha Samaj Kalyan Samiti | 124.50 | 20.75 | 145.25 |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh Director of Handlooms and Textiles and Apparel Export Parks | 122.92 | 0 | 122.92 |
| 4. | Apparel Retail Training & Job Solutions (ARTJS) | 438.48 | 0 | 438.48 |
| 5. | Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) | 799.00 | 0 | 799.00 |
| 6. | Arvind Limited | 69.75 | 0 | 69.75 |
| 7. | Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India (ALEAP) | 256.34 | 0 | 256.34 |
| 8. | Bee Kay Precision (India) Pvt. Ltd. | 68.58 | 0 | 68.58 |
| 9. | Best Corporation Private Limited | 20.93 | 0 | 20.93 |
| 10. | Bharat Mata Welfare Foundation | 47.92 | 0 | 47.92 |
| 11. | Bhartiya Mahila Gramodyog Sansthan | 56.00 | 4.34 | 60.34 |
| 12. | Bhaskar Foundation | 54.00 | 38.95 | 92.95 |
| 13. | Birla Cotsyn (India) Limited | 489.91 | 100.46 | 590.37 |
| 14. | BVG Educational Trust | 76.87 | 18.25 | 95.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---------|--------|---------|
| 15. | Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED), Industries Commissionerate, Govt. of Gujarat | 625.1 | 0 | 625.10 |
| 16. | Centum Learning Limited | 111.00 | 14.27 | 125.27 |
| 17. | Cibi International Private Limited | 98.02 | 0 | 98.02 |
| 18. | CTA Apparels Pvt Ltd | 55.86 | 0 | 55.86 |
| 19. | Daksh Foundation | 65.32 | 6.96 | 72.28 |
| 20. | DVR Exports Pvt Ltd | 90.56 | 15.14 | 105.70 |
| 21. | Department of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura | 0 | 6.82 | 6.82 |
| 22. | Fair Trade Forum - India (FTF-I) | 47.27 | 0 | 47.27 |
| 23. | Fuzone E Systems Pvt Ltd | 180.42 | 23.62 | 204.04 |
| 24. | Gyanodaya Information and Education Society | 52.55 | 0 | 52.55 |
| 25. | Indus Intex Pvt Ltd | 57.42 | 0 | 57.42 |
| 26. | IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Ltd. | 1333.38 | 0 | 1333.38 |
| 27. | Ibrahim International Ltd | 191.85 | 0 | 191.85 |
| 28. | Jahanvi JITM Skills | 160.38 | 27.99 | 188.37 |
| 29. | Karnataka State Textile Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (KSTIDCL) | 217.84 | 0 | 217.84 |
| 30. | Khator Fibre & Fabrics Ltd. | 16.06 | 153.98 | 170.04 |
| 31. | Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog (MPLUN) | 41.81 | 0 | 41.81 |
| 32. | Maharashtra Academy of Engineering and Educational Research (MAEER) | 0 | 129.53 | 129.53 |
| 33. | Matrix Clothing Pvt. Ltd. | 557.92 | 0 | 557.92 |
| 34. | Modelama Exports Limited | 29.27 | 97.95 | 127.22 |
| 35. | Modern Education Society | 59.91 | 16.17 | 76.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|--------|-------|--------|
| 36. | Monash International Limited | 171.60 | 4.60 | 176.20 |
| 37. | Nalanda Institute for Computer & Vocational Training Pvt. Ltd. | 37.50 | 0 | 37.50 |
| 38. | NIFT - TEA Knitwear Fashion Institute | 423.03 | 17.10 | 440.13 |
| 39. | Office of Commission Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan | 146.90 | 0 | 146.90 |
| 40. | PMG Commerce Edge Foundation | 52.26 | 0 | 52.26 |
| 41. | Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) | 22.44 | 1.15 | 23.59 |
| 42. | Quess Corp Ltd. | 0 | 24.10 | 24.10 |
| 43. | Samvit Education Trust | 148.81 | 33.62 | 182.43 |
| 44. | Shahi Exports Pvt Ltd | 41.81 | 0 | 41.81 |
| 45. | Shiksha Prasarini Samiti | 67.00 | 0 | 67.00 |
| 46. | Shri Amareshwar Graminabhiprudhi Shiksan and Kalyan Samsthe | 85.82 | 0 | 85.82 |
| 47. | Shri Technologies | 38.69 | 23.31 | 62.00 |
| 48. | Sri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd | 8.73 | 0 | 8.73 |
| 49. | Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills Association (TASMA) | 85.47 | 0 | 85.47 |
| 50. | Technopak Advisors Private Limited | 170.99 | 0 | 170.99 |
| 51. | The Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI) | 143.50 | 52.38 | 195.88 |
| 52. | Urbo Rural Integrated Development Association (URIDA) | 61.17 | 23.94 | 85.11 |
| 53. | Uttar Pradesh Industrial Co-operative Association (UPICA) | 120.22 | 44.39 | 164.61 |
| 54. | Wazir Advisors Private Limited | 471.99 | 0 | 471.99 |
| 55. | Welspun India Ltd | 277.71 | 0 | 277.71 |
| 56. | Women Entrepreneurs Karnataka Association (WEKAS) | 241.41 | 78.74 | 320.15 |

Annexure-II

Details of State-wise funds released to WSCs for Skill upgradation programmes in Assam and other North-Eastern States during last two years under NHDP/CHCDS (Handloom Sector)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | No. of weavers covered | Fund released (₹ in lakh) | No. of weavers covered | Fund released (₹ in lakh) |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 440 | 50.48 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 5940 | 716.73 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Manipur | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 420 | 47.74 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Tripura | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 6800 | 814.95 | 0 | 0.00 |

Annexure-III

List of training programme conducted and amount sanctioned during 2017-18 to 2018-19 under HRD Scheme (Handicraft Sector)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | No. of skill training conducted | Amount released (in lakhs) | No. of skill training conducted | Amount released (in lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 300 | 6.51 | 100 | 49.90 |
| 2. | Assam | 980 | 117.08 | 60 | 29.94 |
| 3. | Meghalaya | 280 | 17.16 | 40 | 9.98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------|------|--------|-----|--------|
| 4. | Manipur | 580 | 92.00 | 300 | 79.88 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 160 | 40.46 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Tripura | 500 | 14.69 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 2800 | 287.91 | 500 | 169.70 |

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: सभापति महोदय, मैं “समर्थ” प्रोग्राम को introduce करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग के बाद ये जो trained people हैं, इनको accomodate करने की क्या व्यवस्था है?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Till now, if you look at the ratio of number of trainees who have received direct employment, our success rate is ranging between 75-80 per cent. Currently, even the State which the hon. Member represents, in collaboration with the State Government, a Total of 67,000 citizens will be trained, and the Government, the State is also cognizant of our efforts to ensure that they get direct employment. This readily skilled labour is also finding placement in industry.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम में दिव्यांग के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था है, क्योंकि जो बुनकर हैं, वे हैंडलूम का काम कर सकते हैं? क्या इसमें दिव्यांग के लिए कुछ स्पेशल व्यवस्था है?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, we have taken into account the challenges which our *Divyang* citizens face and we have in our conversation with the State and our own Commissioner's office ensured that we pay a particular heed to the needs of our *Divyang* citizen. In fact, Sir, through you, I would like to share with the House that the Ministry provides free of cost tool kits especially to our *Divyang* citizens in the handcraft sector.

SHRI BIRENDRAPRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, in her reply, the hon. Minister very rightly said that under the Comprehensive Integrated Skill Development Scheme, a Total number of 11.14 lakh persons have been trained during the year 2010-11 to 2017-18. North-Eastern Region...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am coming to the question. North-Eastern Region has a high contribution in the textile and handloom industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, among these 11.14 lakh persons, how many persons are coming from the North-Eastern Region for training and whether the Government is taking further steps to develop textile industry in the North-Eastern Region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One supplementary only.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: As my answer has articulated, we have taken into consideration the schemes that came into fruition from the year 2010-11. And when we studied this scheme, we saw that many of these efforts were taken in conjunction with NGOs and we know that the capacity for NGOs to employ skilled labour is limited as compared to industry. Hence we modified our intervention with State Governments to ensure that we look at State-specific intervention. That is why, since North-East is the focus of this question, I highlighted Assam has 67,000 such potential persons to be skilled currently in this programme, in this particular year. Manipur has 25,000. We have signed up with States like Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as well and four lakh such workers will be trained under this current understanding with 18 States.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, in the contest of technological adoption and digitisation, jobs and tasks, along with competence, required to execute them are changing. What adjustments in this regard are being made in the existing skill development programme in the textile sector?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Skill Development Programme takes into consideration even the technological advances that are taking place in the sector. In fact, technical textile is a sunrise segment of the entire sector and we have ensured that we carve out 50,000 personnel to be trained in this special segment. When I talk about technical textile, that means carbon-based textile that is used by ISRO and agro covers which are used by our farmers.

India Justice Report 2019

*115. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that as per India Justice Report 2019, 67 per cent of all prison inmates are undertrials awaiting proper legal procedure;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that the Indian Jails are functioning at the occupancy rate of 114 percent; and

(c) if so, what are the reform measures being undertaken by the Ministry to address the shortcomings?

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

Statement

(a) As per India Justice Report, 2019 published by Tata Trusts, 67.7% of India's prison population were undertrial prisoners in 2016. The study has relied on the Prison Statistics India, 2016 data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(b) 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 in jails, 4,50,696 prisoners were lodged showing an occupancy rate of 115.1%.

(c) 'Prisons and Prisoners' is a State subject. Therefore, the management of prisons and prisoners is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued advisories to States & UTs on steps to be taken by them for providing free legal aid to undertrials and for setting up Lok Adalats / Special courts in prisons for expediting the review of cases of undertrials. MHA has also circulated the Model Prison Manual, 2016 to all States & UTs, 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.

Legal Services Authorities are concerned with providing of legal aid to persons in custody and other categories as mentioned in Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has also opened 1335 legal service clinics in jails to provide free legal aid to all undertrial prisoners all over India. Awareness camps are being organized at regular intervals to make prisoners aware of their legal rights including right to bail. The functionaries of Legal Services Authorities also visit jails to identify prisoners who require legal aid and advice.

The details of number of persons in custody provided free legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during the last two years and current year are as follows:

| Years | Number of persons in custody benefited |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 2017-18 | 1,47,662 |
| 2018-19 | 1,75,656 |
| 2019-20 (till August, 2019) | 81,856 |
| TOTAL | 4,05,174 |

Besides, the Under Trial Review Committees in districts which is headed by the District Judge are functioning in all the districts. They meet once in a quarter to review the cases of all undertrials who have completed half of the maximum sentence to them. NALSA has prepared guidelines in the form of “Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Undertrial Trial Review Committees”. The SOP has been circulated by MHA to all States and UTs on 18.02.2019.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: I would like to know the details of any initiatives to fast track hearing of pending court cases in small offences, whether the Minister is thinking of any schemes to deter wrongful incarceration, whether any Budget is allocated for construction of new jails’ and whether any efforts are being made towards distribution of inmates to balance out occupancy rates.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as the undertrial prisoners are concerned, they are surely a matter of our priority. The law of the land is that even if an undertrial has completed 50 per cent as an undertrial of the proposed sentence, he is entitled to be released. I have made an additional request to all the Chief Justices that in case of women undertrials, if they underwent 25 per cent as undertrial of the proposed sentence, then they should be released.

Now, Sir, this is, basically, a State subject. What we are doing in the Government is this. The Ministry of Home Affairs is issuing advisories. The NALSA is also doing its job.

Today, taking the benefit of this question, I would urge all the Chief Justices of the High Courts of India to be pro-active, through their Undertrial Review Committee, tell the District Judges to take this measure on a pro-active basis. But, there is also a Supreme Court judgment. This will lessen the load.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such persons have been identified and how many prisoners have been able to avail

this benefit. How many undertrials have died? Or, is there is any provision of giving compensation to them?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I don't have details now. I will get the fact and share it with the hon. Member. But, Sir, if you look at page 2 of my reply, there is information about the number of persons in custody as per the available data. But, this is work in progress. What is more important is: There has to be a collective concern of all of us to ensure it. Sir, I wanted to make stand of the Government clear. If there is a serial killer having more than one case, it can be segregated. But, if an ordinary undertrial, in one case, has completed 50 per cent term, surely, there has to be some human obligation to ensure his release. It will also lessen the load on prisons as well.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister that the reply shows an occupancy rate of 115.1 per cent in jails. Is there any programme of prison reforms, especially the living conditions, for women undertrial prisoners as well as women convicts? I am asking this because many instances have come where children are staying with women in jails. So, is there any programme to solve this issue?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, having spent many months in jail in the J.P. Movement, I have personal experience of jail conditions. The point of the hon. Member is fairly well taken. Reform of jail has to be a continuous process. The release of undertrial prisoners is a part of that reform process. It will lessen the load on jails. But, one particular issue I wish to submit is that it is basically a human issue. There is a woman prisoner who has a child. Now, if you look at child, he is not at all accused of an offence. But, at the same time, child cannot stay without mother. I have examined this issue.

सर, यह एक बहुत बड़ा dilemma है, एक द्वंद्व है कि बालक को हम जेल में कैसे छोड़ें और बच्चे बिना माँ के कैसे रहें? संभवतः इसके लिए हम सभी को मिलकर प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। समाज को मिलकर इसका उत्तर देना पड़ेगा।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is not surprising that our prisons are overcrowded today, because so many undertrials are languishing in jails. As of 2015, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gujral, please ask your question.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I am coming to it. I just wanted the House to know. Over 4 lakh undertrial prisoners are languishing in jails. My question is: These undertrials are languishing in jails for over ten years. What steps is the Government taking to ensure that these undertrials are not made to suffer longer prison terms and how quickly will this issue be resolved, because this will solve the problem of overcrowding in jails?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, had the hon. Member heard my reply to an earlier supplementary, he would have known that I have already dealt with this issue. The issue is: Expeditious trial of cases by the judicial system of the country. Second is: Those who have completed more than 50 per cent of their status as undertrial in jail must be released, provided they are not serious offenders in other cases. This is my approach. I had written to all the Chief Justices of High Courts of India. I have urged even the NALSA authority. It is doing. The Ministry of Home Affairs is doing. I am doing. And, I am making an appeal. But, the hon. Member must remember that as far as release on bail is concerned, it can be done only by the judiciary.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Although thousands of undertrial prisoners are granted bail by the courts, they fail to furnish the bail bond due to poverty. Will the Government consider bringing an amendment in the relevant law for waiving off bail bonds as is prevalent in many other countries like the United Kingdom?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The hon. Member himself is a very seasoned lawyer and a criminal lawyer too. We have got a Undertrial Review Committee headed by District Judge in all the districts of India. They have prepared a Standard Operating Procedure. But with his vast experience, he would be aware that bond is also a condition of ensuring your presence in trial. If there is no bond *per se* and if any one runs away from trial, what is the other way out of attachment, etc. etc.? Therefore, it is a complicated issue, it is a sensitive issue, but I take on board your suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mantriji, I have a problem with regard to the wording of 'criminal lawyer'. It should be lawyer on the criminal side.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I stand corrected.

श्री सभापति: सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी को, इतने सज्जन आदमी को आप क्रिमिनल बोल रहे हैं!

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं करेक्ट कर दूँ। मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. I said it in a lighter vein.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वे एक नामी वकील हैं, जो कि क्रिमिनलों का भी बहुत केस लड़ते हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। It should be 'criminal side'; 'क्रिमिनलों का भी' नहीं, because criminal is only after conviction.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, my question was completely different.

National Law University in Jammu and Kashmir

*116. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a National Law University in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Jammu and Kashmir National Law University Act has already been enacted and notified.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय: सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री जी से यह सवाल है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में ये जो बोलते हैं कि वहाँ लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए, वह यूनिवर्सिटी कब बनाई जाएगी और उसका जो सेशन होगा, वह कब स्टार्ट होगा?

† جناب نذیر احمد لوائے : سر، آپ کے مادھیم سے میرا منتری جی سے یہ سوال ہے کہ جموں-کشمیر کے سمبندھ میں یہ جو بولتے ہیں کہ وہاں لاء یونیورسٹی بنائی جائے، وہ یونیورسٹی کب بنائی جائے گی اور اس کا جو سیشن ہوگا، وہ کب اسٹارٹ ہوگا؟

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक": श्रीमन्, यह "जम्मू-कश्मीर राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम" अधिसूचित हो गया है। यह 1 अक्टूबर, 2019 को हस्ताक्षरित हुआ है। जम्मू-कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019 के सेक्शन 96 में यह व्यवस्था है कि राज्य विधान सभा द्वारा जो भी पारित हुआ है, वह केन्द्र के शासित होने के बाद वहाँ लागू होगा, यदि सरकार चाहेगी। श्रीमन्, वह ऐक्ट अभी-अभी पास हुआ है। अभी उसकी व्यवस्था की जा रही है और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हम बहुत जल्दी उसको शुरू कर सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Nazir ji.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय: सर, क्या मंत्री जी के पास कोई टाइम फ्रेम है कि वह कब से स्टार्ट होगी?

† جناب نذیر احمد لوائے : سر، کیا منتری جی کے پاس کوئی ٹائم فریم ہے کہ وہ کب سے اسٹارٹ ہوگا؟

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, चूंकि अभी ऐक्ट पारित हुआ है, इसलिए हम उसके स्थान और भवन की व्यवस्था करेंगे। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि यथासंभव उसको जल्दी शुरू करें।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Would the Government of India take initiative to start a national law school in Kerala?

MR. CHAIRMAN: From Kashmir, you have gone to Kerala. The question is specific. Mr. Minister, keep the suggestion in mind.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक” श्रीमन्...

श्री सभापति: आप इसको संज्ञान में लीजिए। आप बाद में एल्फोंस जी को बुलाकर यह पूछ लीजिएगा कि उनका क्या सुझाव है।

Kitchen garden projects in schools

*117. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all schools have been asked to prioritise kitchen garden projects to be maintained by the students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL ‘NISHANK’): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under Mid-Day Meal Scheme all the States and UTs are being encouraged to set up School Nutrition (Kitchen) Gardens. Various stakeholders viz. teachers, students, parents and even local residents are involved in development and maintenance of these Gardens. These Gardens are places where fruits and vegetables are grown in the school premises, which may be used in preparation of mid-day meal. Purpose of School Nutrition (Kitchen) Gardens is to give children first-hand experience with nature and gardening. They can learn about balanced diet and organic methods of growing fruits and vegetables, as per the geographical situation and need of the school.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि स्कूलों के अंदर उन्होंने किचेन गार्डन का प्रावधान दोपहर के भोजन की योजना के अंतर्गत रखा। मेरा इसमें यह मानना है कि vertical vegetable garden, वह स्कूलों की दीवारों के ऊपर लग सकता है,

जहाँ पर जगह की कमी है, जैसे दिल्ली के अंदर सरकार ने पीडब्ल्यूडी की सड़कों पर लगाया है। Moveable vertigrow kitchen garden, जो पहियों पर चल सकता है, वह चार फीट का गार्डन 200 वर्ग फीट के एरिया में जितना लग सकता है, स्कूलों में लगाया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि ऐसे गार्डन्स, जो कि क्लासरूम में, प्लेग्राउंड में और रिसेप्शन पर घूमकर जा सकता है, को लगाने के लिए क्या आप सीबीएसई के स्कूलों को कुछ ग्रांट देने की योजना बना रहे हैं, ताकि यह प्रमोट हो सके?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, यह बहुत ही अच्छी योजना है। किचन गार्डन के माध्यम से बच्चों में कुपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, उसमें हम मदद करेंगे। प्रकृति और बागवानी के साथ बच्चों का कैसे अनुभव हो सकेगा, इसके लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे। सब्जियों के पोषण से संबंधित पहलों के बारे में वृहत जानकारी करेंगे। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि इस समय 11 लाख 23 हजार 920 स्कूलों में पूरे देश के अंदर किचन गार्डन चल रहे हैं। पहले चरण में हमने 2 लाख 42 हजार 978 शुरू कर दिए हैं। हम प्रति किचन गार्डन को 5,000 रुपये दे रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर हमने ईको क्लब का भी गठन किया है, ताकि ये दोनों संयुक्त रूप में समग्र शिक्षा के तहत अच्छी योजना बन सके।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जैसे आप सीओए के माध्यम से भूमि की सीमा तय कर देते हैं और स्टेट उस पर अप्रूवल देता है। इसी प्रकार से स्कूलों में..., आप जैसे हरियाणा में कहीं किसी जिले में...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। कहीं एक एकड़ में स्कूल है तो कहीं 5 एकड़ में बना सकते हैं, उससे कम पर नहीं बना सकते हैं। आज आर्टीई के तहत स्कूलों की बहुत कमी है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: आपने जो एक एकड़ पर सीनियर सेकण्डरी स्कूल की सीबीएसई की योजना की है, क्या पूरे देश में आप भूमि के नियम को समरूप करना चाहेंगे?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, सीबीएसई बोर्ड के अपने मानक हैं, चूंकि सीबीएसई बोर्ड को अपने मानकों के आधार पर उन विद्यालयों की गुणवत्ता बरकरार रखनी होती है इसलिए उन्होंने अपने मानक बनाए हैं कि वे शिक्षा को कैसे सशक्त करके व्यवस्थित कर सकते हैं इसीलिए उनके मानकों पर आना पड़ेगा।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या माननीय

मंत्री जी प्रदेश सरकारों को इस बात के निर्देश देंगे कि जिन विद्यालयों में किचन गार्डन नहीं हैं, उनकी मान्यता समाप्त कर दी जाएगी?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, इस निर्देश में बहुत स्पष्ट है कि यथासंभव, यदि ½ भी है, यदि छोटे-छोटे डिब्बों में भी लगा सकते हैं, यदि स्कूल की छत पर भी लगा सकते हैं, उसके बगल के रास्ते पर भी लगा सकते हैं तो लगाइए। इसमें व्यापकता है। आज देश के अंदर कोई भी ऐसा स्कूल नहीं है, जो इसका पालन नहीं कर सकता है।

Examination fee hike for classes X and XII

*118. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has increased the examination fee for Classes X and XII by 2300 per cent for five subjects for SC/ ST students and from ₹750 to ₹ 1500 for general category students;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether SC/ST students will now have to pay ₹ 300 for appearing in any additional subject in Class XII Board examinations;

(d) whether fee to appear in any additional subject in Class XII Board examinations is the same for SC/ST students and general category students; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has increased the examination fees of Class X and XII Board examination 2020, on no profit no loss principle, from ₹ 750/- to ₹ 1500/- for all categories of students, including SC/ST candidates for all schools in whole of India, except for schools of Delhi Government. For 1299 schools of Delhi Government, examination fee for all categories of Class X students has been increased from ₹375/- to ₹ 1200/- and for Class XII students from ₹ 600/- to ₹ 1200/-. Thus, the examination fee for Class X and Class XII has not been increased by 2300 per cent. CBSE is a self financed and self-reliant Board and generates its own resources. It does not take any funds from the Consolidated Fund of India or any other authority for its expenses.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There has never been a distinction (except in case of Delhi) between different categories of students in the matter of payment of examination fees. All categories, including SC, ST, General, OBC, etc., have always paid the same fees. The fee paid includes the fee for additional subject, if any offered, by any student.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, you will agree that education is a right and not a privilege. सर, अगर आप इसी तरह से फीस बढ़ाते रहेंगे, चाहे सीबीएसई हो, जेएनयू हो या एम्स हो तो आम लोग और गरीब लोग व एससी/एसटी के बच्चे कैसे compete करेंगे? अब राज्यों में तकरीबन सरकारी स्कूल बंद होते जा रहे हैं और प्राइवेट स्कूल बन रहे हैं। प्राइवेट स्कूल सीबीएसई के साथ affiliation इसलिए लेना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आगे सीनियर क्लासेज में आने के बाद entrance exams को सीबीएसई ही निर्धारित करता है। महोदय, जो गरीब बच्चे हैं, एससी/एसटी के बच्चे हैं, जो गाँवों में रहते हैं, सरकार कैसे उम्मीद कर सकती है कि वे आगे जाकर compete कर पाएंगे? क्या आप इसको रोलबैक करना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि सरकार कहती है कि पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है और अगर रोलबैक नहीं कर सकते हैं...।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Are you interested in the answer?

कुमारी शैलजा: तो क्या सरकार सीबीएसई को या इन बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप देना चाहेगी?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, शैलजा जी को तो मालूम है कि शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम के तहत इस देश का कोई भी बच्चा अशिक्षित नहीं रहेगा। यह सरकार की योजना ही नहीं है, बल्कि अंतिम छोर तक का बच्चा उससे वंचित न हो। जहां तक आपने शिक्षा की बात की है, अंतिम छोर का बच्चा, जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, जिस गरीब की आप बात कर रहे हैं, उनको फ्री ट्रेस है, कोई शुल्क नहीं है, आने के लिए यातायात है...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: फीस बढ़ा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; no comment.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल “निशंक”: श्रीमन्, पहला विषय तो यह है कि जो शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम की बात हो रही है, उसमें सबके लिए शिक्षा है। आपका विषय सीबीएसई बोर्ड की जो परीक्षाएं होती हैं, उसके लिए जो परीक्षा शुल्क है, उसके संबंध में हैं। वह फीस नहीं है, बल्कि जो परीक्षा बोर्ड है-सीबीएसई बोर्ड एक स्वायत्त संस्था है, सीबीएसई बोर्ड की, अपने हर बच्चे का कैसे exam लेना है, उसकी अपनी व्यवस्था है। इसलिए परीक्षा के लिए जो भी शुल्क लेते हैं, वह शुल्क सबके लिए होता है।

1.00 P.M.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह जवाब लिखित में दे चुके हैं। मैं आपसे वह नहीं पूछ रही हूँ। मैं आपसे पूछ रही हूँ कि एससी/एसटी बच्चों या एससी/एसटी संस्थाओं या स्टेकहोल्डर्स से आपने फीस बढ़ाने से पहले पूछा...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Before I adjourn the House, I have...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, पहली बार देखा है कि दो सवाल छोड़कर सभी सवाल पूरे हो गए। उसके लिए मैं आपका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: अभी दो सवाल बाकी रह गए हैं। I have to inform hon. Members that at 2 o'clock we would be taking up Calling Attention Motion. As per the rules and also the Bulletin issued, in a Calling Attention Motion, a Member has to call the attention of the Minister, the Minister would make a statement and afterwards Members may seek clarification; no speech, only questions and clarifications. The only thing is, the other day we were liberal because it was a larger issue of air pollution. Please keep that in mind. Seek clarifications and be specific.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

National Nutrition Mission

*119. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implements the National Nutrition Mission or Poshan Abhiyan to address the problem of malnutrition in the country, if so, the salient features and various components thereof along with the names of districts identified/covered therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the TOTAL budget of the Mission/Abhiyan and allocations made to State Governments/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any targets to achieve the desired results/goals under the Mission/Abhiyan and if so, the targets set and achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Government is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan (earlier known

as National Nutrition Mission) since 18 December 2017, to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. To ensure a holistic approach, all districts of 37 States/UTs have been covered in the Abhiyaan. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

| Sl. No. | Objective | Target |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 2. | Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 3. | Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children(6-59 months) | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 4. | Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years. | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 5. | Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW). | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and resultoriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.

The salient features and components of the Abhiyaan *inter-alia* includes ensuring convergence with various schemes/programmes; incentivizing States/Union Territories for achieving targeted goals; Information and Communication Technology enabled Integrated Child Development Services-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Setting up of National Nutrition Resource Centre (NNRC) at National level and State Nutrition Resource Centre (SNRC) in each State/Union Territory; Behaviour Change Communication, Awareness Advocacy and Information Education Communication; Jan Andolan through Community mobilization to educate people on nutritional aspects; Innovation; strengthening human resource; measuring height and weight of children below six years of age for early detection of stunting, underweight and wasting; Training and Capacity Building of frontline functionaries.

The Total budget of the Abhiyaan for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20) is ₹ 9046 crore. The details funds released to States/UTs during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in Statement (*See* below). The results of the POSHAN Abhiyaan can be known after the programme has completed its approved period. However, in the meantime, as per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF, prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children is 34.7%, 17% and 33.4% respectively, which is an improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4.

Statement*Details of funds released to States/UTs for POSHAN Abhiyan*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Released in FY 2017-18+ unspent balance of ISSNIP | Released in FY 2018-19 | Release in FY 2019-20 as on 27.11.2019 |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 100.22 | 416.89 | 307.62 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2572.41 | 8604.68 | 5582.52 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 52.93 | 2663.35 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 2298.27 | 15492.36 | 14171.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | 7063.44 | 15001.67 | 10000.00 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 158.88 | 306.82 | 526.97 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1668.12 | 9629.51 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 108.83 | 129.32 | 431.16 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 42.06 | 197.66 | 446.98 |
| 10. | Delhi | 945.95 | 2206.88 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Goa | 238.07 | 197.78 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 3036.66 | 11228.04 | 7531.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 400.97 | 5992.46 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1557.26 | 4153.15 | 2480.00 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 388.59 | 8343.52 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 16. | Jharkhand | 2429.59 | 5110.45 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3351.05 | 9870.89 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1273.37 | 6491.91 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Ladakh | - | - | - |
| 20. | Lakshadweep | 60.00 | 138.90 | 126.75 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 4067.20 | 15894.17 | 17883.00 |
| 22. | Maharashtra | 2572.31 | 20989.28 | 33061.47 |
| 23. | Manipur | 340.46 | 3865.37 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 462.98 | 1713.27 | 1706.80 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 119.38 | 957.65 | 902.00 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 163.74 | 1251.97 | 1445.17 |
| 27. | Odisha | 4600.46 | 10571.65 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 39.24 | 393.70 | 497.00 |
| 29. | Punjab | 819.51 | 6090.33 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Rajasthan | 4216.26 | 9680.99 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Sikkim | 98.59 | 328.47 | 544.00 |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | 1340.51 | 12210.93 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Telangana | 1736.94 | 8595.70 | 7003.00 |
| 34. | Tripura | 277.91 | 3695.72 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 8440.60 | 29582.87 | 0.00 |
| 36. | Uttarakhand | 1866.25 | 4301.57 | 3696.00 |
| 37. | West Bengal | 5545.27 | 19294.11 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 64454.28 | 255593.99 | 108342.44 |

Nyaya Mitra Scheme

*120. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nyaya Mitras appointed to dispose off pending cases under the Nyaya Mitra Scheme initiated in April, 2017;

- (b) the number of cases disposed off by the Nyaya Mitra appointed under the scheme;
- (c) whether in the first phase only 15 Nyaya Mitras have been engaged in 15 districts of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Ministry proposes to extend the scheme to more States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Fifteen (15) Nyaya Mitras were engaged in 5 States of Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura in October 2017.

- (b) Nyaya Mitras have helped in disposal of 236 cases in Total.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. These 15 Nyaya Mitras were engaged in districts of Patna (Bihar), Jalore, Alwar, Ganganagar, Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Howrah, 24 North Paragnas, Birbhum, Coochbehar (West Bengal), West Tripura (Tripura), Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

- (e) The Nyaya Mitra Programme has been extended to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Odisha.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Hacking of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

1121. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that North Korean hackers targeted Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the North Korean hackers also targeted several other Indian nuclear scientists; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon to protect the country's nuclear facilities and scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (d) There was an identification of a malware infection on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) administrative network which is used for day to day administrative activities. It is very difficult to link such malware infection to any nation. Investigations have been carried out by the Computer and Information Security Advisory Group (CISAG) of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) along with the national agency, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). The CISAG of DAE has recommended certain measures for immediate and short term implementation which are being implemented.

Plant control and instrumentation system is not connected to any external network such as Intranet, Internet and administrative system and thus was not affected.

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

Cyber attacks on Indian nuclear power plants

1122. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been cyber attacks on Indian nuclear power plants in the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what steps the Ministry is taking to protect Indian assets from both internal and external cyber threats; and
- (d) what has been the Total expenditure incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Recently, there was an identification of a malware infection on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) administrative network which is used for day to day administrative activities. The affected system contains data related to administrative function. Plant control and instrumentation system is not connected to any external network such as Intranet, Internet and administrative system. The plant systems, which are isolated and not accessible from this administrative network, were not affected.

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

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

(d) The expenditure towards cyber security is a part of the regular revenue expenditure.

Contract to supply Uranium ore concentrates

1123. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed a long-term contract with Uzbekistan to supply Uranium ore concentrates to fuel nuclear reactors in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India had similar agreements with many more countries for the supply of Uranium ore; and

(d) if so, whether India has been receiving the contracted material from those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) India has signed a long term contract with Uzbekistan on 18.01.2019 for supply of 1100 MTU of natural Uranium ore concentrates during the years 2022 to 2026.

(c) Yes Sir. India has entered into similar agreements with overseas suppliers from various countries like Canada, Kazakhstan and France for the supply of Uranium ore.

(d) Yes Sir.

Increase in nuclear power energy generation

1124. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase nuclear power generation capacity in the country to meet the growing demand in rural areas to better the quality of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Total capacity likely to be added over and above 6780 MW in the next five years duly taking into account fairly easy availability of Uranium and Thorium now;

(c) whether Government proposes to emulate the models of France and China to increase power generation capacity through nuclear energy besides conventional and renewable means; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven (7) reactor units with 5300 MW capacity which are under construction are expected to be completed in the next five years, taking the installed nuclear power capacity from 6780 MW to 12080 MW. In addition, ground preparations are underway for four (4) more units having 3400 MW capacity. The Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction of ten (10) more indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each to be set up in fleet mode. On their progressive completion by 2031, the capacity will reach 22480 MW (including 500 MW being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited [BHAVINI]).

(c) and (d) India is pursuing a unique three-stage nuclear power programme based on indigenous technologies to optimally utilise India's nuclear energy resources and ensure long term energy security along with reactors based on foreign cooperation as additionalities. All energy resources conventional, renewable and nuclear are being deployed in an optimal manner to meet the electricity demand of the country in a sustainable manner.

Retirement age of BSNL and MTNL employees

1125. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to change the retirement age of BSNL and MTNL employees to 50 instead of the current age of 60, if so, the rationale behind the consideration;

(b) whether the salaries of BSNL and MTNL employees are pending for the months of August and September in 2019, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the plan of action for the merger of BSNL and MTNL announced by Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No Sir. The Government is not planning to change the retirement age of BSNL and MTNL employees to 50 instead of the current age of 60.

(b) BSNL has informed that salary to its employees is paid up to the month of September, 2019. MTNL has informed that salary to its employees is paid up to the month of August, 2019. The delay in salary payment is due to financial constraints faced by these two companies.

(c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 also gave in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL. The process of merger will follow the relevant rules/guidelines of Government.

Crisis in telecom sector

1126. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why revenue generated through non-core activities is being included under the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for the telecom sector despite counter judgements in lower courts and the concerned tribunal being made in the past;

(b) the share of money that will be paid by each operator out of ₹92,642 crore demanded by Government;

(c) whether the amount, if paid, would affect the survival of any operator or bring it under debts; and

(d) the estimated impact this will have on the growth of the sector currently under a debt of about ₹ 4 lakh crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 6328-6399 of 2015 [Union of India Vs. Association Unified Telecom Service Providers of India etc.] pronounced its judgment dated 24.10.2019 wherein the appeals filed by the

Department of Telecom were upheld and the appeals filed by the Telecom Service Providers were dismissed.

The Supreme Court has upheld the definition of the Gross Revenue and Adjusted Gross Revenue as enumerated in the License Agreement. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* judgement in AGR matter dated 11.10.2011 had ordered the inclusion of revenue earned from non-core activities in the Gross Revenue. The same judgement has been upheld once again by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 24.10.2019.

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

(c) and (d) As per the Inter-Ministerial Group report of 31.08.2017, the Total debt of the telecom industry was ₹ 7.88 lakh crores.

(₹ in crore)

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

The Cellular Operators Association of India *vide* their letter dated 29.10.2019 has submitted that in the absence of an immediate grant of relief by the Government, two of the three private mobile operators *viz.* Airtel and Vodafone-Idea, will face an unprecedented crisis and sought urgent intervention of the Government to avert such an unprecedented impact on the financial health of their member companies. However, one of the members of the Cellular Operators Association of India *i.e.* Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd. has submitted a divergent opinion on the said matter.

Statement

*TSP-wise Provisional License Fee outstanding as per
demand up to July-19*

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

Mobile towers in villages of Madhya Pradesh

†1127. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made by Government for installing mobile towers in remote villages of Madhya Pradesh, which do not have towers till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any specific action plan is being prepared in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made in this direction, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that there are 2970 inhabited villages (as per Census 2011 data) in Madhya Pradesh, which are not covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in the uncovered villages in the country is being provided by the Government and the TSPs in a phased manner. Following Government projects are approved for providing/facilitating telecom services in inhabited uncovered villages in Madhya Pradesh:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-I project, 2355 towers, including 65 towers in Madhya Pradesh, have been installed by Government of India.
- (ii) Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 2217 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity including 23 mobile towers in Balaghat and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Providing mobile connectivity in 354 villages of uncovered border areas, Ladakh and Kargil Region and other priority areas including one uncovered village in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.

Financial losses to MTNL

1128. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State owned MTNL is continuously suffering financial losses for last many years and if so, the details of income and expenditure of MTNL during the last five years;

(b) the number of officers and staff in MTNL and expenditure on their salary other than medical bills;

(c) whether any study has been made on the causes of continuous losses and, if so, the details of the same; and

(d) whether Government is considering the option of closure of MTNL to stop the huge financial loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of income and expenditure of MTNL during last five years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Particulars | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Income | 3,821 | 3,513 | 3,552 | 3,116 | 2,607 |
| Expenditure | 6,723 | 6,351 | 6,498 | 6,090 | 5,997 |

Details of number of officers and staff in MTNL and expenditure on their salary is as under:

| Particulars | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| No. of officers & staff | 33,770 | 31,070 | 27,919 | 25,191 | 21,740 |
| Salary Cost (₹ in crore) | 2,653 | 2,637 | 2,648 | 2,446 | 2,272 |

(c) and (d) Based on the financial performance of MTNL, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) classified MTNL as “Incipient sick CPSE” in March, 2017 in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and initiated the process for preparation of restructuring/revival plan for MTNL. A comprehensive revival plan for MTNL has since been approved by the Cabinet on 23.10.2019. The Cabinet has also accorded in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

Assessment regarding internet penetration rate

1129. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding internet penetration rate in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to provide free internet connection to the socially and economically underprivileged households;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per “The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators” report released by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 1st October 2019 for the period April-June, 2019, there were Total 665.31 million internet subscribers in the country. The service area-wise internet penetration in the country as on 30th June, 2019 is given in the as Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) submitted its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on ‘Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data’ dated 19.12.2016.

Government deliberated on the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on ‘Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data’. Government decided not to accept the recommendations of TRAI regarding free data to rural subscribers due to following reasons:

- (i) The concern with regard to availability of affordable data services has been mitigated through competition in the market.
- (ii) For the holistic development of Internet ecosystem in the country, a larger focus is required on connectivity, content availability in local language and Digital literacy.

Statement

Licensed service area-wise number of internet penetration (Internet Subscribers per 100 population) in the country as on 30th June, 2019

| Service Area | Internet Subscribers (in million) | | | No. of Internet subscribers per 100 population | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|--------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20.95 | 30.95 | 51.90 | 32.17 | 121.82 | 57.33 |
| Assam | 6.05 | 6.26 | 12.32 | 21.66 | 110.38 | 36.62 |
| Bihar | 24.01 | 17.63 | 41.64 | 19.55 | 88.81 | 29.19 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Delhi | | 0.71 | 36.38 | 37.09 | 93.97 | 160.81 | 158.64 |
| Gujarat | | 11.64 | 29.77 | 41.41 | 30.93 | 105.12 | 62.78 |
| Haryana | | 5.78 | 9.58 | 15.36 | 32.32 | 88.09 | 53.42 |
| Himachal Pradesh | | 3.31 | 2.04 | 5.36 | 51.86 | 230.24 | 73.60 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | 2.65 | 4.30 | 6.95 | 28.91 | 117.42 | 54.20 |
| Karnataka | | 12.40 | 29.85 | 42.25 | 32.22 | 116.57 | 65.92 |
| Kerala | | 10.40 | 14.95 | 25.34 | 38.20 | 163.12 | 69.66 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | 16.48 | 26.78 | 43.26 | 21.13 | 88.28 | 39.93 |
| Maharashtra | | 20.82 | 34.36 | 55.18 | 34.65 | 96.40 | 65.36 |
| Mumbai | | 1.28 | 26.50 | 27.78 | | | |
| North East | | 2.87 | 4.20 | 7.07 | 26.87 | 112.38 | 49.01 |
| Odisha | | 10.32 | 6.49 | 16.82 | 29.03 | 81.17 | 38.61 |
| Punjab | | 7.25 | 16.79 | 24.04 | 41.69 | 114.84 | 75.11 |
| Rajasthan | | 16.51 | 21.64 | 38.15 | 28.66 | 116.77 | 50.11 |
| Tamil Nadu | | 11.99 | 34.97 | 46.96 | 44.86 | 76.68 | 64.92 |
| UP (East) | | 24.51 | 23.41 | 47.92 | 20.11 | 79.75 | 34.01 |
| UP (West) | | 12.55 | 21.26 | 33.81 | | | |
| Kolkata | | 1.55 | 14.73 | 16.28 | 22.79 | 102.73 | 45.91 |
| West Bengal | | 14.23 | 14.21 | 28.43 | | | |
| TOTAL | | 238.26 | 427.05 | 665.31 | 26.57 | 101.63 | 50.52 |

* Population data/projections are available State-wise only.

Note: 1. Number of Total internet subscribers per 100 population is derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the population projections of the country, published by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

2. Data/information for Andhra Pradesh includes Telengana, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattishgarh, Bihar includes Jharkhand, Maharashtra includes Goa, Uttar Pradesh includes Uttarakhand, West Bengal includes Sikkim and North-East includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura States.

Partnership of BSNL with French company

1130. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL has partnered with a French company to offer data connectivity through SMS in areas where there is no internet connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that both the companies signed a business partnership agreement to jointly market the service in India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has signed a Master Service Agreement (MSA) with M/s Be Bound India Private Limited (BB India) for provisioning of Seamless Connectivity Services (SCS) to the Enterprise customers of BSNL on non-exclusive basis in all zones of BSNL. M/s Be Bound India Private Limited is incorporated under Companies Act, 2013. Be-Bound SAS, France is the parent company of M/s Be Bound India Private Limited.

Increase in Wifi hotspots

†1131. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering increasing Wifi hotspots;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband/ internet connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

broadband technology, to access broadband /internet services, is to be provided to all GPs in the country. Accordingly, work of provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) for about 1.25 lakh GPs under Phase-I is under implementation.

In addition, under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme, 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots are being set up using the infrastructure of telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural areas of the country for provisioning and improving broadband/internet and Wi-Fi services in the rural areas of the country.

Use of Wifi of any company

†1132. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to allow people to use the Wifi of any company;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI), Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) and Virtual Network Operators Association of India (VNOAI) have submitted a joint proposal for consideration to Department of Telecommunications for providing seamless and interoperable Internet and Broadband Services through Public Wi-Fi Hotspots. These services are proposed to be provided through a common platform to be owned and operated by them. The proposal has envisaged interoperability between all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)/Internet Service Providers (ISPs)/Virtual Network Operators (VNOs) through Wi-Fi roaming between service Providers.

Revival package for BSNL

1133. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of the revival package for BSNL, the details of the so called revival package;
- (b) how many employees have so far opted for premature retirement as announced by BSNL;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) how many employees working as permanent as well as contractual staff have committed suicide till date, if so, the reasons for such incidents; and

(d) how many months salary is pending to be disbursed for different section of workers and by when it is expected to be transferred?

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

(b) As on 23.11.2019, around 78,000 employees of BSNL have opted for VRS. However, the scheme is open till 03.12.2019 and the actual number will be known thereafter.

(c) BSNL has informed that it does not employ contractual staff. Contract workers are engaged by contractors for specific outsourced work. No incident of suicide by BSNL staff is reported. However, one security guard at Kharagpur, West Bengal circle and one contract worker at Malappuram, Kerala circle have reportedly committed suicide due to unknown reasons. The matter is under investigation by respective State authorities.

(d) BSNL has reported that salary to its regular employees for the month of October 2019 is to be disbursed. The responsibility of payment to the contract workers essentially lies with the Contractor. However, due to severe financial constraints, delay in payment to contractors by BSNL has occurred in recent months. All efforts are being made by BSNL to overcome the situation including payment of bills of contractors for making payment of wages/arrears to contract workers.

Privatisation of BSNL/MTNL

1134. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sell/privatise BSNL and MTNL in the next five years from now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government would assure that it will not sell BSNL and MTNL in the near future; and

- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) At present, no proposal to sell/privatise Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is under consideration.

Decreasing trend in Postal Savings Scheme

1135. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a decreasing trend is shown in Postal Savings Scheme in recent years;
- (b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to increase the savings account;
- (c) if so, whether low interest rate and tax on maturity are major causes for the common public for not showing interest to join Postal Savings Scheme; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. The money deposited/invested in Post Office Savings Schemes during the last three financial years is as under:

| Sl. No. | Financial Year | Amount Deposited/Invested (In crores) |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2016-2017 | 4,26,849.53 |
| 2. | 2017-2018 | 4,90,076.70 |
| 3. | 2018-2019 | 5,53,211.58 |

- (b) to (d) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Unsatisfactory mobile services in Konkan region

†1136. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that telephone and mobile services of BSNL are not working satisfactorily in districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra due to which consumers are facing inconvenience;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard so that mobile and telephone services of the BSNL in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra can work in a satisfactory manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of telecom service providers including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI by way of QoS regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and the performance is assessed for the service area as a whole.

TRAI has informed that separate information on performance on QoS in a particular area such as Konkan area of Maharashtra is not available. As regards the performance of mobile and basic services of BSNL in Maharashtra Service Area, BSNL is meeting all the benchmarks for all the parameters.

BSNL has informed that Total 230 Telephone Exchanges and 558 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) of BSNL are working in Konkan region of Maharashtra. Efforts are being made to redress the customer grievances in minimum possible time. To further improve its network and services in all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) including Konkan region in Maharashtra, BSNL is continuously adding new equipment and maintaining its existing equipment in both urban and rural areas.

Internet facility in villages of Gujarat

†1137. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that far flung villages of Gujarat are devoid of internet facility;
- (b) the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the speed of internet/broadband facility available in the far flung areas is very slow;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the efforts made by Government to fix the reasons for such slow internet speed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Internet is being currently accessed mainly through mobile wireless 2G, 3G and 4G technologies which at present cover more than 95% of population of the country. As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in 2019, it is estimated that out of Total 17,843 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in Gujarat, 17,152 are covered by mobile services.

There are 30.93 rural internet subscribers per 100 population in Gujarat as per “The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators” report of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) dated 1st October 2019. The National Digital Communications Policy-2018 has been notified with strategic objectives which *inter-alia* includes provisioning of Broadband for all.

(c) and (d) Internet speed depends *inter-alia* on various parameters such as technology deployed, network coverage, number of simultaneous users accessing the internet, connectivity to the website being accessed etc. The speed of mobile internet is further dependent on a number of factors such as distance from the Base Transceiver Station (BTS) serving the customer, the number of simultaneous users being served by the BTS, the traffic handled by the BTS etc. As such, the mobile users may experience different speed at different locations and time of usage.

(e) Following initiatives/actions have been taken by the Government towards provisioning and improving broadband/internet services:

- (i) Under BharatNet Project, broadband connectivity is to be provided to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including Gujarat, As on 07.11.2019, out of Total approx. 14,073 GPs including BHQs, 8,442 GPs have been made service ready in Gujarat.
- (ii) As part of BharatNet project, the last mile connectivity through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband/internet services is being provided at all the GPs in the country including Gujarat.
- (iii) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme for setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots including 1,881 in Gujarat using the infrastructure of telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural areas.

- (iv) USOF scheme for mobile connectivity in 304 uncovered villages in border areas and other priority areas including 70 villages in Gujarat.

Digital connectivity of Gram Panchayats

1138. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce digital connectivity to all Gram Panchayats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of fund released and utilised for the same, State/UT-wise details and district-wise details of Haryana;
- (d) whether Government will partner with any private telecom firm to facilitate the implementation of this programme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

- (c) A lump sum of ₹ 20,889 crore has been allocated and disbursed from Universal Service Obligation Fund to Bharat Broadband Network Limited for execution of BharatNet project. The details of State/UT-wise fund disbursement/utilisation are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Funds for the project are released to the State/Union Territory as a whole and not District-wise.

(d) and (e) A Committee under the chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog, suggested an approach, across the BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II areas of implementation, which includes to assign the work of creating, maintaining and utilizing the network to a single entity in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model through Private Sector Partners (PSPs). The recommendations of the above report have been approved by Digital Communications Commission on 13.06.2019 and are being taken to the Union Cabinet for information.

Statement

Details of funds disbursed/utilised under BharatNet

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Disbursement/ Utilisation (In cr.) |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 15.22 |
| 2. | Assam | 155.1 |
| 3. | Bihar | 573.62 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 939.22 |
| 5. | Haryana | 409.65 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh | 72.27 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 618.01 |
| 8. | Kerala | 66 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 1976.12 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1506.53 |
| 11. | Punjab | 575.38 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 774.8 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh (East) | 961.94 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh (West) | 599.26 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 200.72 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 365.33 |
| 17. | Sikkim | 51.78 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 4.96 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|---------|
| 19. | Arunachal Pradesh | 45.73 |
| 20. | Manipur | 46 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 67.23 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 34.35 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 74.1 |
| 24. | Tripura | 70.76 |
| 25. | Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu | 1631.52 |
| 26. | Lakshadweep | 0.1 |
| 27. | Telangana | 310.73 |
| 28. | Odisha | 479.86 |
| 29. | Jharkhand | 349 |
| 30. | Himachal Pradesh | 80.25 |
| 31. | Andhra Pradesh | 530.33 |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | 121.45 |
| 33. | Chandigarh | 0.01 |
| | GPON(Gigabit Passive Optical Network) and OFC (Optical Fibre Cable) | 813.87 |
| | Advance given to BSNL for Phase II | 3165 |
| | TOTAL | 17686.2 |

Telecom towers installed in rural areas

1139. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of telecom towers which have been installed in rural areas of the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise and telecom company-wise details of the last two years and in current year thereof; and

(b) the number of targeted towers for installation in rural areas in the next financial year, the State-wise details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Status of BharatNet project

1140. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of the BharatNet project, a rural internet connectivity programme that aims to provide high speed internet services to all Gram Panchayats in the country;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats connected and operational with high speed internet services so far and status of the remaining Gram Panchayats;

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats covered under the project in Karnataka and the status of the project in the State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country.

As on 07.11.2019, by laying 3,80,988 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a Total of 1,40,668 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, out of which 1,27,393 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 983 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media.

As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband /internet services, is to be provided at all the 2.5 lakh GPs in the country. Towards this end, provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) is under implementation in each of the GPs of BharatNet Phase-I. As of now, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 GPs, out of which services are being provided in 16,151 GPs. Further, 33,017 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections have also been provided.

(c) and (d) BharatNet is being implemented through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Karnataka, which has a Total of 6,268 GPs, including Block Headquarters (BHQs).

As on 07.11.2019, by laying 14,080 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a Total of 6,243 GPs (including BHQ) have been connected, out of which 6,235 GPs (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready.

Mobile connectivity in Odisha

1141. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in Odisha not covered by mobile services connectivity in the year 2019 as per the latest available data;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to introduce mobile services in these areas and the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of Wifi Access Points (APs) for 3811 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the State under BharatNet and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per the data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that there are 6549 inhabited villages (as per census 2011 data) in Odisha, which are not covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in such villages is being provided by the Government and the TSPs in a phased manner. Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-II project, the Government has approved installation of 158 towers for providing mobile connectivity in Odisha.

- (c) As on 07.11.2019, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 114 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the State of Odisha under BharatNet Project and out of them, services are being provided in 107 GPs.

Funds infusion in BSNL and MTNL

1142. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken for funds infusion in both BSNL and MTNL under the revival plan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for BSNL and MTNL. The revival plan *inter-alia*, includes the measures to reduce the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to the employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum for providing 4G services, monetisation of assets, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

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

Connections of Gram Panchayats with internet

†1143. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a scheme to connect every Gram Panchayat with internet service has been chalked out;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details including the States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal at present;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the internet service is not functioning properly in the Gram Panchayats which were already connected with internet;
- (d) whether Government has formulated any action plan for monitoring the same; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As on 07.11.2019, a Total of 1,28,376 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made Service Ready.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband /internet services, is to be provided at all the 2.5 lakh GPs in the country. Towards this end, provisioning of 2 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) is under implementation in each of the GPs of BharatNet Phase-I. As of now, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 GPs (including 983 on satellite media).

The State-wise details including the States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) For proper maintenance & functioning as well as for providing stable broadband connections, the following steps have been taken:

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

Statement

State/UT-wise, status of BharatNet project

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Service Ready GPs (Including BHQs) | No. of GPs where Wi-Fi hotspots installed |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1589 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 230 | 142 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 1622 | 4 |
| 5. | Bihar | 7406 | 295 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 13 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 4536 | 517 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 21 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 18 | 0 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 8442 | 26 |
| 11. | Haryana | 6188 | 1063 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 241 | 330 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh | 977 | 739 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 2425 | 312 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 6235 | 2569 |
| 16. | Kerala | 1129 | 731 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 12752 | 1350 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 15245 | 776 |
| 20. | Manipur | 326 | 161 |
| 21. | Mizoram | 41 | 0 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 192 | 70 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 127 | 0 |
| 24. | Odisha | 3697 | 111 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 101 | 81 |
| 26. | Punjab | 10996 | 0 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 8713 | 8813 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 18 | 0 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Telangana | 2047 | 0 |
| 31. | Tripura | 558 | 80 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 28738 | 27223 |
| 33. | Uttarakhand | 1525 | 353 |
| 34. | West Bengal | 2220 | 11 |
| | TOTAL | 128376 | 45769 |

Speed post centres in the country

1144. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) number of Speed Post Centres operating in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) details of current services provided by Department of Posts;
- (c) whether any new foreign country is added by DoT for commencing International Speed Post (EMS) services, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether this facility is expected to increase people to people contact with newly added 6 countries, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the private courier companies are providing better services in comparison to speed post services provided by Department of Posts; and
- (f) measures taken to improve the speed post services and to compete with the private courier companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Department of Posts, under a new operational arrangement has changed the nomenclature of Speed Post Centres to National Sorting Hubs (NSHs) and Intra Circle Hubs (ICHs). As on date there are 91 NSHs and 150 ICHs, which are mapped to NSHs. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of various services provided by Department of Posts are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes Sir. Department of Posts has added 6 more countries namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and North Macedonia for commencing International speed post (EMS) service.

(d) Yes Sir. Addition of the 6 new countries for commencing International Speed Post (EMS) service has been done based on the traffic of Air Parcel and Registered Letter Mail services for the financial year 2018-19 and direct airline connectivity to these destinations.

(e) and (f) Based on the test check done by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India in the year 2015 across the country, Speed Post service has been adjudged

faster and more reliable than private couriers at the local level, in major cities and at tehsil level. Moreover the traffic and revenue of Speed Post have been increasing over the years indicating the trust of the customers in the service. There has been more than 34% growth of Speed Post traffic from Financial Year 2014-15 to 2018-19. The performance of Speed Post is monitored through a performance dashboard under which various Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are regularly evaluated. Funds for site preparation and infrastructure upgrade of the processing hubs are allotted every year. Connectivity of the Speed Post processing hubs through direct flights is ensured as per availability. Further Nodal Mechanized Delivery Centres (NDCs) have been operationalised in the country in a phased manner for mechanized delivery of Speed Post parcels. Department has also setup semi-automated parcel centres enabling mechanized sorting of parcels (including Speed Post parcels).

Statement-I

*Number of National Sorting Hubs (NSHs) and Intra Circle
Hubs (ICHs), State-wise*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | NSH | ICH |
|---------|---|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 10 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | - |
| 3. | Assam | 2 | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4 | 3 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 4 |
| 6. | Delhi | 1 | - |
| 7. | Goa | 1 | - |
| 8. | Gujarat (including Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu) | 4 | 13 |
| 9. | Haryana | 4 | 3 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 4 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh) | 2 | - |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 3 | 3 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 7 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--|-----|-----|
| 14. | Kerala (including Lakshadweep) | 5 | 3 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 9 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 4 | 18 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1 | - |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1 | - |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1 | - |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1 | - |
| 21. | Odisha | 4 | 6 |
| 22. | Punjab (including Chandigarh) | 4 | 4 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 3 | 10 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu (including Puducherry) | 7 | 12 |
| 25. | Telangana | 2 | 3 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1 | - |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 18 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1 | 6 |
| 29. | West Bengal (including Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) | 4 | 10 |
| TOTAL | | 91* | 150 |

* Figure includes two (2) National Sorting Hubs established for Army Postal Service.

Statement-II

Details of various services provided by Deptt. of Posts

(i) Banking Services:—

- (a) Post Office Savings Account
- (b) National Savings Recurring Deposit Account
- (c) National Savings Time Deposit Account
- (d) Public Provident Fund Account

-
- (e) National Savings Monthly Income Scheme Account
 - (f) Senior Citizen Savings Scheme Account
 - (g) Sukanya Samriddhi Account
 - (h) Kisan Vikas Patra
 - (i) National Savings Certificate (VIII issue)
 - (j) India Post Payments Bank - offering range of products such as savings and current accounts, remittances and money transfer, direct benefit transfer, bill and utility payments, enterprise and merchant payments, Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS) and third-party products viz. loans, investment and insurance products.
- (ii) Jan Suraksha Schemes:—
- (a) Atal Pension Yojana
 - (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna
 - (c) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna
- (iii) Money remittance services:—
- (a) Electronic Money Order (eMO)
 - (b) Instant Money Order (iMO)
 - (c) Western Union Money Transfer
- (iv) Business/Value added services
- (a) Book Now Pay Later (BNPL)
 - (b) Business Post
 - (c) Media Post
 - (d) e-Post
 - (e) Direct Post
 - (f) Bill Mail Service
 - (g) Cash on Delivery (CoD)
-

-
- (h) e-Payment
 - (i) Retail Post
 - (v) Mail and Parcel services:—
 - (a) Speed Post
 - (b) EMS Speed Post
 - (c) International Tracked Packets
 - (d) Registered Post
 - (e) Business Parcel
 - (f) Registered Parcel
 - (g) Letter
 - (h) Parcel
 - (i) Air Parcel
 - (j) Letter card
 - (k) Post card
 - (l) Meghdoot Post card
 - (m) Printed Post card
 - (n) Book, Pattern and Sample packet
 - (o) Book packets containing printed books
 - (p) Book packets containing periodicals
 - (q) Blind literature packets
 - (r) Registered News Paper
 - (s) Business Reply Envelope and Card
 - (vi) Insurance Services:—
 - (a) Postal Life Insurance
 - (b) Rural Postal Life Insurance
-

(vii) Philately Services:

- (a) My stamp
- (b) Philatelic Deposit Account
- (c) Commemorative Stamps

(viii) Other Services

- (a) Indian Postal Order
 - (b) Identity Card
 - (c) Post Box
 - (d) Post Bag
 - (e) Jeevan Pramaan - Digital Life Certificate
 - (f) Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs)
 - (g) Aadhaar Enrolments and Updation Centres
 - (h) Sale of Gangajal
-

Online transactions in rural areas

†1145. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously encouraging online transactions (payment, etc.);
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware of the fact that not only rural but the urban areas are also facing grave problems due to call drop and network congestion; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to deal with the problem of call drop and network congestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is seriously encouraging online transactions and has taken several steps to promote the Digital Payments etc. as detailed below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Ministry of Electronic and IT, Government of India is executing a project namely “Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0” since August, 2015 under Digital India Programme, which is aimed to set up of at least one CSC (internet enabled kiosk) at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to cover all the 2.5 lakh GPs across the country. The key objective of CSCs is to deliver various citizen centric services, such as, Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) services, financial inclusion services, educational services, skill development services etc. As on 30th September, 2019, the number of functional CSCs (Urban and Rural) across the country is 3,36,980 CSCs, of which 2,62,654 CSCs are functional at Gram Panchayat level.
- BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As on 07.11.2019, by laying 3,80,988 km. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a Total of 1,40,668 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, out of which 1,27,393 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 983 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media. As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband access technology, is funded from USOF for two Wi-Fi Access points (hotspots) per GP.
- Under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA), Digital Finance for Rural India Creating Awareness and Access (DFIAA) scheme was initiated in November 2016, for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Cards/Point of Sales (PoS), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and e-Wallet etc. Under this programme, more than 2 crore beneficiaries and more than 27 lakh Merchants were trained/enabled. In addition, sensitization drives were carried out at 650 Districts and 5,735 Blocks throughout the country.
- The Government of India has approved a scheme titled “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)” to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2020. The Implementing Agency of the Scheme has so far conducted 128 State Level workshops and 1082 District Level awareness workshops for the training centres. As on 15th November, 2019, more than 2.93 crore candidates have been enrolled and around 2.29 crore have been trained.

- Digital Payments Dashboard (*digipay.gov.in*) launched on 13th February, 2018, DigiVaarta was launched in Delhi on 28th September, 2018, with the express intention of spreading awareness on DigiDhan, and also to spread popularity of BHIM's barcode-based merchant payment mode with merchants and traders at large.
- Awareness campaigns were undertaken in 100 smart cities in coordination with Ministries/Departments for promotion of digital payment including BHIM. Further, Government has waived-off Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) applicable on Debit Card/BHIM UPI/Aadhaar-Pay transactions less than or equal to ₹ 2000/- in value for a period of two years with effect from 1st January, 2018 also had initiated incentive schemes such as BHIM cash back scheme for individuals, BHIM incentive scheme for merchants, BHIM Aadhaar merchant incentive scheme for promotion and wider adoption of digital payment.
- Government is coordinating with Ministries/Departments/States to enable digital payment acceptance infrastructure for various utilities like Electricity/Water/Gas/ Telecom/DTH and National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) for digital payments. Meity is working with IRCTC, leading newspapers in India to promote BHIM across all the nook and comers of India including various FM campaigns, Digital Theatre campaigns and hoarding campaigns to promote BHIM in India.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of telecom service providers against the benchmarks for various Quality of Service parameters laid down by TRAI by way of Quality of Service regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). The performance is assessed for a Licence Service Area (LSA) as a whole.

The network congestion is assessed through the parameters "Call Set-up Success Rate and Session Establishment Success Rate for Circuit Switched Voice or VoLTE as applicable (within licensee's own network) (benchmark $\geq 95\%$)", "SDCCH/ Paging Channel Congestion/ RRC Congestion (%age) (benchmark $\leq 1\%$)", "TCH, RAB and E-RAB Congestion (%age) (benchmark $\leq 2\%$)" and "Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of PoIs not meeting the benchmark) (Averaged over a period of quarter) (benchmark $\leq 0.5\%$)". Further the call drop is assessed through parameters "Network QoS DCR (Call drop-rate) Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network-QSD(90,90) (benchmark $\leq 2\%$)" and "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution measure or DCRNetwork_QTD(97,90) (benchmark $< 3\%$)".

As per the PMR for the quarter ending September 2019, for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services all the service providers, are largely complying with benchmark for all the network parameters. The details regarding non-compliance with the benchmarks are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to facilitate improvement and expansion of telecommunication services including redressal of call drop issues, the Government has initiated a series of measures which includes:—

- (i) Making available sufficient spectrum including auction of 965 MHz in 2016.
- (ii) Allowing Spectrum Sharing, Trading and liberalisation of administratively allocated spectrum as per the guidelines to facilitate efficient utilisation.
- (iii) Permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the telecom service providers for achieving higher utilisation efficiency.
- (iv) Notification of Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 in November, 2016
- (v) Facilitating use of Government estate/buildings for installation of mobile towers on multiple-sharing basis.
- (vi) Independent Drive Tests (IDTs) of mobile service and network by DoT field units.
- (vii) Launching of various schemes under USOF subsidy.
- (viii) To eliminate dark spots.
- (ix) To increase no. of BTS/Towers to cater to more traffic and to increase coverage.

As a result of continuous efforts, around 15.57 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for mobile services (2G/3G/4G-LTE) have been added by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) during the period from April, 2014 (6.49 lakh BTS) to 21st November, 2019 (22.06 lakh BTS). Also, Total number of Internet subscriber has increased to 665.31 million (in June, 2019) from 259.14 million (in June, 2014).

Further, in order to obtain direct feedback from subscribers, DoT has launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) since December, 2016 wherein around 3.23 crore subscribers have been individually contacted out of 45.18 lakh subscribers who participated in the survey and 25.99 lakh subscribers have reported call drops. The feed-

back is shared with the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) every week for taking corrective actions in a time-bound manner. As reported by TSPs, about 1.14 lakh individual cases of call drops are resolved.

Statement

Details of instances of non-compliance by TSPs with the TRAI benchmarks

| Parameter | Benchmark | Service Provider | Service Area | Performance |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| SDCCH/Paging | <=1% | VIL-Brand Idea | Jammu and Kashmir | 7.73 |
| Channel Congestion/ RRC Congestion (%age) | | VIL-Brand Vodafone | Jammu and Kashmir | 7.73 |
| TCH, RAB and E-RAB Congestion (%age) | <=2% | VIL-Brand Idea | Uttar Pradesh-West | 2.76 |
| Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network- QSD (90,90)] | <=2% | BSNL | West Bengal | 8.86 |
| Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network- QTD (97,90)] | <=3% | BSNL | West Bengal | 10.34 |
| | | VIL-Brand Idea | Jammu and Kashmir | 4.23 |
| | | VIL-Brand Vodafone | Jammu and Kashmir | 4.23 |

Development in North-Eastern Region

1146. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the Budgetary allocation for the Ministry in the year 2019-20, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount spent by the Ministry in the current fiscal, of the budgetary allocation, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of developmental projects taken up by Government in the North-Eastern Region, during the last five years and its status of completion, the details thereof; and
- (d) initiatives taken by Government to expedite the completion of projects, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Budgetary allocation (Budget

Estimates) for the Ministry for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 3000 crore .Against this, as on 21st November, 2019, an amount of ₹ 1728.04 crore has been spent (57.60%).

(c) The Total number of developmental projects taken up by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in the NER during the last five years and its status of completion are as under:—

| No. of projects Sanctioned | No. of projects Completed |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 657 | 652 |

(d) Ministry of DoNER has an online e-portal/Project Management System for submission, monitoring and follow up of projects, which keeps track on financial, physical and visual progress for timely completion of projects. Ministry has also appointed Chief Nodal Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and Nodal Officers of the rank of Director for each State of North Eastern Region to liaise with State officials and expedite the progress of the projects. There is constant review of the progress of utilisation of funds with the State Governments at all levels including visits by the Senior Officials to the States and the Ministry remains in constant touch with the officials concerned of the State Governments through video conferencing and other IT tools.

Pending projects sanctioned from NLCPR

1147. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that projects under Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) under the Ministry are still pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects that have been pending for payment and the State-wise and project-wise details thereof; and

(d) the number of project utilisation certificate/completion certificate that have been received so far, the State-wise and project -wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Projects for the entire normative allocation of NLCPR under this Ministry have been sanctioned. NLCPR scheme

has since been restructured into North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), and is continuing only for the purpose of meeting committed liabilities for projects already sanctioned.

(c) and (d) There are 510 ongoing projects under NLCPR. Release of next eligible installments in these cases is based on laid down criteria which *inter alia* includes physical progress, utilisation of funds released earlier, release of state share etc. and submission of other requisite documents by the States. The State-wise details of such projects and number of projects where utilisation certificate/completion certificate have been received so far are given below:—

| Sl. No. | State Name | No. of ongoing Projects | Utilisation certificate/ completion certificate received (₹ in crore) |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| NLCPR-State | | | |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 90 | 629.10 |
| 2. | Assam | 191 | 1077.82 |
| 3. | Manipur | 34 | 413.23 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 39 | 397.70 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 40 | 270.29 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 47 | 336.93 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 37 | 326.37 |
| 8. | Tripura | 27 | 450.31 |
| | TOTAL | 505 | 3901.75 |
| NLCPR-Central | | | |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 32.89 |
| 2. | Assam | 3 | 100.00 |
| 3. | Tripura | 1 | 251.70 |
| . | TOTAL | 5 | 384.59 |

Funds used under Corporate Social Responsibility

1148. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and agencies under the administrative control of the Ministry have utilised any funds under the Corporate Social Responsibility during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise;
- (c) the details of the works and areas where the funds have been used during the last three years;
- (d) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the utilisation of the said funds by the officers; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIDHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) There is no PSU under the aegis of this Ministry. However, six autonomous bodies/societies (C-DAC, C-MET, ERNET, NIELIT, STPI and SAMEER) and four Section 8 companies (NICS, DIC, NIXI and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited) are functioning under the administrative control of this Ministry. The autonomous bodies are not self sustained and dependent upon the core grants of MeitY for discharge of their functioning. Similarly, the Section 8 companies are functioning on no profit basis. However, three Section 8 Companies under the administrative control of MeitY have released funds under the CSR for the last three years. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (d) No irregularities have been reported in the utilisation of the funds.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of funds released under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(Amount in ₹)

| Name of the organisation / Company | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Purpose |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) | 96,88,779.00 | 79,56,326.00 | 96,72,055.00 | The fund utilised for PM National Relief Fund |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| | 62,90,858.00 | | | The fund utilised for Electronics and semi conductor association. |
| National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICS) | 1,69,75,293.00 | - | - | Enhancement of Cloud Services at Data Centre |
| | -1,00,00,000.00 | | - | CSC e-Governance Services India Limited under “ <i>Stree Swabhiman</i> ” project towards distribution of Sanitary Pads to 20,000 girl child in schools. |
| | 49,50,000.00 | | - | Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund |
| | 48,50,000.00 | | - | Swachh Bharat Kosh. |
| | - | - | 1,76,00,000.00 | AIIMS Raipur towards “Treatment of patients, who are financially weak and not able to bear the cost of treatment” known as “ARPAN” (AIIMS Raipur Patients Assistance for needy). |
| M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited | 21,28,000.00 | | | Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund. |
| | 48,81,500.00 | 87,44,433.00 | | The Fund utilised for “ <i>Stree Swabhiman</i> ” Project for distribution of sanitary pads to school girls which is implemented through CSC Academy. |

Complaints against online streaming platforms

1149. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been filed against online streaming platforms for obscene content and on insulting religious sentiments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to introduce censorship on the contents of such online streaming platforms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIDHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) There are several petitions/ Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed against online streaming platforms in Hon'ble Supreme Court and High courts of India on regulation of video-on-demand contents. These *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Civil Misc. PIL Writ Petition No. 5196 of 2018 Sudesh Kumar Singh Vs. Union of India through Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Others, in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad,
- (ii) PIL 127/2018 Divya Gontia Vs. Union of India in the High Court of Bombay (Nagpur Bench),
- (iii) WP 18801 Maatra Foundation Vs. Union of India in the Madhya Pradesh High Court (Jabalpur Bench),
- (iv) SLP 10927 /2019 Justice for Rights Foundation Vs. Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) and (d) Government is committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the constitution of India. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has no plans to introduce censorship on the content appearing on online streaming platforms.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Section 69A of the Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/ remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this Section require that the intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties

and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is blasphemous, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, invasive of another's privacy, hateful, racially or ethnically objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Action taken to protect data privacy and security

1150. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken strict action to protect data privacy and security of the citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken with global technology giants to restrict cross-border data flow therefor; and
- (c) the reaction and action initiated by the companies therein and the guidelines of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. An appropriate legal framework that exists in the country to safeguard data privacy and security, at present the Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions for protection of sensitive personal data, wherein Section 43A provides for privacy and security of Sensitive Personal data. Further, to strengthen the protection of personal data, the Government constituted a Committee of experts on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd.) B. N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to look into all aspects relating to personal data protection. The Committee gave its Report on 27th July, 2018. The Committee also submitted a draft Personal Data Protection Bill. Wide consultations were held on the draft bill and open feedback was invited on the contents of the bill. These are currently being processed and it is proposed to table the bill in Parliament.

(b) and (c) The proposed Personal Data Protection Bill has a detailed framework to regulate cross-border flow of personal data.

Feedback on use of Government websites

1151. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONIC AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government is considering to launch a campaign to collect the feedback from citizens about their experience of using Government websites and mobile applications;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government would send 100 crore requests for feedback;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the feedback would be plugged through all point of the e-presence of Government's digital products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of National Information Centre, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Digital foot print of citizens in hands of private companies

1152. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that certain States are sharing sensitive citizens data with private companies to create and digitise foot print of the citizens and allowing it to integrate the data of various Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has come across such incidents particularly from the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Telangana State has given all sensitive data of citizens to a private company for integration and maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) It is informed that, based on the report of Inspector General of Police, West Zone, Hyderabad and I/c SIT, a complaint was lodged by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) which has been registered *vide* FIR no.278/2019 on 12.04.2019 at Madhapur Gutalla PS, Cyberabad against Management of M/s IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd. and others.

Certification of software in electronic devices

1153. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government certifies the software used in electronic devices, especially in mobile phones;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there have been any instances of electronic devices using uncertified software and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and
- (d) whether there are any safeguards to ensure that the software updates that are provided by companies comply with requirements, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO):

(a) STQC (Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate) have not certified the software used in electronics devices/mobile phones. Certification capability exist in STQC. However, security testing and evaluation of mobile applications have been done as Mobile Application Security Verification Standard (MASVS) and Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP).

- (b) 20 Mobile applications have been evaluated as per MASVS/OWASP.
- (c) No instance of electronic devices using uncertified software have come in notice to STQC.
- (d) CERT-In regularly issues the advisory on latest threats and Vulnerabilities.

Decline in usage of credit cards

1154. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the credit card usage has declined in the current year even when Government were promoting digital banking vigorously;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the decline therefore;
- (c) whether Government has made any study on the success of promotion of digital banking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The credit card usage is not declining in the current year. The following is the volume of credit card transactions from April, 2019 to September, 2019:—

| Sl. No. | Month | Number of Credit Card Transactions (in crores) |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 1. | April, 2019 | 16.69 |
| 2. | May, 2019 | 17.32 |
| 3. | June, 2019 | 16.32 |
| 4. | July, 2019 | 17.84 |
| 5. | Aug., 2019 | 17.96 |
| 6. | Sept., 2019 | 17.95 |

Source: RBI.

From the above data, it is apparent that the volume of credit card transactions is increasing.

(c) and (d) In order to study and monitor the growth of digital payments in the country, a DIGIDHAN mission was created in Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) in the financial year 2017-18. The following are the major objectives of the mission:—

- Promoting the establishment, growth and sustenance of a robust, secure and inclusive National Digital Payments ecosystem.
- Creating requisite enabling infrastructure for Government's Digital Payments Service Delivery, Electronic Payments and Receipts (EPR) and Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) program.
- Evolving and facilitating appropriate standards for efficient, affordable and secure Digital Payments Services.
- Increasing Digital payments acceptance infrastructure in terms of PoS (Point of Sale) machines. As on October, 2019 more than 47 lakh PoS machines have been installed (Physical and Mobile) and more than 8994 Bharat QR (Quick Response)

based PoS installed which accept Debit card, Credit Card and UPI (Unified Payments Interface) payments using scan and pay option.

Data breach in WhatsApp

1155. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times there has been data breaches in the last one year through the application WhatsApp, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the spyware Pegasus hacking data of Indian citizens;
- (c) whether any Indian Government entity was involved in the data breach, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has ascertained the number of persons and their identities, who have been affected by the data breach, the details thereof; and
- (e) the initiatives taken by Government to ascertain the cause of the data breach and its impact, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) On May 20, 2019 WhatsApp reported an incident to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) wherein it mentioned that WhatsApp identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attack.

On September 5, 2019 WhatsApp wrote to CERT-In mentioning update to the security incident reported in May 2019, that while the full extent of this attack may never be known, WhatsApp continues to review the available information. It also mentioned that WhatsApp believes it is likely that personal data within the WhatsApp app of approximately twenty users may have been accessed out of approximately one hundred and twenty one users in India whose devices the attacker attempted to reach.

It has been reported in media in the end of October, 2019 that social media company WhatsApp has filed a legal case against an entity called NSO Group for allegedly launching cyber-attack that exploited video calling system of WhatsApp in order to send malware to the mobile devices of number of WhatsApp users. It has also been reported that NSO

Group has a spyware called “Pegasus” which can steal information from infected mobile devices. WhatsApp mentioned on their website that the impacted users have been informed about this attack.

(c) There is no information about any Indian Government entity being involved in the data breach.

(d) As per information available from WhatsApp, approximately 1400 users were impacted by this attack globally and the attackers attempted to reach devices of approximately 121 users in India.

(e) CERT-In had sought details from WhatsApp regarding the cause of the incident. WhatsApp has responded mentioning that a buffer overflow vulnerability in the WhatsApp software code was exploited in this incident. CERT-In published a vulnerability note regarding vulnerability in WhatsApp on May 17, 2019 advising countermeasures to users.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is tracking cyber threats affecting users and issuing advisories to users regarding best practices to be followed for protection of information while using social media and securing mobile devices.

Target of electronic manufacturing ecosystem

1156. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of creating 400 billion US dollar electronic manufacturing ecosystem by 2025;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering key measures to incentivize exports from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for

developing core components, including chipsets and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

One of the objectives of NPE 2019 is to promote domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) for economic development to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion by 2025. The objective includes targeted production of 1.0 billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at USD 190 billion, including 600 million mobile handsets valued at USD 110 billion for export.

(c) and (d) In order to incentivize exports from India, under the Foreign Trade Policy, the Government of India is implementing various schemes such as Advance Authorization, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Transport and Marketing Assistance, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme, among others.

Launch of Digital Literacy Mission

1157. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Digital Literacy Mission for millions of rural Indians with a view to make people digitally literate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of institutes/labs functioning in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to be shared with companies investing in startup projects to propagate digital literacy and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme titled “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan” (PMGDISHA) in February, 2017 for ushering in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 Crore rural households (one person per household) at a Total outlay of ₹ 2,351.38 crore (approx.). It is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through an implementing agency namely CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV), with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations, District e-Governance Society (DeGS), etc. Besides digital literacy, the scheme also focuses on training the beneficiaries on use of Electronic Payment System.

Under the scheme, as on 25.11.2019, more than 2.98 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled, 2.34 crore have been trained out of which 1.72 crore have been certified by duly authorized 3rd party certifying agencies. The State-wise training targets and achievements of the scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of the training centres affiliated with CSC-SPV under the PMGDISHA scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has published the 71st Round Survey Report titled 'Social Consumption - Education Survey 2014', which *inter alia* covered IT Literacy. As per this report, the proportion of households in the country having computer was around 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer). Among people in the age group of 14-29 years in rural India, only 18% were able to operate a computer. Similarly, in the age group of 30-45 years, the percentage dropped further to 4%. In the age group of 46-60 years, the percentage was just more than 1%. This highlighted that more than 15 crore rural households (@ 94% of 16.85 crore households) did not have computers and a significant number of these households were likely to be digitally illiterate.

The above findings from the 71st NSSO survey were taken into account while formulating the PMGDISHA scheme. The findings of NSSO survey and the State-wise targets of PMGDISHA scheme is available in public domain for any company planning to invest in start-up projects to propagate digital literacy.

Statement-I

State-wise training targets and achievement made under the PMGDISHA scheme

| Sl. No. | State | Training Target | Achievement (no. of beneficiaries) | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Registered | Trained | Certified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,11,71,000 | 71,52,713 | 57,58,248 | 42,09,813 |
| 2. | Bihar | 66,30,000 | 26,39,489 | 20,62,503 | 14,83,116 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 37,84,000 | 21,96,336 | 17,62,166 | 12,42,154 |
| 4. | Odisha | 25,17,000 | 17,75,995 | 13,73,422 | 10,35,836 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 14,12,000 | 17,07,431 | 13,85,084 | 10,42,311 |
| 6. | Assam | 19,29,000 | 16,61,041 | 13,26,279 | 10,22,919 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 44,33,000 | 16,42,282 | 12,38,546 | 8,98,541 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8. | Rajasthan | 37,12,000 | 16,14,871 | 12,55,802 | 9,34,981 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 18,03,000 | 15,15,177 | 11,42,571 | 8,24,912 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 24,97,000 | 14,30,021 | 11,77,648 | 8,49,582 |
| 11. | Haryana | 11,91,000 | 13,18,896 | 10,83,466 | 8,08,715 |
| 12. | West Bengal | 44,81,000 | 9,34,586 | 6,47,340 | 4,89,784 |
| 13. | Punjab | 12,47,000 | 8,68,128 | 7,32,439 | 5,63,964 |
| 14. | Andhra Pradesh | 20,28,000 | 6,65,141 | 4,61,079 | 3,28,681 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 26,79,000 | 6,24,336 | 5,04,120 | 3,58,761 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 27,05,000 | 6,12,749 | 4,71,702 | 3,17,106 |
| 17. | Telangana | 20,28,000 | 4,48,255 | 3,51,261 | 2,51,990 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 5,06,000 | 3,39,294 | 2,67,506 | 2,03,881 |
| 19. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6,58,000 | 2,95,174 | 2,25,609 | 1,68,461 |
| 20. | Himachal Pradesh | 4,44,000 | 1,69,063 | 1,10,004 | 81,177 |
| 21. | Tripura | 1,95,000 | 96,369 | 61,760 | 47,054 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1,71,000 | 69,221 | 47,783 | 30,701 |
| 23. | Kerala | 12,57,000 | 32,087 | 14,862 | 11,871 |
| 24. | Puducherry | 28,000 | 10,694 | 7,306 | 5,077 |
| 25. | Manipur | 1,37,000 | 8,679 | 4,660 | 2,871 |
| 26. | Mizoram | 38,000 | 7,017 | 4,955 | 2,858 |
| 27. | Nagaland | 1,01,000 | 4,575 | 3,254 | 2,399 |
| 28. | Arunachal Pradesh | 77,000 | 2,969 | 970 | 672 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 13,000 | 864 | 299 | 237 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 4,000 | 646 | 447 | 307 |
| 31. | Sikkim | 33,000 | 288 | 99 | 73 |
| 32. | Goa | 40,000 | 266 | 118 | 79 |
| 33. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 18,000 | 227 | 58 | 18 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 1,000 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Delhi | 30,000 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 36. | Chandigarh | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 6,00,00,000 | 2,98,44,901 | 2,34,83,368 | 1,72,20,902 |

Statement-II

Details of State-wise training centres affiliated with CSC-SPV under the PMGDISHA schemes

| Sl. No. | State | Training Centre |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 46,239 |
| 2. | Bihar | 31,827 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 21,534 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 14,989 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | 13,695 |
| 6. | Assam | 11,586 |
| 7. | Odisha | 10,542 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 10,440 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 9,913 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | 9,670 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 8,803 |
| 12. | Haryana | 8,739 |
| 13. | Punjab | 7,611 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 6,504 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 6,340 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 5,240 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 3,633 |
| 18. | Telangana | 3,442 |
| 19. | Himachal Pradesh | 2,462 |
| 20. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2,334 |
| 21. | Kerala | 1,188 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 958 |
| 23. | Tripura | 737 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 263 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 25. | Manipur | 222 |
| 26. | Puducherry | 187 |
| 27. | Mizoram | 138 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 115 |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 104 |
| 30. | Delhi | 61 |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 51 |
| 32. | Goa | 39 |
| 33. | Sikkim | 25 |
| 34. | Dadra And Nagar Haveli | 14 |
| 35. | Daman And Diu | 10 |
| 36. | Lakshadweep | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 2,39,657 |

Hacking of Government websites

1158. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances of hacking of Indian Government websites from foreign locations during the last one year;

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

(c) whether Government has taken up investigation into such incidents with foreign Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a TOTAL number of 110 and 48 websites of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments were hacked during the year 2018 and 2019 (till October) respectively.

In tune with the dynamic nature of information technology and emerging cyber threats, continuous efforts are required to be made by owners to protect networks by way of hardening and deploying appropriate security controls.

There have been attempts from time-to-time to launch cyber attacks on Indian cyber space. It has been observed that attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the world and use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual systems from which the attacks are being launched.

According to the logs analyzed and made available to CERT-In, the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of the computers from where the attacks appear to be originated belong to various countries including China, Pakistan, Netherlands, France, Taiwan, Tunisia, Russia, Algeria and Serbia.

(c) and (d) For resolution of incidents involving systems outside the country, CERT-In devises response measures in coordination with its counterpart agencies in foreign countries.

Number of law suits against the department

1159. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) whether the Department has evolved any structured mechanism to minimize the number of law suits being filed, if so, what is the nature of the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As on 31.08.2019, a Total of 292 law suits were there in various High Courts and the Supreme Court.

(b) The High Court-wise details of Law Suits in r/o MeitY and its organizations and since when these were filed are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) A Total of 55 law suits have been filed by MeitY and its organizations.

(d) This Ministry makes efforts of resolving the issues/representations/grievances of public/vendors/employees etc at initial levels so as to avoid litigation at later stage.

Statement

Details of law suits in r/o Meity and its organisations and since when these were filed

| Sl. No. | Supreme Court/ High Court | No. of cases pending as on 31st August, 2019 | Cases pending since year | No. of cases | Whether lawsuit filed by the Department |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Supreme Court of India | 30 | 2009 | 01 | 11 |
| | | | 2013 | 01 | |
| | | | 2014 | 02 | |
| | | | 2015 | 01 | |
| | | | 2016 | 04 | |
| | | | 2017 | 03 | |
| | | | 2018 | 09 | |
| | | | 2019 | 09 | |
| 2. | High Court of Delhi | 51 | 2007 | 03 | 18 |
| | | | 2009 | 01 | |
| | | | 2014 | 03 | |
| | | | 2015 | 14 | |
| | | | 2016 | 05 | |
| | | | 2017 | 08 | |
| | | | 2018 | 10 | |
| | | | 2019 | 07 | |
| 3. | Rajasthan High Court | 02 | 2018 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2019 | 01 | |
| 4. | Bombay High Court (Nagpur Bench) | 25 | 2012 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2013 | 01 | |
| | | | 2015 | 02 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|----|------|----|----|
| | | | 2016 | 02 | |
| | | | 2017 | 05 | |
| | | | 2018 | 10 | |
| | | | 2019 | 04 | |
| 5. | Gujarat High Court (Ahmedabad Bench) | 01 | 2018 | 01 | - |
| 6. | Jharkhand High Court (Ranchi Bench) | 01 | 2017 | 01 | |
| 7. | Kolkata High Court | 11 | 2010 | 01 | 02 |
| | | | 2012 | 01 | |
| | | | 2015 | 01 | |
| | | | 2017 | 01 | |
| | | | 2018 | 05 | |
| | | | 2019 | 02 | |
| 8. | Karnataka High Court | 11 | 2012 | 01 | |
| | | | 2014 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2015 | 01 | |
| | | | 2017 | 04 | |
| | | | 2019 | 04 | |
| 9. | Kerala High Court | 38 | 2010 | 01 | 19 |
| | | | 2011 | 01 | |
| | | | 2014 | 12 | |
| | | | 2015 | 01 | |
| | | | 2016 | 05 | |
| | | | 2017 | 03 | |
| | | | 2018 | 09 | |
| | | | 2019 | 06 | |
| 10. | Madras High Court | 22 | 2004 | 01 | 01 |
| | | | 2014 | 02 | |
| | | | 2015 | 02 | |
| | | | 2016 | 02 | |
| | | | 2017 | 10 | |
| | | | 2018 | 04 | |
| | | | 2019 | 01 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--------------------------------|----|------|----|----|
| 11. | Allahabad High Court | 32 | 2009 | 02 | |
| | | | 2013 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2014 | 02 | |
| | | | 2017 | 17 | |
| | | | 2018 | 05 | |
| | | | 2019 | 05 | |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir High Court | 05 | 2018 | 02 | |
| | | | 2019 | 03 | - |
| 13. | Punjab and Harayana High Court | 17 | 2010 | 01 | 04 |
| | | | 2013 | 03 | |
| | | | 2014 | 02 | |
| | | | 2015 | 01 | |
| | | | 2016 | 03 | |
| | | | 2017 | 02 | |
| | | | 2018 | 03 | |
| | | | 2019 | 02 | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh High Court | 05 | 2015 | 02 | - |
| | | | 2016 | 02 | |
| | | | 2017 | 01 | |
| 15. | Bihar High Court | 03 | 2014 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2017 | 02 | |
| 16. | Himachal Pradesh High Court | 03 | 2013 | 02 | - |
| | | | 2017 | 01 | |
| 17. | Uttarakhand High Court | 02 | 2016 | 02 | - |
| 18. | Guwahati High Court | 01 | 2016 | 01 | - |
| 19. | Andhra Pradesh High Court | 03 | 2011 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2014 | 01 | |
| | | | 2019 | 01 | |
| 20. | Luknow High Court | 01 | 2017 | 01 | - |
| 21. | Telangana High Court | 27 | 2010 | 01 | - |
| | | | 2016 | 01 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------------|----|------|----|---|
| | | | 2017 | 03 | |
| | | | 2018 | 07 | |
| | | | 2019 | 15 | |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh High Court | 01 | 2018 | 01 | - |

Chinese activities in Nepal

†1160. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chinese activities have increased in Nepal for some years due to which Nepal's inclination is constantly increasing towards China;
- (b) whether Government is working on any proposal to make the Indo-Nepal border impervious keeping in view the growing Chinese influence in Nepal; and
- (c) whether the work of identifying problems which may be encountered by India in coming days is being done, keeping in view the way Nepal is getting close to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) India has close and multifaceted relations with Nepal across diverse sectors, which are characterized by vibrant trade, economic, culture, and people-to-people linkages. India's ties with Nepal stand firmly on their own. Government is committed to deepening and expanding our partnership further for the benefit of our two peoples.

Government closely follows all developments having a bearing on India's national interests and takes all necessary measures to safeguard these.

Funding to research organisations and think tanks

1161. SHRI BINO Y VIS WAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry gave fundings to research organisations and think tanks to the sum of ₹ 27,88,90,027; and
- (b) if so, the details of these organisations along with the share of funding received by them in the year 2017-2018?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The details of the organisations along with the share of funding received by them in the year 2017-18 are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of the organisations alongwith the share of funding received by them in 2017-18 from the Ministry of External Affairs

| Sl.No. | institute/Organization | Funding received | Purpose |
|--------|---|------------------|--|
| 1. | ICWA | 15,11,67,356/- | Annual Grant-in-Aid for financing the entity and financing of 2nd India-China Think Tank Forum |
| 2. | RIS | 8,65,00,000/- | Annual Grant-in-Aid for financing the entity |
| 3. | Gateway House | 31,50,000/- | Funding for Gateway Geo-Economic Dialogue 2018 |
| 4. | Observer Research Foundation | 1,58,10,654/- | Funding for Raisina Dialogue 2018 and various activities related to BRICS |
| 5. | India Foundation | 1,00,76,166/- | Financial support for Indian Ocean Conference 2017 |
| 6. | Ananta Centre | 29,55,412/- | Trilateral commission and India-Korea Track 1.5 |
| 7. | Association of Indian Diplomats | 7,95,732/- | Annual Reimbursement and printing of quarterly journal |
| 8. | India Pakistan Neemrana Initiative | 4,38,120/- | Funding for the Dialogue |
| 9. | Centre for China Analysis and Strategy (CCAS) | 36,40,000/- | Annual financial support for research related to China |
| 10. | Kolkata University | 17,47,178/- | Establishment of Institute of Foreign Policy Studies in Kolkata University |
| 11. | Symbiosis International University | 10,00,000/- | Funding for International Relations Conference on India and EU |
| 12. | Yonsei University | 1,23,520/- | Financial support to ORF-Yonsei University Dialogue |
| 13. | Jadhavpur Association of International Relations (JAIR) | 6,50,000/- | Funding for India-China Think Tank Forum |
| 14. | Gujarat National Law University | 8,35,889/- | Funding for organizing event pertaining to International Maritime Academy |
| TOTAL | | 27,88,90,027/- | |

Colombo Process

1162. SHRI SANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the report of data collected from the Colombo Process; and
- (b) the plans of how this data can be used to benefit India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN) : (a) and (b) Colombo Process is a Regional Consultative Process comprising 12 Member States from Asia (countries of origin of migrant workers), which broadly serves as a forum for exchange of best practices on the management of overseas employment and contractual labour. The process is voluntary and non-binding in nature. The Process is governed by Ministerial Consultations wherein recommendations and action plans are discussed and adopted by the Ministers of the participating Member States. So far, six Ministerial Consultations have been held in Colombo (2003), Manila (2004), Bali (2005), Dhaka (2011), Colombo (2016) and Kathmandu (2018). There are five Thematic Area Working Groups (TAWGs) i.e. (i) Skills and Qualification Recognition; (ii) Fostering Ethical Recruitment; (iii) Pre-Departure Orientation and Empowerment; (iv) Remittances and (v) Labour Market Analysis.

Ministry has been actively participating in the Ministerial Consultations, Senior Officials Meetings and meetings, symposium, workshops being organized under the aegis of different TAWGs. Initiatives taken by the Government for welfare and protection of Indian emigrant workers abroad have been regularly shared as best practices in this forum. Ministry has also contributed to various studies, undertaken within the aegis of different TAWGs, on status of implementation of social protection provisions for migrant workers in Colombo Process Member States; mapping of existing rating mechanisms of recruitment agencies in Colombo Process Member States; remittance regulatory frameworks and accessibility of regular remittance channels of the Colombo Process Member States etc.

MOU between India and Kuwait

1163. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Kuwait for co-operation on the recruitment of domestic workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the move is likely to benefit around three lakh Indian workers deployed in Kuwait, including about 90,000 female domestic workers; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Yes. Government has approved the signing of MoU between India and Kuwait for cooperation on the Recruitment of Domestic Workers in January, 2019. The MoU provides a structured framework for cooperation on domestic workers related matters and reflects the latest reforms in recruitment processes, their welfare and protection and various initiatives taken by both sides. Under this MoU, a Joint Committee will be set up to follow up on the implementation of this MoU. The MoU would benefit around 300,000 Indian domestic workers who are deployed in Kuwait which includes about 90,000 female domestic workers.

Extradition of criminals

1164. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry maintains a database of criminals convicted by India who are seeking asylum abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of criminals extradited from countries of their asylum to India during the last five years; and
- (d) what steps the Ministry is taking to extradite economic fugitives who are taking refuge in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) No. This Ministry does not have any database of convicted criminals seeking asylum abroad.

- (b) Doesn't arise.
- (c) As per information available, 23 fugitive criminals were extradited to India from various foreign countries in the last five years (September, 2014 - August, 2019).
- (d) The Ministry of External Affairs makes all possible efforts to get fugitive economic offenders extradited to India. India has signed extradition treaties with fifty (50) countries and entered into extradition arrangements with eleven (11) more countries to facilitate extradition. It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude extradition treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals do not escape justice. Extradition of economic fugitives is taken up with the concerned foreign Governments, including at the highest levels as appropriate.

European Union team visit to Kashmir

1165. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an European Union team was allowed to visit Jammu and Kashmir during the last week of October?
- (b) the rationale of Government that a foreign team was preferred when Indian politicians were denied travel to Kashmir;
- (c) the reaction of Government to the apprehension that the visit of EU Parliamentarians will constrain India's stand against Internationalisation of Kashmir issue; and
- (d) whether any foreign agency or an agency outside Government was involved in organising this visit, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) A group of 27 Members of European Parliament (MEPs), who belonged to different political parties, paid a visit to India from 28th October 2019 to 1st November 2019, at the invitation of International Institute for Nonaligned Studies, a Delhi based think tank. MEPs had expressed a desire to visit Kashmir to understand how terrorism is affecting India. Meetings were therefore facilitated for MEPs as has been done previously on some visits by foreign dignitaries. During the visit, the MEPs got a sense of how terrorism poses a threat to India especially in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Such exchanges are consistent with India's Foreign Policy objectives in promoting deeper people to people contact and ultimately help promote the larger relationship that India pursues with other countries.

Agreement on Kartarpur corridor

1166. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any agreement has been signed with Pakistan on Kartarpur corridor;
- (b) if so, the broad features of the agreement; and
- (c) whether Pakistan has agreed to drop the clause of charging entry fee from devotees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the facilitation of pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur, Narowal, Pakistan, was signed on 24 October, 2019 in order to fulfil the long-standing demand of the pilgrims to have easy and smooth access to the holy Gurudwara and to operationalise the corridor in time for the 550th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

The Agreement, *inter alia* provides for visa-free travel of Indian pilgrims as well as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders, from India to the holy Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Pakistan on a daily basis, throughout the year. There is no restriction on the faith of the pilgrim who wish to travel through the corridor. All pilgrims travelling to Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur are required to return same day. The pilgrims have the choice to visit as individual or in groups and they can also travel on foot. Up to 5000 pilgrims can visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur through the Kartarpur Sahib corridor on any given day.

The Government of India has consistently urged the Government of Pakistan that in deference to the wishes of the pilgrims, it should not levy any fee or charge on the pilgrims who visit Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur through the Kartarpur Sahib corridor. Pakistan, however, continues to levy US \$ 20 on every pilgrim for each visit.

Operationalisation of Kartarpur Sahib corridor

1167. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has signed MoUs and Agreements for operationalisation of Kartarpur Sahib Corridor with Pakistan;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any special measures for the safety and security of the pilgrims visiting Kartarpur Sahib;
- (c) whether the Ministry has provided insurance cover to the pilgrims; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the facilitation of Pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur, Narowal, Pakistan, was signed on 24 October 2019 in order to fulfil the long-standing demand of the pilgrims to have easy and smooth access to the holy Gurudwara and to operationalise the corridor in time for the 550th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. The Agreement, *inter alia*, provides for visa-free travel of Indian pilgrims as well as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders, from India to the holy Gurudwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Pakistan on a daily basis, throughout the year.

(b) to (d) Under the provisions of the Agreement, both India and Pakistan established requisite infrastructure, including counters for running security checks, in their respective territories to facilitate movement of pilgrims in safe, secure and smooth manner. Pakistan has agreed to ensure that all pilgrims, who enter Pakistan on a given day, return to India the same day before dusk. The Agreement provides that pilgrims will not carry harmful or

prohibited items. Procedures to deal with emergencies, including medical evacuation of the pilgrims, have been agreed upon.

The Agreement is implemented in accordance with the national laws, rules and regulations of the Parties. There is no specific provision of providing any ‘ insurance’ to the pilgrims, who travel on their free will.

Role of india In Non-Aligned Movement

1168. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is not serious at present for the vital role to be played in Non-Aligned Movement (NAM);
- (b) if so, the reasons for this underplay by India in NAM; and
- (c) the reasons why Government is not taking major role now, being the leader for NAM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) India continues to attach high importance to the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). As a founding member of NAM, India remains committed to the purposes and principles of the Movement. Over the years, India has maintained its active and constructive engagement with the NAM with the objective of further strengthening solidarity and cooperation among its Member States. This approach is also reflected in India’s regular high-level participation in the meetings of the NAM including NAM Summits. Hon’ ble Vice President of India Shri. M. Venkaiah Naidu led India’s delegation to the recently concluded 18th NAM Summit in Baku, Azerbaijan on 25-26 October, 2019 and Hon’ ble External Affairs Minister Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar led the delegation to the preceding NAM Ministerial Meeting on 23 - 24 October, 2019.

Database of emigrant workers

1169. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to frame a policy on emigration to tap the full potential of the global labour market and maintain a database of emigrant workers to ensure their rights and to tackle their grievances;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) passport holder going abroad in a 12 month period was almost five times the number of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The Government is conscious of the imperative need for putting in place an enabling framework, institutional and legislative, aimed at efficient management of emigration and to address migration related issues in a comprehensive manner with a holistic approach. Towards this end, the Ministry of External Affairs is in the process of finalizing draft of a new Emigration Bill, 2019. The Bill will attempt to cover various aspects of the migration cycle. It seeks to put in place a robust institutional framework that is responsive, easily accessible, technology driven and strengthens the welfare and protection of Indian nationals in distress abroad.

(c) The number of Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) passport holder going abroad and the number of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders going abroad during the year 2018 and 2019 (20.11.2019) as captured in the system are as under:—

| Year | ECR | ECNR | Number of times ECNR to ECR going abroad |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--|
| 2018 | 5354964 | 20498672 | 3.83 |
| 2019 (20.11.2019) | 4243105 | 19156566 | 4.51 |

Threats to staff of Indian Mission in Pakistan

1170. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan agencies had threatened Indian Mission staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India lodged its complaint against such threats by Pakistan agencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Government of India has, from time to time, taken up the incidents of harassment, aggressive surveillance and intimidation of the officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad. Pakistan side has been asked to ensure safety and security of our diplomatic Mission and its diplomatic and consular officials.

The Government has emphasised that respective diplomatic Missions should be allowed to function normally in keeping with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and the bilateral Code of Conduct signed by the two countries in 1992.

On 30 March 2018, India and Pakistan mutually agreed to resolve matters related to the treatment of diplomats and diplomatic premises, in line with the 1992 Code of Conduct for the treatment of diplomatic/consular personnel in India and Pakistan. The implementation of this understanding is regularly followed up through diplomatic channels.

Role of BIMSTEC members

1171. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Total population and combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the seven nations which constitute the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC);

(b) the manner in which this organization compare with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the details thereof;

(c) whether any BIMSTEC members are participating in China's Belt and Road Initiative, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the sectors in which inter-regional cooperation in BIMSTEC will be centered with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) BIMSTEC region brings together 1.67 billion people and a combined GDP of around US\$3.71 trillion. It is a regional organization comprising seven member States around the Bay of Bengal region. These countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand.

(b) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) brings together 1.81 billion people and a combined GDP of US\$ 3.46 trillion. These countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(c) As per available information, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand are participating in the Belt and Road Initiative.

(d) BIMSTEC has identified 14 priority areas, in each of which a member country takes the lead. India is the lead country in Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime; Transport and Communication; Tourism; and Environment and Disaster Management.

Indo-Bangladesh meeting

1172. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister of India and Bangladeshi counterpart had recently met in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the highlights of the talks held between the two heads of States;
- (c) the Memorandum of Understanding signed with details; and
- (d) whether concerns were raised over the rollout of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh paid an official visit to India, and held discussions with Prime Minister on 05 October, 2019. The leaders expressed satisfaction at the excellent state of bilateral relations that transcend a strategic partnership. The two leaders exchanged seven MoUs; the details are as follows:

- MoU for providing a Coastal Surveillance System.
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the use of Chattogram and Mongla Ports for movement of goods to and from India.
- MoU on withdrawal of 1.82 cusec of water from Feni River by India for a drinking water supply scheme for Sabroom town in Tripura State.
- Agreement concerning implementation of the Lines of Credit (LoCs) committed by India to Bangladesh.
- MoU between University of Hyderabad and University of Dhaka.
- Renewal of Cultural Exchange Programme.
- MoU on Co-operation in Youth Affairs.

The leaders discussed all issues of mutual interest. With regard to the National Register of Citizens in the State of Assam, the Indian side conveyed that this was being implemented under the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, with due safeguards and measures being provided to all persons in this process.

Setting up of Atal Innovation Mission

1173. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the plan of setting up of Atal Innovation Mission with a view to attract the children towards technology at school level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the infrastructure being created for this purpose; and
- (d) the quantum of funds earmarked for this mission, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government of India is encouraging the schools to provide exposure to science and technology to students so that they can be acquainted with futuristic technology platforms. Government has setup the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) at NITI Aayog. The objective of establishing AIM is to create scientific temper and cultivate the spirit of curiosity and innovation among young minds. Towards this end, AIM is establishing Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATL) across the country for students between grade 6th to 12th, equipped with latest emerging technologies such as electronics, IoT, 3D printing, Robotics, etc.

(c) In schools, AIM facilitates to set up network of ATL in India. The vision of ATL initiative is to 'Cultivate 1 Million children in India as Neoteric Innovators'. The objective of this scheme is to foster curiosity, creativity and imagination in young minds and inculcate skills such as design mind-set, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing, rapid calculations, measurements, etc. As on date, 8878 schools have been selected and 4680 schools have been given the ATL Grant-in-aid for establishment of ATL.

(d) A Total of ₹1000 crores are currently earmarked for AIM up to financial year 2019-20. There is no direct allocation of funds at a State/district level by AIM. The disbursement of the funds is directly made by AIM to the beneficiaries and administered Centrally.

Fixing of targets for Central Universities

1174. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by Government for setting up of new Central Universities, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and Indian Institute of Information Technology in the country, during the next two years;

(b) if so, the location-wise/State-wise details thereof, alongwith the financial allocation made by Government for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the above targets?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Setting up of Higher Educational Institutions is a continuous process. As and when any proposal for setting up of higher education institute is received, then Ministry considers this proposal based on merits and demerits.

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

Salary issues of teachers appointed by self-financed institutes

†1175. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about any service manual for the service security of the teachers of AICTE approved self-financed educational institutes;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that teachers serving in the self-financed educational institutes are paid less than the prescribed pay while a huge amount is collected from the students by these institutes; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any action plan to check the exploitation of teachers and the students as well?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

issues notification announcing pay scales, service conditions and minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff to be followed by all AICTE approved Technical Institutes. In case of any proved violation, penal action is taken as per rules.

Central support to women universities in the country

1176. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is providing Central support to women universities in the country under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);
- (b) if so, the details of financial and other support provided to women university in Andhra Pradesh since its establishment, year-wise;
- (c) whether there is any plan to modernize all colleges under women university in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Central support is being provided to universities and colleges to increase access, equity and quality of higher education. Till date, amongst the institutions supported under RUSA, Central assistance has been approved for 8 Women's Universities in the country under the components of creation of universities by way of upgradation of existing autonomous colleges, creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster, Infrastructure Grants to universities, Equity Initiatives and Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement.

(b) to (d) In Andhra Pradesh, under RUSA, an amount of ₹ 6 crore under the component of Infrastructure Grants to universities and ₹ 1.5 Crore under the component of Equity Initiatives has been released to Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam during the year 2018-19. It is a unitary University with no colleges affiliated to it. However, many women's colleges in Andhra Pradesh have been supported under various components of RUSA for improving the infrastructure, research and enhancing quality and excellence. The details of the women's colleges in Andhra Pradesh funded under RUSA are given in Statement.

Statement***Women's colleges in Andhra Pradesh funded under RUSA***

| Sl. No. | Component | Institution Name | Amount Approved (₹ in crores) | Year of Approval |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | D.S.Government Degree College for Women, Ongole | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 2. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | D.K. Govt. Degree College for Women, Nellore. | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 3. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Chirala | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 4. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Anantapur | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 5. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Kadapa | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 6. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC (W) Srikakulam | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 7. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | A.S.D. Govt.Degree College (W), Kakinada | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 8. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Guntur | 2 | 2014-15 |
| 9. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Chittoor | 2 | 2015-16 |
| 10. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | GDC(W), Visakhapatnam | 2 | 2015-16 |
| 11. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | Shree Velagapudi Ramakrishna Memorial College, Guntur | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 12. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | Duvvuru Ramanamma Womens College, Nellore | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 13. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | JMJ College for Women, Tenali | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 14. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | St. Josephs College for Women, Vishakhapatnam | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 15. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | Government Degree College for Women, Madanapalle | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 16. | Infrastructure Grants to Colleges | Smt. K.R. College for Women, East Godawari | 2 | 2018-19 |
| 17. | Enhancing Quality & Excellence in select Autonomous Colleges | Chintalapati Satyavathi Devi St.Theresa's College for Women Autonomous Eluru | 5 | 2018-19 |

Strengthening of Cluster Resource Centres

1177. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has pulled up its education department for poor learning outcome of students and asked it to strengthen the Cluster Resource Centres; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to develop a proper system of academic and curricular support to serve the purpose of continuous professional upgradation of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The overarching aim of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is to provide education of good quality to all. As Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) are the most critical units for training and on-site support to schools and teachers, strengthening of CRCs including provision of mobility support to CRCs is supported under this scheme.

(b) In order to upgrade the skills of teachers, MHRD has launched a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform. High quality e-learning material both for students and teachers is uploaded by the States and UTs on this platform.

The Integrated Teacher Training Programme, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) was launched in August, 2019 for capacity building of all the teachers and school heads at the elementary stage, including Block Resource Coordinators and Cluster Resource Coordinators across the country.

Private schools empanelled under RTE

1178. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private schools empanelled under the Right to Education (RTE) scheme of reservation of seats throughout the country since 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) the number of private schools empanelled under the RTE to reserve seats under the RTE, State-wise for the year 2018-19;

(c) the TOTAL number of private schools in the country;

(d) the percentage of reserved seats that are occupied by children eligible under the RTE in private schools for the years 2015-2019; and

(e) the percentage of cost sharing to reimburse these schools between the Centre and the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Section 12 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates all private aided, Special Category schools and private unaided schools excluding minority institutions, to admit in class I (or below) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups and provide free and compulsory education till its completion. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the number of private recognised schools in the country is given in Statement (*See* below). The number of students admitted under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act in the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 2925303, 3484019 and 4135015 respectively. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) *vide* letter no 12-5/2016-EE.11 dated 25.05.2016 requested States/UTs to carry out a ground assessment of private unaided schools across the country to ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 12 of RTE Act, 2009.

(e) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the respective State and Union Territory Government. Section 12(2) of RTE Act also provides for reimbursement to the Private Unaided Schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c). The reimbursement will be based on the per-child expenditure notified by the State or the actual amount charged by the school from other children, whichever is less. The reimbursement towards expenditure incurred for 25% admissions in private unaided schools under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is supported under the Samagra Shiksha, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20% of the Total Annual Work Plan and Budget approved by the Government of India for a State/UT under the scheme. The reimbursement for this purpose would be provided based on the proof of actual payment made to schools by the States. The fund approved for reimbursement to the States/UTs is a part of the overall allocation under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha for a given year which is shared between Center and States/UTs as per the applicable fund sharing pattern.

Statement*The number of private recognized schools in the country as per UDISE*

| State/UTS | Private Unaided Elementary Schools/Section* | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 68 | 69 | 76 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13241 | 13994 | 14415 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 458 | 490 | 494 |
| Assam | 3909 | 4173 | 5004 |
| Bihar | 3256 | 3735 | 4983 |
| Chandigarh | 73 | 73 | 74 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5700 | 6147 | 6485 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 32 | 33 | 35 |
| Daman and Diu | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| Delhi | 2669 | 2682 | 2682 |
| Goa | 146 | 145 | 140 |
| Gujarat | 9415 | 9984 | 10576 |
| Haryana | 6607 | 7132 | 7562 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2637 | 2706 | 2809 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5247 | 5363 | 5412 |
| Jharkhand | 1452 | 1146 | 1096 |
| Karnataka | 13037 | 13834 | 14436 |
| Kerala | 3363 | 3170 | 3444 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25524 | 26677 | 27540 |
| Maharashtra | 12201 | 15718 | 16489 |
| Manipur | 859 | 855 | 877 |
| Meghalaya | 1817 | 1759 | 1894 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mizoram | 713 | 700 | 713 |
| Nagaland | 707 | 717 | 743 |
| Odisha | 3677 | 3715 | 3466 |
| Puducherry | 265 | 278 | 274 |
| Punjab | 6695 | 6874 | 8325 |
| Rajasthan | 34872 | 34846 | 35794 |
| Sikkim | 406 | 439 | 426 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10770 | 10840 | 11838 |
| Telangana | 10799 | 11262 | 10526 |
| Tripura | 287 | 298 | 335 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 72341 | 74244 | 79422 |
| Uttarakhand | 5248 | 5204 | 5462 |
| West Bengal | 9501 | 10190 | 11363 |
| TOTAL | 268014 | 279514 | 295233 |

Data for 2017-18 is provisional

* Grade 1-5, Grade 1-8, Grade VI-VIII, Grade 1-10, Grade 1-12, Grade VI-X and Grade I-XII No private school in Lakshdweep

Source: UDISE

Language for JEE

1179. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to conduct the JEE examinations only in English, Hindi and Gujarati;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not conducting the examination in other official languages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The candidates appearing in the Joint Entrance Examination

(Main) in the State of Gujarat and Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have the option to select the medium of question papers from English, Hindi or Gujarati languages.

(b) JEE (Main) examination was conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu also, in addition to Hindi and English, as the participating State Governments [in JEE (Main)] requested for the same. The practice continued in Gujarati Language even after other States withdrew from JEE(Main), as the State Government of Gujarat requested to continue to participate in the examination. National Testing Agency (NTA) has been conducting the JEE(Main) Examination since 2019.

(c) At the time of the decision to conduct JEE(Main) 2020, taken by the JEE Apex Board (JAB) at its meeting held on 28.08.2019, no other State Government had approached NTA to conduct examination in their State/Regional language.

**National Curriculum Framework 2005 and Framework
for Quality 2011**

1180. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the timeline for the implementation of the norms of National Curriculum Framework 2005 as well as the Framework for Quality 2011 to ensure that students from grade I to VIII acquire age-appropriate reading and arithmetic skills?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): Implementation of quality dimensions as suggested in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 is a continuous process. As a follow up to the NCF, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have developed model text-books, which have been adopted by 28 States/UTs. Other States/UTs have revised their syllabi and textbooks as per NCF 2005 perspective. Learning Outcomes have been brought out by NCERT, which focus on improving competencies of students in different subjects and also suggest pedagogical process for the same. Besides, in order to focus on quality education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes to serve as a guideline for State and Union Territories to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning levels.

Ban on food rich in fat and sugar in schools

1181. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to prohibit the sale and advertisement of food rich in fat, sugar and salt to school children inside the school premises and within 50m around it, considering the fact that there is rising obesity in school children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of WP (C) No. 8568 of 2010 titled 'Uday Foundation for Congenital Defects and Rare Blood Vs UOI & Others', the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified draft regulations titled "Food Safety and Standards (Safe Food and Healthy Diets for School Children) Regulations, 2019" in Gazette of India on 30th October, 2019 inviting comments/suggestions from the stakeholders.

As per the provisions of the aforesaid draft Regulation, Food Business Operators manufacturing foods high in fat, salt and sugar shall not advertise or offer for free sale of such foods to children in school premises or within 50 meters of the School campus.

Faculty vacancies in higher educational institutions

1182. DR. K. V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 3 lakh faculty vacancies in universities and other government-run higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of UGC's directive, the institutions failed to fill up the vacancies; and

(d) whether Government is committed to fill up these vacancies in a fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) There are 38458 sanctioned posts in Higher Educational Institutes under the Central Government, out of these 13399 posts are vacant as on 22.11.2019. Advertisements have been issued for filling up these 12417 vacant posts from June, 2019 to till date.

Similarly, there are 369159 sanctioned posts under the State Government, out of these 100123 posts are vacant. Advertisements have been issued for filling up these 28151 vacant posts from June, 2019 to till date.

(c) and (d) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. University Grants Commission (UGC) vide its letters dated 04.06.2019, 31.07.2019, 05.09.2019 and 22.10.2019 has already issued directions to higher education institutes to fill up the vacant posts.

**Extension for law colleges pending with
Bar Council of India**

1183. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of universities and Government/private law colleges whose extension for the academic year 2019-20 is pending at the level of Bar Council of India (BCI) as on 15th November, 2019 despite fulfilling all norms and admission of students for bachelor of law course;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and law college/university-wise in case of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Ministry would enquire into the matter and take up the matter with BCI in view of future of thousands of students;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Legal education does not come under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per Section 7 of the Advocates Act 1961, the Bar Council of India (BCI) has the regulatory and representative mandate for Legal education in India and is empowered to make rules regarding Legal education. Furthermore, as per the Advocates Act, 1961 and Legal Education Rules, 2008, the Universities and Colleges providing law courses are recognized and duly approved by BCI.

BCI has informed that the colleges have to furnish the No Objection Certificate (NOC) and the requisite affiliation order of the concerned University to the BCI before it considers

approval of such affiliation after due inspection of the college in order to ensure that all necessary infrastructural and other parameters of the Rules and Regulations of the Statutory Legal Education Rules, 2008 are fulfilled.

Further, it has also been informed by the BCI that no new/existing college/university law department is to take admission for each academic year without due approval of the Bar Council of India.

BCI has further informed that Universities/colleges, which have complied with requirements as per Legal Education Committee directions, Legal Education Rules, 2008 and has also furnished the due affiliation orders complied with other necessary requirements, are issued approval letters for the concerned academic year.

Dropout of students due to language barrier

1184. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that students dropout as they are not able to understand the medium of language;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) steps taken to bring down the dropout rate;
- (d) the details of scheme prepared and implemented by Government for development and promotion of minor Indian languages;
- (e) whether consultations have been held with the concerned Ministries for getting funds to implement the scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Section 29 (2) (f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that "medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue". The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child.

Samagra Shiksha- an integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for school education envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and

aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to increase universal access including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

Section 10 of the RTE Act states that it shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school.

(d) to (f) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) at Mysore, helps in evolving and implementing the language policy of the Government of India and to coordinate the development of all Indian Languages by conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use in the society. CIIL provides financial assistance to individuals and voluntary organisations by supporting bulk purchase, publication of manuscripts and Little Magazines in Indian Languages (other than Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi, Sanskrit and English) including tribal languages.

Vacant posts in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1185. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas against the sanctioned posts;

(c) the steps taken to fill up these vacant posts during the last five years; and

(d) the number of contractual teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that as on 15.11.2019, there are 5949 teaching posts lying vacant against 48236 sanctioned posts in different Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country.

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules for filling up of the posts. During the last five years 11610 teaching posts were filled up through Direct Recruitment. Year-wise details are as under:-

| Year | Number of posts filled up |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2014 | 3625 |
| 2015 | 763 |
| 2016 | 421 |
| 2017 | 6255 |
| 2018 | 546 |

In addition to above, during 2019 KVS has filled up 8420 posts of teaching staff through direct recruitment.

(d) KVS has informed that as on 31.10.2019, there are 5073 contractual teachers working in KVS all over the country against the vacant posts.

Vacant posts in teaching staff

1186. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts in teaching staff (PGT, TGT and Special Educators) across schools all over the country, State/ UT-wise including Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal;

- (b) whether such vacancies have increased over the years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified reasons behind the vacancies and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure zero vacancy in schools; and
- (e) whether there have been any modifications to the recruitment procedure to maintain a good quality of teaching staff and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The State-wise vacancies of teachers for the year 2019-20 in respect of Secondary and Senior Secondary Education is given in Statement-I and number of Special Educator is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The recruitment of teachers is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the concerned State/ Union Territory (UT) Government. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the States and UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, for which the Ministry issues advisories to all States and UTs from time to time.

Further, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling, and for induction and in-service training of teachers.

Section 23 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers.

Additionally, NCTE, mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facili-

ties and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are trained. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014.

Statement-I

Status of Vacancies of Teachers during 2019-20

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Secondary | | | Higher Secondary | | | TOTAL Vacant (A+B) |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|------------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | Sanctioned | Working | Vacant (A) | Sanctioned | Working | Vacant (B) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 500 | 400 | 100 | 626 | 544 | 82 | 182 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 83907 | 73855 | 10052 | 1149 | 1107 | 42 | 10094 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2269 | 2109 | 160 | NA | NA | NA | 160 |
| 4. | Assam | 48475 | 42872 | 5603 | 9056 | 7011 | 2045 | 7648 |
| 5. | Bihar | 76440 | 41174 | 35266 | 28128 | 11182 | 16946 | 52212 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 954 | 778 | 176 | 776 | 550 | 226 | 402 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 11242 | 6793 | 4449 | 39005 | 23816 | 15189 | 19638 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 360 | 347 | 13 | 171 | 169 | 2 | 15 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 220 | 116 | 104 | 83 | 50 | 33 | 137 |
| 10. | Delhi | NA | NA | NA | 26290 | 19458 | 6832 | 6832 |
| 11. | Goa | 527 | 527 | 0 | 145 | 106 | 39 | 39 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 2868 | 2253 | 615 | 1606 | 1407 | 199 | 814 |
| 13. | Haryana | 15468 | 15121 | 347 | 21228 | 14414 | 6814 | 7161 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 9,923 | 9265 | 658 | NA | NA | NA | 658 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 19,327 | 15375 | 3952 | 5610 | 2985 | 2625 | 6577 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 28897 | 22164 | 6733 | 9037 | 6711 | 2326 | 9059 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 42337 | 36727 | 5610 | 11162 | 8466 | 2696 | 8306 |
| 18. | Kerala | 18,855 | 17305 | 1550 | 15846 | 13305 | 2541 | 4091 |
| 19. | Ladakh | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 20. | Lakshadweep | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 28716 | 16703 | 12013 | 47762 | 37519 | 10243 | 22256 |
| 22. | Maharashtra | 9402 | 8012 | 1390 | 612 | 612 | 0 | 1390 |
| 23. | Manipur | 3769 | 2675 | 1094 | 590 | 553 | 37 | 1131 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 24. | Meghalaya | 539 | 537 | 2 | 2479 | 1516 | 963 | 965 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 1,664 | 1664 | 0 | 453 | 453 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 2104 | 1840 | 264 | 445 | 445 | 0 | 264 |
| 27. | Odisha | 32748 | 28210 | 4538 | NA | NA | NA | 4538 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 2275 | 1792 | 483 | 658 | 591 | 67 | 550 |
| 29. | Punjab | 29187 | 28886 | 301 | 10626 | 9191 | 1435 | 1736 |
| 30. | Rajasthan | 73049 | 59791 | 13258 | 52568 | 44155 | 8413 | 21671 |
| 31. | Sikkim | 1,106 | 756 | 350 | 290 | 290 | 0 | 350 |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | 59111 | 58680 | 431 | 32010 | 30460 | 1550 | 1981 |
| 33. | Telangana | 20833 | 19565 | 1268 | 5984 | 5984 | 0 | 1268 |
| 34. | Tripura | 5099 | 4721 | 378 | 5201 | 4806 | 395 | 773 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 16034 | 5205 | 10829 | 12031 | 3974 | 8057 | 18886 |
| 36. | Uttarakhand | 18798 | 14844 | 3954 | 11725 | 8021 | 3704 | 7658 |
| 37. | West Bengal | 63153 | 54870 | 8283 | NA | NA | NA | 8283 |
| TOTAL | | 730156 | 595932 | 134224 | 353352 | 259851 | 93501 | 227725 |

Source: AWP&B 2019-20

Statement-II

State-wise Special Educators with RPs 2019-20

| Sl. No. | Year 2018-19 State/UTs | Elementary | Secondary | Grand TOTAL |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1360 | 860 | 2220 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 176 | 0 | 176 |
| 4. | Assam | 703 | 38 | 741 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1130 | 0 | 1130 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 29 | 0 | 29 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 164 | 0 | 164 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------|------|------|------|
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 10. | Delhi | 13 | 1029 | 1042 |
| 11. | Goa | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1398 | 1061 | 2459 |
| 13. | Haryana | 158 | 233 | 391 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 126 | 18 | 144 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 48 | 58 | 106 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 333 | 0 | 333 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 816 | 408 | 1224 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1521 | 1365 | 2886 |
| 19. | Ladakh | NA | NA | NA |
| 20. | Lakshadweep | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 461 | 0 | 461 |
| 22. | Maharashtra | 2762 | 1358 | 4120 |
| 23. | Manipur | 92 | 51 | 143 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 78 | 15 | 93 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 78 | 45 | 123 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 90 | 24 | 114 |
| 27. | Odisha | 632 | 0 | 632 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| 29. | Punjab | 452 | 22 | 474 |
| 30. | Rajasthan | 540 | 0 | 540 |
| 31. | Sikkim | 53 | 6 | 59 |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | 2196 | 206 | 2402 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|---------------|-------|------|-------|
| 33. | Telangana | 1194 | 0 | 1194 |
| 34. | Tripura | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 2595 | 500 | 3095 |
| 36. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| 37. | West Bengal | 1164 | 483 | 1647 |
| Grand TOTAL | | 20433 | 7852 | 28285 |

Budget of Central Universities

†1187. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of budget of all the Central Universities of the country;
- the details of grants given by UGC to these universities in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- the number of universities which utilised these grants on time; and
- whether funds have also been returned out of these grants?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The details of the Budget Estimate and funds released by UGC to Central Universities under the scheme "Grant to Central Universities" during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is asunder:-

| (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Scheme | Year | Budget Estimate | Fund Released |
| Grant to Central Universities | 2017-18 | 7288.55 | 7286.33 |
| | 2018-19 | 6563.75 | 6608.61 |

(c) and (d) Most of the Central Universities have utilized the grants on time, if unutilized, then grants adjusted while allocating the grant for the next financial year. No University has returned out these grants.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Specially abled children in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1188. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of specially abled children studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country since last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) if data on State-wise and year-wise number of specially abled children studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas is not available, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas equipped for specially abled children in the country; and
- (e) definition of equipped Kendriya Vidyalayas for specially abled children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As on date, there are 1224 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country. State/UT wise details of these KVs alongwith details of specially abled children studying in these KVs since last five years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) For making KV buildings disabled friendly, provision of ramp and special toilets has been incorporated in the building design itself in all the KVs being newly constructed. So far, 1160 KVs have been provided with ramps upto ground level and 1038 KVs have special toilet facilities. All KVs have been instructed to appoint Special Educators as per the norms of Central Board of Secondary Education.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of 1224 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and number of specially abled children studying therein since last five years

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ UT | Number of KVs | Details of specially abled children studying in the KVs | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 02 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 35 | 82 | 135 | 39 | 45 | 34 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 17 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4. | Assam | 58 | 31 | 41 | 51 | 64 | 83 |
| 5. | Bihar | 48 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 05 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35 | 39 | 45 | 70 | 70 | 85 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 01 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 10. | Delhi | 46 | 312 | 346 | 411 | 423 | 483 |
| 11. | Goa | 05 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 45 | 33 | 35 | 47 | 56 | 55 |
| 13. | Haryana | 34 | 40 | 41 | 46 | 46 | 53 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 25 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 36 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 30 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 39 | 16 | 23 | 44 | 59 | 60 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 51 | 82 | 91 | 113 | 127 | 128 |
| 18. | Kerala | 38 | 123 | 133 | 174 | 192 | 182 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Ladakh | 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 110 | 260 | 297 | 328 | 368 | 414 |
| 22. | Maharashtra | 59 | 106 | 118 | 129 | 149 | 156 |
| 23. | Manipur | 09 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 07 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 04 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 06 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 27. | Odisha | 62 | 172 | 193 | 240 | 251 | 278 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 04 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 29. Punjab | | 50 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 52 | 56 |
| 30. Rajasthan | | 76 | 69 | 78 | 92 | 84 | 93 |
| 31. Sikkim | | 02 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32. Tamil Nadu | | 43 | 94 | 105 | 129 | 158 | 181 |
| 33. Telangana | | 35 | 136 | 126 | 50 | 52 | 67 |
| 34. Tripura | | 09 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| 35. Uttar Pradesh | | 118 | 227 | 178 | 210 | 235 | 226 |
| 36. Uttarakhand | | 44 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 28 | 33 |
| 37. West Bengal | | 61 | 121 | 145 | 187 | 201 | 227 |
| TOTAL | | 1224 | 2070 | 2267 | 2517 | 2784 | 3033 |

**School Education Quality Index, 2019 and ILO
report on teacher quality**

1189. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog's School Education Quality Index has found that a large percentage of schools across States failed to meet the RTE norms for pupil-teacher ratio with only 50 per cent of the upper primary schools passing the muster;

(b) whether ILO has reported that India had 14 teachers for every 1000 under-15 year olds underlining the dire need for teachers; and

(c) whether the ILO analysis also establishes that Finland which has one of the best school system and does not fall within the top 20 on the basis of number of teachers per 1000 under-15 students, stresses on quality of teachers rather than their numbers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The NITI AYOOG's report titled "School Education Quality Index (SEQI)" provided percentage of elementary schools meeting teacher norms. The SEQI Report 2019 has shown that in 2016-17, 26 States and UTs met the prescribed RTE teacher norms in at least 70 percent of their elementary schools. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for upper primary schools. At the upper

primary level it is 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17, the PTR at national level for upper primary schools is 24:1, which is better than the prescribed norms.

(c) The data available at the ILOSTAT website has shown that Finland did not fall within top 20 on the basis of number of teachers per 1000 under-15 children.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

1190. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Challenge Method Committee of Ministry to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the Thoothukudi district of the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if no such proposal is there, whether Government will come forward to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in the coming days

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) There is no proposal pending with the Challenge Method Committee to open a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Thoothukudi district in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proformae from Ministries/ Departments of Government of India / State Governments / Union Territory Administration committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method".

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that no proposal in the prescribed proforma has been received for opening of a new KV at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu.

**Expert committee to review the draft National
Education Policy**

1191. SHRIC.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to modify the draft National Education Policy in view of the divergent views expressed by different sections of the society, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is likely to constitute an expert committee consisting of eminent educationists to go into the whole gamut of the policy in order to build consensus in the matter, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A Committee for the Draft National Education Policy was constituted in June 2017 under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Dr. K Kasturirangan, which has submitted the Draft National Education Policy 2019 (DNEP 2019) to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at innovate.mygov.in platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders, including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Based on the Draft NEP Report submitted by the Committee to Draft NEP, and the stakeholder feedback thereon, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2019.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Making NCC compulsory in schools

1192. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would introduce NCC in higher classes in schools and make it compulsory for promoting the culture of patriotism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) (NCC is entirely a voluntary programme and it is upto the schools to opt for it. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has

introduced NCC as an optional elective in classes IX-XII under its curriculum. The schools may opt to offer NCC after obtaining necessary approval from the Directorate of NCC.

Central Schools in unauthorised colonies in Delhi

1193. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of Central Schools and Government Senior Secondary Schools in unauthorized colonies in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government is planning to open Central Schools and Government Senior Secondary Schools for boys and girls in unauthorized colonies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) 46 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the UT of Delhi, out of which 33 KVs are functioning under Civil Sector, 08 under Defence Sector & 05 under Project/IHL Sector. For KVs under Defence Sector, the land is provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by the Ministry of Defence, for Project/IHL Sector KVs, the land is provided by the sponsoring authorities and for Civil Sector KVs, the land is provided by the Delhi Development Authority.

Two Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are functioning in Delhi - one at village Jafarpur Kalan in South West district and another at village Mungeshpur in North West district on the land provided by the district authority.

Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has informed that there are 1031 schools (including Middle, Secondary 8c Senior Secondary levels) spread in almost all areas of Delhi. There is no authentic list of unauthorized colonies with the Directorate of Education.

New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has informed that no Secondary or Senior Secondary schools has been set up in any unauthorized colony in NDMC or Delhi. 13 Senior Secondary Schools, 7 Secondary Schools, 1 Middle School, 10 Primary Schools, 3 Nursery Schools and 11 Navyug Schools are running in NDMC area.

(b) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proformae from Ministries/ Departments of Government of India / State Governments / Union Territory Administration committing thereby availability of

requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. Opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the “Challenge Method”.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) including the districts of Delhi.

Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that it is constantly making efforts to procure land for opening of more schools. NDMC has informed that it has no proposal for opening of new schools.

Shortage of teachers in Divyang schools

†1194. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools dedicated to Divyang students in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of teachers in Divyang schools; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the recruitment of teachers is likely?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL ‘NISHANK’): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha implemented by MHRD lays impetus on inclusion or mainstreaming of Children with Special Needs (CwSN) into the fabric of formal schooling. Inclusive education for CwSN under the Scheme emphasises on developing full potentiality of each CwSN through equitable and quality education.

Under Samagra Shiksha, as a part of Inclusive Education, general teachers are sensitized to teach the CwSN. Over and above this, a separate provision for financial support of Special Educators has been made under Samagra Shiksha in order to appropriately address the unique and diverse educational requirements of CwSN from elementary to higher secondary levels. Further, Divyang students with severe impairment requiring individualised attention are provided home based education through special educators.

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities supplements the efforts of the voluntary sector in rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities through the Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sector scheme namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for various projects including Special Schools for Intellectual Disabilities, Hearing & Speech Disabilities and Visual Disabilities. Around 350 Special Schools are assisted under DDRS every year. As per DDRS norms, teachers are appointed by NGOs themselves. As per DDRS norms teacher pupil ratio is from 1:8 to 1:15 for Special Schools there is no shortage of teachers in such Schools.

Difficulties due to high number of students per class

1195. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the education system determines the number of students at the school level while setting up the ideal classroom structure, which should be between 25 to 30 and whether in Government schools, every class across the State has higher number of students (60- 70) and it is expected that the teacher should ensure the number of students in each class according to the tradition of education; and

(b) if so, the cause of difficulties in this work?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Section 19 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides norms and standards for a school as specified in the Schedule to the Act. The Schedule lays down that all-weather school building should consist of at least one classroom for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room. State/UT-wise details of average Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) of Government schools.(Class I - XII) are given in Statement (*See* below).

The State and UT Governments, defined as the appropriate Governments under the RTE Act, 2009 are implementing the provisions of the Act through their respective State RTE Rules.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha which subsumes three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 1st April, 2018. Samagra Shiksha focuses *inter alia* on improvement in school infrastructure in all States and Union Territories by providing support for various interventions like upgradation of schools, strengthening of infrastructure of

existing schools and provision of composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment.

For improving SCR in Government elementary schools, under erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 18.88 lakh additional classrooms has been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 18.19 lakh additional classrooms till 30.06.2019. For improving SCR in Government secondary schools, under erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 55,562 additional classrooms has been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 40,262 additional classrooms till 30.06.2019.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of average Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) of Government schools

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Average Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) of Government schools (Class I - XII) |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 25 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 14 |
| 4. | Assam | 28 |
| 5. | Bihar | 50 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 44 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 27 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 33 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 28 |
| 10. | Delhi | 41 |
| 11. | Goa | 17 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|----|
| 13. | Haryana | 25 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 14 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 24 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 20 |
| 18. | Kerala | 28 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 22 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 23 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 21 |
| 22. | Manipur | 14 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 18 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 12 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 12 |
| 26. | Odisha | 26 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 23 |
| 28. | Punjab | 26 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 25 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 14 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 23 |
| 32. | Telangana | 23 |
| 33. | Tripura | 24 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 22 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 18 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 33 |

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

Faculty development to arrest declining education standards

1196. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and other experts have stressed on the need to arrest the declining standards of education in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that attracting quality faculty and continuous faculty development and adjunct faculty from the industry and research institutions, if hired, can provide practical orientation to course modules and such multiple interventions are necessary; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard along with the steps taken/to be taken and results yielded?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Improving the quality of education across all levels is well recognized and is a continuous and ongoing process. Several initiatives are being undertaken in this direction.

In higher education, the Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT). Under this Scheme, *inter alia*, a programme namely 'The Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT)', a major and unique initiative of online professional development of higher education faculty is being implemented.

In addition, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), are being implemented to improve the quality of teaching in higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement of teaching in higher and technical education.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched a National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA - National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement under the Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in 2019-20. This programme will cover around 42 lakh participants covering all teachers and Heads of all elementary Government schools, faculty members of State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) as well as officials and Resource Persons from Cluster and Block Resource Centres in all States and UTs. This massive capacity building programme has been integrated with technology to ensure smooth facilitation, availability of digital content and technology enabled teaching methods. A

Mobile App and Learning Management System (LMS) have been developed by NCERT (<https://nishtha.ncert.gov.in/>).

Further, a four year B.Ed integrated programme to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education has been conceptualised and regulations has been published on 22nd November, 2018. The Ministry and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have developed a dedicated digital infrastructure for teachers, DIKSHA, to empower school teachers to access innovative tech-based solutions, by leveraging existing, highly scalable and flexible digital infrastructures, around the needs of teachers for effective teaching and administration.

ASER report on quality of Government Schools

1197. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) education is the I nation's biggest failure as quality of Government schools has deteriorated over the decades; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-governmental organization. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is not associated with this survey.

Sanskrit Schools, Colleges and Universities

1198. Shri Rajmani Patel: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit schools, colleges and universities existing in the country at present; and

(b) how many Sanskrit schools/colleges/universities do not have proper buildings and other necessary facilities such as library, hostel, playgrounds drinking water and lack of teachers, etc., the State-wise details including the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) There are 18 Sanskrit Universities including three deemed

to be universities and 760 colleges in the country. Apart from these, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan manages 26 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas / Adarsh Sodha Sansthan(ASM/ASS) recognized under the Central Schemes and also granted affiliation to 63 Sanskrit institutions throughout the country.

(b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupati, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and all the campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan Delhi including the Adarsh Institutions managed by the Sansthan have got adequate facilities in respect of hostel, library, drinking water etc. Other Sanskrit institutions are under the purview of respective State Governments.

Vacancies of teachers in central schools

†1199. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMANRESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant in the Central Schools;
- (b) the number of the posts of teachers in Central Schools lying vacant against the sanctioned number of posts, Central School-wise details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to fill the said vacant posts during the last five years; and
- (d) the number of contractual teachers working in the Central Schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that as on 15.11.2019, there are 5949 teaching posts lying vacant against 48236 sanctioned posts in different Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. School-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules for filling up of the posts. During the last five years 11610 teaching posts were filled up through Direct Recruitment. Year-wise details are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year | Number of posts filled up |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2014 | 3625 |
| 2015 | 763 |
| 2016 | 421 |
| 2017 | 6255 |
| 2018 | 546 |

In addition to above, during 2019 KVS has filled up 8420 posts of teaching staff through direct recruitment.

(d) KVS has informed that as on 31.10.2019, there are 5073 contractual teachers working in KVs all over the country against the vacant posts.

Statement

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas wise- Sanctioned Post, Staff In-Position and Vacant Post of Teaching Staff as on 15.11.2019

| Sl. No. | Name of KV | Sanctioned Post | Staff In-Position | Vacant Post |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | No.1 AFS Agra | 81 | 73 | 8 |
| 2. | No.2 Agra | 68 | 63 | 5 |
| 3. | No.3, Agra Cantt | 51 | 48 | 3 |
| 4. | Aligarh | 39 | 36 | 3 |
| 5. | Babina Cantt. | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 6. | EBS Babugarh Cantt | 38 | 30 | 8 |
| 7. | Baoli, Baghpat | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 8. | Bulandshahr | 84 | 75 | 9 |
| 9. | AFS Chandinagar Baghpat | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| 10. | NTPC Dadri | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| 11. | Etah | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| 12. | Etawah | 38 | 33 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 13. | KNN, Ghaziabad | 113 | 109 | 4 |
| 14. | Greater Noida | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| 15. | Hathras | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 16. | OEF Hazratpur | 51 | 42 | 9 |
| 17. | No. 1 Hindan | 70 | 70 | 0 |
| 18. | No.2 AFS Hindan | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| 19. | No 1 Jhansi | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 20. | No.2 Jhansi Cantt | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 21. | No.3 Jhansi | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 22. | Lalitpur | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 23. | Mahoba | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| 24. | Mathura Cantt | 68 | 62 | 6 |
| 25. | Baad | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| 26. | No. 2 MRN Mathura | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| 27. | Dogra Lines Meerut Cantt | 67 | 64 | 3 |
| 28. | PL Meerut Cantt | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| 29. | Sikh Lines Meerut Cantt | 67 | 62 | 5 |
| 30. | Moradabad | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 31. | OF Muradnagar | 55 | 49 | 6 |
| 32. | Muzaffarnagar | 61 | 49 | 12 |
| 33. | Noida | 146 | 141 | 5 |
| 34. | CRPF Rampur | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 35. | AFS, Sarsawa | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 36. | SSG CISF Surajpur | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 37. | Talbehath | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 38. | Ahmedabad (Sac) | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| 39. | Ahmedabad Cantt | 56 | 52 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 40. | Ahmedabad No.1 (M.R.Campus) | 66 | 64 | 2 |
| 41. | Chandkheda (ONGC) | 44 | 44 | 0 |
| 42. | Sabarmati | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 43. | Ankleshwar (ONGC) | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| 44. | Baroda No.I (Harni Road) | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 45. | Baroda No.II (Eme Campus) | 67 | 59 | 8 |
| 46. | Baroda No.III Makarpura (AFS) | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| 47. | Baroda No.IV (ONGC) | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 48. | Bhavnagar Para | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 49. | Bhuj No.I (AFS) | 43 | 40 | 3 |
| 50. | Bhuj No.II (Cantt.) | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 51. | Cambey (ONGC) | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 52. | Dantiwada (BSF) | 33 | 31 | 2 |
| 53. | Dharangandhra | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 54. | Dwarka | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| 55. | Gandhidham (IFFCO) | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 56. | Gandhidham Rly. Colony | 27 | 24 | 3 |
| 57. | Gandhinagar (CRPF) | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 58. | Gandhinagar Cantt. | 49 | 46 | 3 |
| 59. | Gandhinagar No.I (Sec-30) | 51 | 50 | 1 |
| 60. | Himmat Nagar | 29 | 25 | 4 |
| 61. | Jamnagar No.I (AFS) | 54 | 39 | 15 |
| 62. | Jamnagar No.II (INF-LINES) | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 63. | Jamnagar No.III (AF-II) | 35 | 25 | 10 |
| 64. | Samana (AFS) | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 65. | Valsura (INS) | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 66. | Jetpur | 18 | 15 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 67. | Junagarh | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| 68. | Mehsana (ONGC) | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 69. | Naliya (AFS) | 30 | 23 | 7 |
| 70. | Okha | 24 | 16 | 8 |
| 71. | Porbander | 32 | 27 | 5 |
| 72. | Rajkot | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| 73. | Surat No.I (Ichchnath) | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 74. | Surat No.II Hajira (KRIBHCO) | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 75. | Surat No.IV Hajira (ONGC) | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 76. | V.V.Nagar (Near U.S. Qtrs.) | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 77. | Viramgaon | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| 78. | Wadsar (AFS) | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| 79. | Godhra (Panchmahal) | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 80. | Darjipura | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 81. | Freeland Dahod | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 82. | Patan | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| 83. | Diu | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 84. | Silvasa | 39 | 34 | 5 |
| 85. | ASC | 85 | 77 | 8 |
| 86. | DRDO | 70 | 64 | 6 |
| 87. | Hebbal | 79 | 75 | 4 |
| 88. | KVIISC | 49 | 48 | 1 |
| 89. | NAL | 54 | 47 | 7 |
| 90. | Malleswaram | 77 | 63 | 14 |
| 91. | No.2 Jalahalli | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| 92. | M G Rly | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 93. | AFS Yelahanka | 68 | 59 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|----------------------|----|----|----|
| 94. | AFS Bidar | 47 | 40 | 7 |
| 95. | Donimalai | 42 | 34 | 8 |
| 96. | Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| 97. | Hassan | 47 | 44 | 3 |
| 98. | No.1 Mangalore | 49 | 45 | 4 |
| 99. | Raichur | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 100. | Hosapete | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 101. | Vijayapura (Bijapur) | 35 | 25 | 10 |
| 102. | Karwar | 49 | 37 | 12 |
| 103. | Kodagu | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 104. | Bagalkot | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 105. | Dharwad | 46 | 37 | 9 |
| 106. | No.1 Jalahalli | 78 | 71 | 7 |
| 107. | Meg & Centre | 81 | 74 | 7 |
| 108. | RWF Yelahanka | 48 | 46 | 2 |
| 109. | Ballari | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 110. | BEML Nagar | 41 | 34 | 7 |
| 111. | AFS Samba | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| 112. | Belgaum Cantt. | 82 | 68 | 14 |
| 113. | No.1 Hubli | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 114. | No.2 Hubli | 40 | 35 | 5 |
| 115. | No.2 Mangalore | 34 | 26 | 8 |
| 116. | Mysore | 70 | 58 | 12 |
| 117. | CRPF Yelahanka | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| 118. | Tumakuru | 42 | 35 | 7 |
| 119. | Belgaum No.3 | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 120. | Koppal | 18 | 17 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------------------------|----|----|---|
| 121. | Shivamogga | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 122. | K.R.Puram | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 123. | Davangere | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 124. | Chamarajnagar | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 125. | Chickodi | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 126. | Udupi | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 127. | Hutti | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| 128. | Haveri | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 129. | Mandya | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 130. | Chikkamagaluru | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 131. | Channapatna | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 132. | Virupapura, Gangavathy | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 133. | BRBNMPL Mysuru | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 134. | Gowribiddanur | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| 135. | Ambah | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| 136. | Amla AFS | 50 | 43 | 7 |
| 137. | Badwani | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 138. | Bairagarh | 67 | 65 | 2 |
| 139. | Bangrasia CRPF | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 140. | Barwaha CISF | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 141. | Betul | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 142. | Bhind | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 143. | No. 1, Bhopal | 69 | 67 | 2 |
| 144. | No. 2, Bhopal | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| 145. | No. 3 Bhopal | 72 | 66 | 6 |
| 146. | Bina | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 147. | Burhanpur | 31 | 26 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 148. | Chanderi | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 149. | Dabra | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| 150. | Datia | 19 | 17 | 2 |
| 151. | Dewas BNP | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 152. | Dhar | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 153. | Ganj Basoda | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| 154. | Guna | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 155. | No. 1 Gwalior | 103 | 91 | 12 |
| 156. | No. 2, Gwalior AFS | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| 157. | No. 3, Gwalior | 52 | 46 | 6 |
| 158. | No. 4, Gwalior AFS | 50 | 37 | 13 |
| 159. | No. 5, Gwalior | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 160. | Harda | 22 | 20 | 2 |
| 161. | Hoshangabad SPM | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 162. | No. 1 Indore | 104 | 101 | 3 |
| 163. | No. 2, Indore BSF | 40 | 38 | 2 |
| 164. | No. 1, Itarsi OF | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 165. | No. 2, Itarsi CPE | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 166. | Jhabua (GAIL) | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 167. | Karera ITBP | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| 168. | Kasrawad | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 169. | Khandwa | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 170. | Khargone | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 171. | Mandsaur | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 172. | Mhow | 52 | 43 | 9 |
| 173. | Mungaoli | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 174. | Multai | 13 | 12 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------|----|----|---|
| 175. | Morena | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 176. | Narmada Nagar NHDC | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 177. | No. 1, Neemuch CRPF | 66 | 59 | 7 |
| 178. | Nepa Nagar | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| 179. | No. 2, Neemuch | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 180. | Pachmarhi | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 181. | Raisen | 35 | 26 | 9 |
| 182. | Rajgarh | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 183. | Ratlam | 38 | 30 | 8 |
| 184. | Sarni WCL | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 185. | Sehore | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 186. | Seoni Malwa | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 187. | Shajapur | 32 | 26 | 6 |
| 188. | Sheopur | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 189. | Shivpuri ITBP | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 190. | Tekanpur BSF | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 191. | Tikamgarh | 22 | 17 | 5 |
| 192. | Ujjain | 51 | 43 | 8 |
| 193. | Vidisha | 36 | 28 | 8 |
| 194. | Vijaipur Guna GAIL | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 195. | Shamgarh | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 196. | Nayagaon CRPF | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 197. | Agar Malwa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198. | Angul | 35 | 30 | 5 |
| 199. | Angul No.2 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 200. | Aska | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 201. | Balasore No.1 | 53 | 46 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 202. | Balasore No.2 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| 203. | Bargarh | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 204. | KVNO-1 Baripada | 39 | 32 | 7 |
| 205. | Baripada No.2 (Murgabadi) | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 206. | Berhampur | 55 | 46 | 9 |
| 207. | Bhadrak | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 208. | Bhanjanagar | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 209. | Bhawanipatna | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 210. | Bhubaneswar No.1 | 132 | 128 | 4 |
| 211. | Bhubaneswar No.2 | 58 | 56 | 2 |
| 212. | Bhubaneswar No.3 | 53 | 50 | 3 |
| 213. | Bhubaneswar No.4 | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 214. | Bhubaneswar No.5 | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| 215. | Bhubaneswar No.6 | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 216. | Bolangir No.1 (OF) | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 217. | Bolangir No.2 | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 218. | Bondamunda | 55 | 50 | 5 |
| 219. | Boudh | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 220. | Charbatia, ARC | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 221. | Chilka INS | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| 222. | Cuttack No.1 | 54 | 49 | 5 |
| 223. | Cuttack No.2 | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 224. | Cuttack No.3(NDRF, Mundali) | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| 225. | Deogarh | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 226. | Dharmagarh | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| 227. | Dhenkanal | 40 | 29 | 11 |
| 228. | Digapahandi | 18 | 17 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------------|----|----|----|
| 229. | Gajapati | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| 230. | Gopalpur Military Station | 37 | 24 | 13 |
| 231. | Hinjilicut | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| 232. | Jajpur | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 233. | Jharsuguda | 28 | 27 | 1 |
| 234. | Jagatsinghpur | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 235. | Kandhamal | 31 | 27 | 4 |
| 236. | Kaniha NTPC | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 237. | Kendrapara | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| 238. | Keonjhar | 38 | 28 | 10 |
| 239. | Khariar | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 240. | Khurda Road | 52 | 42 | 10 |
| 241. | Koraput | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 242. | Kutra | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 243. | Malkangiri | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| 244. | Nabarangpur | 29 | 21 | 8 |
| 245. | Nayagarh | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| 246. | Paradip Port | 44 | 34 | 10 |
| 247. | Nuapada | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 248. | Puri | 54 | 48 | 6 |
| 249. | Rairangpur | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 250. | Rayagada | 29 | 24 | 5 |
| 251. | Rourkela | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| 252. | Sambalpur No.1 | 74 | 67 | 7 |
| 253. | Sambalpur No. 2 | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 254. | Sonepur | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| 255. | Sunabeda NAD | 25 | 19 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 256. | Sundargarh | 33 | 25 | 8 |
| 257. | Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road) | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| 258. | Gunupur | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 259. | Anandpur | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 260. | Abohar | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 261. | Adampur No. 1 | 53 | 40 | 13 |
| 262. | Adampur No. 2 | 49 | 38 | 11 |
| 263. | Amritsar Cantt. No. 1 | 80 | 72 | 8 |
| 264. | Amritsar Cantt. No. 3 | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 265. | Baddowal Cantt | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| 266. | Barnala | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 267. | Bhatinda No. 1 | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 268. | Bhatinda No. 3 | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| 269. | Bhatinda No. 4 | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 270. | Bhatinda No. 5 | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 271. | Bhunga | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 272. | BSF KMS Wala | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 273. | BSF, Amarkot | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 274. | BSF, Bhikhiwind | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 275. | BSF, Fazilka | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 276. | Dappar | 39 | 36 | 3 |
| 277. | Faridkot | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 278. | Fatehgarh Sahib (Reona Ucha) | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| 279. | Ferozpur Cantt. 1 | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 280. | Ferozpur Cantt. 2 | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| 281. | Gurdaspur (Tibri Cantt.) | 39 | 32 | 7 |
| 282. | Halwara No. 1 | 50 | 42 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 283. | Halwara No. 2 | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 284. | RCF No.2, Hussainpur | 38 | 24 | 14 |
| 285. | RCF No.1, Hussainpur | 52 | 44 | 8 |
| 286. | Jalalabad (BSF) | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 287. | Jalandhar Suranassi | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 288. | Jalandhar Cantt. No. 1 | 50 | 48 | 2 |
| 289. | Jalandhar Cantt. No. 2 | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 290. | Jalandhar Cantt. No. 3 | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| 291. | Jalandhar Cantt. No. 4 | 49 | 45 | 4 |
| 292. | Kapurthala Cantt. | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 293. | Khanpur | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 294. | Mohali | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 295. | Mullanpur Garibdas | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 296. | Nabha Cantt. | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 297. | Nangal Bhur | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| 298. | Pathankot No. 1 | 68 | 63 | 5 |
| 299. | Pathankot No. 2 | 67 | 59 | 8 |
| 300. | Pathankot No. 3 | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 301. | Pathankot No. 4 | 46 | 38 | 8 |
| 302. | Patiala No. 1 | 51 | 45 | 6 |
| 303. | Patiala No. 2 | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 304. | Patiala No. 3 | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 305. | Saraikhas | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 306. | Shikar Pur (BSF) | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 307. | SLIET (Sant Lon. Inst. of Ed. & Trg.) | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 308. | Ubhawal | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 309. | Zirakpur | 39 | 39 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| 310. | Chandigarh No.II (3 Brd) | 52 | 51 | 1 |
| 311. | Chandigarh (OCF) | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 312. | Chandigarh, Sector - 31 | 69 | 68 | 1 |
| 313. | Chandigarh, Sector-47 | 75 | 73 | 2 |
| 314. | Chandigarh, High Grounds | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 315. | Port Blair No.I | 56 | 49 | 7 |
| 316. | Port Blair No.II | 56 | 52 | 4 |
| 317. | Karaikal | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 318. | Pondicherry No.I | 84 | 66 | 18 |
| 319. | Pondicherry No.II | 35 | 30 | 5 |
| 320. | Mahe | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| 321. | Arakkonam No.I | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| 322. | Arakkonam No.II (CISF) | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| 323. | Aruvankadu | 45 | 39 | 6 |
| 324. | Avadi AFS | 63 | 53 | 10 |
| 325. | Avadi CRPF | 55 | 48 | 7 |
| 326. | Avadi OCF | 57 | 51 | 6 |
| 327. | Avadi HVF | 63 | 54 | 9 |
| 328. | Chennai Anna Nagar | 65 | 60 | 5 |
| 329. | Chennai Ashok Nagar | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| 330. | Chennai CLRI | 52 | 41 | 11 |
| 331. | Chennai DGI Complex | 44 | 39 | 5 |
| 332. | Chennai Gill Nagar | 39 | 31 | 8 |
| 333. | Chennai IIT | 62 | 55 | 7 |
| 334. | Chennai Island Grounds | 58 | 49 | 9 |
| 335. | Chennai Minambakkam | 58 | 49 | 9 |
| 336. | Coimbatore | 53 | 44 | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 337. | Dharmपुरi | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 338. | Dindigal (Gandhigram) | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| 339. | Kalpakkam No.I | 57 | 49 | 8 |
| 340. | Kalpakkam No.II (Sadras) | 48 | 37 | 11 |
| 341. | Karaikudi CECRI | 54 | 44 | 10 |
| 342. | Madurai No.I | 61 | 52 | 9 |
| 343. | Madurai No.II | 42 | 36 | 6 |
| 344. | Mandapam Camp | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 345. | Nagarcoil | 46 | 39 | 7 |
| 346. | Neyveli (NLC) | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| 347. | Ootacamund HPF | 34 | 30 | 4 |
| 348. | Perambalur | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 349. | Rameshwaram | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 350. | Sivaganga | 34 | 28 | 6 |
| 351. | Sulur | 70 | 62 | 8 |
| 352. | Tambaram No.I | 51 | 45 | 6 |
| 353. | Tambaram No.II | 65 | 52 | 13 |
| 354. | Tanjavur AFS | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| 355. | Thiruvannamalai | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 356. | Thiruvarur | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 357. | Tiruchirapalli No.I (OE) | 70 | 54 | 16 |
| 358. | Tiruchirapalli No.II (HAPP) | 42 | 34 | 8 |
| 359. | Tiruchirapally (Golden Rock) | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 360. | Vijayanarayanam | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| 361. | Virudunagar | 29 | 22 | 7 |
| 362. | Wellington | 23 | 23 | 0 |
| 363. | Almora | 25 | 22 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| 364. | Augustyamuni | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 365. | Bageshwar | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| 366. | Banbasa Cantt. | 39 | 29 | 10 |
| 367. | Banbasa NHPC | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 368. | Bhimtal | 23 | 23 | 0 |
| 369. | Birpur | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 370. | Dehradun FRI | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| 371. | Dehradun HBK No 1 | 51 | 51 | 0 |
| 372. | Dehradun HBK No 2 | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| 373. | Dehradun IIP | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| 374. | Dehradun IMA | 57 | 54 | 3 |
| 375. | Dehradun ITBP | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| 376. | Dehradun OFD | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| 377. | Dehradun OLF | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 378. | Dehradun ONGC | 63 | 56 | 7 |
| 379. | Dehradun Upper Camp | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| 380. | Dharchula NHPC | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 381. | Gauchar ITBP | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 382. | Gopeshwar | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 383. | Gwaldam | 25 | 18 | 7 |
| 384. | Haldwani | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| 385. | Haridwar BHEL | 55 | 51 | 4 |
| 386. | Joshimath | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 387. | Kashipur | 54 | 44 | 10 |
| 388. | Kausani | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 389. | Khatima | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 390. | Lansdowne | 32 | 28 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 391. | Lohaghat | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 392. | Merthi ITBP | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 393. | Mukteshwar IVRI | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| 394. | Mussoorie | 32 | 31 | 1 |
| 395. | New Tehri Town | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| 396. | Pauri Garhwal | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| 397. | Pithoragarh | 43 | 38 | 5 |
| 398. | Raiwala | 51 | 45 | 6 |
| 399. | Rajgarhi | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| 400. | Ranikhet | 51 | 35 | 16 |
| 401. | Rishikesh | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| 402. | Roorkee No. 1 | 55 | 46 | 9 |
| 403. | Roorkee No. 2 | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| 404. | Saurkhand | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 405. | Srinagar SSB | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 406. | Uttarkashi | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 407. | AGCR Colony | 108 | 100 | 8 |
| 408. | Andrews Ganj | 118 | 114 | 4 |
| 409. | AFS Arjangarh | 48 | 46 | 2 |
| 410. | Badarpur NTPC | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 411. | Bawana AFS | 54 | 53 | 1 |
| 412. | Chhawla Camp | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| 413. | Delhi Cantt. No. 1 | 183 | 178 | 5 |
| 414. | Delhi Cantt. No. 2 | 199 | 193 | 6 |
| 415. | Delhi Cantt. No. 3 | 141 | 136 | 5 |
| 416. | Delhi Cantt. No. 4 | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 417. | Dwarka Sec. 5 | 131 | 127 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 418. | Dwarka Sec. 12 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| 419. | Dwarka (SPG) | 53 | 50 | 3 |
| 420. | Gole Market | 149 | 145 | 4 |
| 421. | INA Colony | 51 | 49 | 2 |
| 422. | Janakpuri | 135 | 132 | 3 |
| 423. | Jharoda Kalan CRPF | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| 424. | JNU Campus | 127 | 121 | 6 |
| 425. | Keshavpuram | 75 | 74 | 1 |
| 426. | Khichripur | 81 | 77 | 4 |
| 427. | Masjid Moth | 111 | 110 | 1 |
| 428. | Narela | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| 429. | Paschim Vihar | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| 430. | Pitampura | 106 | 106 | 0 |
| 431. | Pragati Vihar | 60 | 55 | 5 |
| 432. | Pushp Vihar | 120 | 115 | 5 |
| 433. | R.K.Puram Sec. 2 | 108 | 105 | 3 |
| 434. | R.K.Puram Sec. 4 | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| 435. | R.K.Puram Sec. 8 | 127 | 123 | 4 |
| 436. | Rajokri AFS | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 437. | Rangpuri AAI | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| 438. | Rohini Sec. 3 | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| 439. | Rohini Sec. 8 | 94 | 90 | 4 |
| 440. | Rohini Sec. 22 | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 441. | Rohini Sec. 25 | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 442. | Rohini Sec. 28 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 443. | Sainik Vihar | 86 | 80 | 6 |
| 444. | Shakurbasti | 23 | 22 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 445. | Shalimar Bath | 98 | 93 | 5 |
| 446. | Tagore Garden | 81 | 78 | 3 |
| 447. | Tughlakabad AFS | 113 | 104 | 9 |
| 448. | Vasant Kunj | 46 | 44 | 2 |
| 449. | Vigyan Vihar NFC | 136 | 125 | 11 |
| 450. | Vikaspuri | 116 | 115 | 1 |
| 451. | Shahdara | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 452. | Dr Rajendra Prasad | 50 | 48 | 2 |
| 453. | No. 1 CPCRI, Kasaragod | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 454. | No. 2 Kasaragod | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 455. | Kanhangad | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 456. | Nileshwar | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 457. | Ezhimala | 29 | 28 | 1 |
| 458. | CRPF, Peringome | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| 459. | Payyannur | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| 460. | Keltron Nagar | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| 461. | Kannur | 53 | 51 | 2 |
| 462. | Thalassery | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 463. | Kalpetta | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 464. | No. 1 Calicut | 86 | 79 | 7 |
| 465. | No. 2 Calicut | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 466. | Malappuram | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 467. | No. 1 Palakkad | 64 | 57 | 7 |
| 468. | Kanjikode | 65 | 56 | 9 |
| 469. | Ottapalam | 53 | 44 | 9 |
| 470. | Puranattukara, Thrissur | 70 | 66 | 4 |
| 471. | Kepa Ramavarmapuram | 23 | 23 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 472. | NAD, Aluva | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| 473. | Ernakulam | 70 | 63 | 7 |
| 474. | No. 1 Naval Base, Kochi | 68 | 61 | 7 |
| 475. | No. 2 Naval Base, Kochi | 68 | 59 | 9 |
| 476. | Port Trust, Kochi | 70 | 63 | 7 |
| 477. | INS Dronacharya | 54 | 48 | 6 |
| 478. | Painavu, Idukki | 33 | 28 | 5 |
| 479. | Rubber Board Kottayam | 52 | 43 | 9 |
| 480. | Kaduthuruthy | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| 481. | NTPC Kayamkulam | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 482. | Adoor | 83 | 71 | 12 |
| 483. | Chenneerkara | 41 | 27 | 14 |
| 484. | Konni | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 485. | Kollam | 26 | 22 | 4 |
| 486. | CRPF, Pallipuram | 52 | 46 | 6 |
| 487. | Pattom | 129 | 121 | 8 |
| 488. | AFS Akkulam | 44 | 39 | 5 |
| 489. | Pangode | 56 | 48 | 8 |
| 490. | SAP, Peroorkada | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| 491. | Kavaratti | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 492. | Alhilal | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 493. | Ambala No.1 | 54 | 49 | 5 |
| 494. | Ambala No.2 | 82 | 78 | 4 |
| 495. | Ambala No.3 | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| 496. | Ambala No.4 | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 497. | Badopal Fatehabad | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 498. | Bakloh | 24 | 22 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 499. | Bangana | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 500. | Bhanala | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 501. | Bhanu (ITBP) | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 502. | Bhakli | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| 503. | Budyau Jind | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 504. | Chamera, No.1 | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 505. | Chamera, No.2 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 506. | Chandimandir No.1 | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 507. | Chandimandir No.2 | 49 | 47 | 2 |
| 508. | Dalhousie | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 509. | Dharamshala Cantt. | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 510. | Fardidabad No.1 | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 511. | Fardidabad No.2 | 43 | 40 | 3 |
| 512. | Fardidabad No.3 | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 513. | Ghumarwin | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 514. | Gurgaon AFS | 116 | 112 | 4 |
| 515. | Gurgaon Sohna Road | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| 516. | Hamirpur | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 517. | Harsinghpura | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 518. | Hisar Cantt. | 54 | 53 | 1 |
| 519. | Jhajjar | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 520. | Jutogh | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| 521. | Karnal | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 522. | Kasauli | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| 523. | Keylong | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 524. | Mandi | 26 | 22 | 4 |
| 525. | Manesar NSG | 57 | 56 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------------------------------|----|----|---|
| 526. | Matanhail Jhajjar | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 527. | Mathana | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| 528. | Nadaun | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 529. | Nahara | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| 530. | Naleti | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| 531. | Palampur | 40 | 36 | 4 |
| 532. | Paluwas | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| 533. | Palwal | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 534. | Pinjore CRPF | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 535. | Raghunathpura | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 536. | Reckong PEO | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 537. | Rewari | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| 538. | Rohtak | 39 | 39 | 0 |
| 539. | Sainj Kullu | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| 540. | Saloh | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 541. | Sandhole | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| 542. | Sarahan | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 543. | Shimla | 52 | 45 | 7 |
| 544. | Sirsa AFS No.1 | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 545. | Sirsa No.2 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 546. | Smalkha | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 547. | Subathu | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| 548. | YOL Cantt. | 54 | 49 | 5 |
| 549. | Group Centre, CRPF Sonapat | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 550. | Group Centre, CRPF Kadarapur | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 551. | Amerigog CRPF | 54 | 47 | 7 |
| 552. | Barpeta | 26 | 26 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------|----|----|----|
| 553. | Borjhar | 68 | 53 | 15 |
| 554. | Bokajan | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 555. | Digaru | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| 556. | Diphu | 36 | 28 | 8 |
| 557. | Doom Dooma | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 558. | Gerukamukh | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 559. | Goalpara | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| 560. | Golaghat | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| 561. | Haflong(SSB) | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 562. | IIT Guwahati | 39 | 29 | 10 |
| 563. | Jagiroad (HPCL) | 31 | 23 | 8 |
| 564. | Jorhat (RRL) | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 565. | Jorhat (AFS) | 48 | 41 | 7 |
| 566. | Jorhat (ONGC) | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 567. | Khanapara | 71 | 64 | 7 |
| 568. | Khatkhati | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 569. | Kokrajhar | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| 570. | Lokra | 37 | 25 | 12 |
| 571. | Lumding | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 572. | Maligaon | 66 | 56 | 10 |
| 573. | Mangaldai | 34 | 28 | 6 |
| 574. | Misa Cantt. | 37 | 25 | 12 |
| 575. | Missamari | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 576. | Nagaon | 50 | 34 | 16 |
| 577. | Narangi | 70 | 57 | 13 |
| 578. | Namrup | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 579. | ONGC Nazira | 43 | 36 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| 580. | New Bongaigaon | 54 | 40 | 14 |
| 581. | Noonmati (IOC) | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| 582. | North Lakhimpur | 34 | 26 | 8 |
| 583. | Panbari | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 584. | Rangiya | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 585. | Sivasagar (ONGC) | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 586. | Tamulpur | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 587. | Tezpur No.1 | 49 | 44 | 5 |
| 588. | Tezpur No.2 | 54 | 47 | 7 |
| 589. | Tezpur University | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 590. | Udalguri | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 591. | 210 Cobra, Dalgaon | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 592. | Rangapara | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 593. | Adilabad | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 594. | AFA Dundigal No.1 | 32 | 28 | 4 |
| 595. | AFA Dundigal No.2 | 34 | 25 | 9 |
| 596. | Anantapur | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 597. | Begumpet | 62 | 60 | 2 |
| 598. | Bhongiri (Reglr GRD 2 PPL) | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 599. | Bolarum | 62 | 59 | 3 |
| 600. | Bodhan | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 601. | Bowenpally | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 602. | CRPF Barkas | 47 | 39 | 8 |
| 603. | Eddumailaram | 44 | 36 | 8 |
| 604. | Eluru | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 605. | Gachibowli | 49 | 48 | 1 |
| 606. | Golconda No.1 | 63 | 56 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------------------------|----|----|----|
| 607. | Golconda No.2 | 49 | 45 | 4 |
| 608. | Gooty | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 609. | Guntakal | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 610. | Guntur | 57 | 49 | 8 |
| 611. | Hakimpet | 49 | 39 | 10 |
| 612. | HCU Gachibowli | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| 613. | INS Kalinga | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 614. | Jharasangam | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 615. | Kadapa | 33 | 23 | 10 |
| 616. | Kanchanbagh | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| 617. | Karimnagar | 34 | 26 | 8 |
| 618. | Khammam | 45 | 35 | 10 |
| 619. | Kurnool | 34 | 30 | 4 |
| 620. | Kakinada | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 621. | Machilipatnam | 32 | 24 | 8 |
| 622. | Mahabubnagar | 33 | 28 | 5 |
| 623. | Mahabubabad | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 624. | Malkapuram | 51 | 42 | 9 |
| 625. | Mancherial (GRD 2 PPL) | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 626. | Miryalaguda | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 627. | Nalgonda | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 628. | Nad | 47 | 45 | 2 |
| 629. | Nausenabaugh No.1 | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| 630. | Nausenabaugh No.2 | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 631. | Nellore | 33 | 25 | 8 |
| 632. | NFC Nagar | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 633. | NPA Shivrampally | 48 | 45 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 634. | NTPC Ramagundam | 34 | 26 | 8 |
| 635. | ONGC Rajahmundry | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 636. | Ongole | 45 | 32 | 13 |
| 637. | Picket | 77 | 70 | 7 |
| 638. | Rajampet (GRD 2 PPL) | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 639. | Rajampalli (GRD 2 PPL) | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 640. | Sattenapalli (Reglr GRD 2 PPL) | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 641. | Sircilla | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 642. | Srivijayanagar No.1 | 49 | 40 | 9 |
| 643. | Srivijayanagar No.2 | 62 | 54 | 8 |
| 644. | Srikakulam | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 645. | Suryalanka AFS | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 646. | Steel Plant, Vizag | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| 647. | Tenali | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 648. | Tirupathi No.1 | 67 | 54 | 13 |
| 649. | Tirupathi No.2 | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 650. | Tirumalagiri | 76 | 65 | 11 |
| 651. | Uppal No.1 | 69 | 68 | 1 |
| 652. | Uppal No.2 | 34 | 31 | 3 |
| 653. | Venkatagiri | 29 | 24 | 5 |
| 654. | Vijayawada No.1 | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| 655. | Vijayawada No.2 | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 656. | Vizianagaram | 34 | 25 | 9 |
| 657. | Warangal | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 658. | Waltair | 62 | 58 | 4 |
| 659. | Nizamabad (GRD 2 PPL) | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 660. | Siddipet (GRD 2 PPL) | 12 | 6 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| 661. | Kandukuru (GRD 2 PPL) | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 662. | Irlapadu (GRD 2 PPL) | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 663. | Amarkantak | 25 | 14 | 11 |
| 664. | Jamuna Colliery SECL | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 665. | Malanjkhand | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 666. | Chandametta Barkuhi (WCL) | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| 667. | Chaurai | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 668. | Chhattarpur | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 669. | Chhindwara No.I | 41 | 41 | 0 |
| 670. | Chhindwara No.I | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| 671. | Chhindwara No.II | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 672. | Damoh | 50 | 40 | 10 |
| 673. | Dhana | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 674. | Dindori | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 675. | Jayant Colliery | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 676. | Jabalpur STC | 67 | 61 | 6 |
| 677. | Jabalpur STC | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 678. | Jabalpur AOC | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 679. | Jabalpur COD | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 680. | Garha | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 681. | Jabalpur GCF No.I | 71 | 66 | 5 |
| 682. | Jabalpur GCF No.II | 39 | 34 | 5 |
| 683. | Jabalpur Khamaria No.I (OF) | 52 | 46 | 6 |
| 684. | Jabalpur VF | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| 685. | Jabalpur VF | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 686. | Dhanpuri SECL | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 687. | Katni No.II (Rly) | 49 | 37 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------|----|----|---|
| 688. | Katni No.I (OF) | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 689. | Mandla | 27 | 24 | 3 |
| 690. | Shahadol | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 691. | Narsingpur | 38 | 30 | 8 |
| 692. | Nowrozabad SECL | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 693. | Panna | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 694. | Balaghat | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 695. | Rewa No.I | 55 | 51 | 4 |
| 696. | Rewa No.II | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 697. | Sagar No.I (Cantt.) | 55 | 50 | 5 |
| 698. | Sagar No.II | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 699. | Sagar No.III | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 700. | Satna No.I | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 701. | Satna No.II | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 702. | Seoni | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 703. | Sidhi | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 704. | Singrauli | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 705. | Umaria | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 706. | Jabalpur TFRI | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 707. | Jamai | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 708. | Hatta | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 709. | Pandhurna | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| 710. | Lakhnadon | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 711. | Sagar D.H.S.G.V.V. | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| 712. | Anuppur | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 713. | No.1, Ajmer | 53 | 51 | 2 |
| 714. | No.2, Ajmer | 37 | 33 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------------|----|----|---|
| 715. | Itarana (Alwar) | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| 716. | No.1, Alwar | 66 | 64 | 2 |
| 717. | Anta NTPC | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 718. | BSF, Anoopgarh | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 719. | Avikanagar | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 720. | Banswara | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 721. | Baran | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 722. | Beawar | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 723. | Bharatpur | 53 | 50 | 3 |
| 724. | Bhilwara | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 725. | No.1, Bikaner | 64 | 55 | 9 |
| 726. | No.2, Bikaner | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 727. | No.3, NAL Bikaner | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 728. | Bundi | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 729. | Chittorgarh | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| 730. | Churu | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 731. | Chhabra CTPP | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 732. | CUR Bandarsindri | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 733. | BSF Dabla | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 734. | Dausa | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| 735. | Deogarh | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 736. | Deoli | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 737. | Dholpur | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 738. | Dungarpur | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 739. | Gangapur City | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 740. | Hanumangarh | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 741. | Indrapura | 23 | 23 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|----|----|---|
| 742. | No.1, Jaipur | 81 | 79 | 2 |
| 743. | No.2, Jaipur | 81 | 81 | 0 |
| 744. | No.3, Jaipur | 68 | 68 | 0 |
| 745. | No.4, Jaipur | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| 746. | No.5, Jaipur | 80 | 79 | 1 |
| 747. | No.6, Jaipur | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| 748. | No.7 CISF Jaipur | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 749. | AFS Jaisalmer | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| 750. | Jaisindar (Barmer) | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 751. | Jalipa Cantt. | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 752. | Jalore | 29 | 24 | 5 |
| 753. | Jhalawar | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 754. | Jhunjhunu | 42 | 41 | 1 |
| 755. | Banar Jodhpur | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| 756. | BSF Jodhpur | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 757. | IIT Jodhpur | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 758. | No.1, AFS Jodhpur | 78 | 71 | 7 |
| 759. | No.1, Army Jodhpur | 54 | 48 | 6 |
| 760. | No.2, AFS Jodhpur | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| 761. | No.2, Army Jodhpur | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 762. | Karauli | 32 | 28 | 4 |
| 763. | BSF Khujawala | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 764. | Khetrinagar | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| 765. | No.1 Kota | 66 | 65 | 1 |
| 766. | No.2 Kota | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 767. | Lalgarh Jattan | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 768. | Mount Abu | 32 | 30 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------------|----|----|----|
| 769. | Nagaur | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 770. | Nasirabad | 57 | 50 | 7 |
| 771. | Phulera | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| 772. | Pokaran | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 773. | BSF, Raisinghnagar | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 774. | BSF Ramgarh | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 775. | Sikar | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| 776. | Sriganganagar Cantt. | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 777. | Suratgarh Cantt. | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| 778. | No.1, AFS, Suratgarh | 31 | 29 | 2 |
| 779. | No.2, AFS, Suratgarh | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 780. | STPS, Suratgarh | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 781. | Sawai Madhopur | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 782. | Tonk | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 783. | No.2, Eklinggarh, Udaipur | 49 | 47 | 2 |
| 784. | No.1, Udaipur | 54 | 50 | 4 |
| 785. | AFS Uttarlai | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| 786. | Tivri | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 787. | Pali | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 788. | Bandikui | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 789. | Akhnoor-1 | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| 790. | Akhnoor-2 | 32 | 25 | 7 |
| 791. | Awantipur | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 792. | Anantnag | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 793. | Bantalab | 51 | 36 | 15 |
| 794. | Bandipur | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 795. | Baramulla | 23 | 15 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------|----|----|----|
| 796. | Bhaderwah | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 797. | Chenani | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| 798. | Damana | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| 799. | Hiranagar | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 800. | Jammu 1 | 75 | 72 | 3 |
| 801. | Jammu 2 | 66 | 59 | 7 |
| 802. | Jindrah | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 803. | Jyotipuram | 36 | 26 | 10 |
| 804. | Kishtwar | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 805. | Kargil | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 806. | Kathua | 27 | 20 | 7 |
| 807. | Lakhanpur | 38 | 27 | 11 |
| 808. | Miran Sahib | 34 | 27 | 7 |
| 809. | Nagrota | 50 | 36 | 14 |
| 810. | Nubra | 16 | 4 | 12 |
| 811. | Pahalgaon | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| 812. | Rajouri | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 813. | Samba | 36 | 28 | 8 |
| 814. | Srinagar 1 | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 815. | Srinagar 2 | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| 816. | Srinagar 3 | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 817. | Sunjuwan | 51 | 48 | 3 |
| 818. | Udhampur 1 | 81 | 58 | 23 |
| 819. | Udhampur 2 | 34 | 24 | 10 |
| 820. | Uri | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 821. | Sunderbani | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 822. | Raya Suchani | 13 | 9 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| 823. | Aminoo | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 824. | Humhama | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 825. | Jourian | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 826. | Jodhpur (Doda) | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 827. | Leh | 30 | 19 | 11 |
| 828. | Gangtok | 26 | 17 | 9 |
| 829. | Teesta (NHPC) Singtam | 28 | 24 | 4 |
| 830. | Adra | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 831. | Alipurduar | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 832. | Andal | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 833. | Aradhpur | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 834. | Asansol | 50 | 38 | 12 |
| 835. | Bagdogra (AFS) | 45 | 38 | 7 |
| 836. | Baikunthpur (BSF) | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 837. | Ballygunge | 68 | 63 | 5 |
| 838. | Balurghat | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 839. | Bamangachi | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 840. | Bandel | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 841. | Barrackpore (AFS) | 67 | 58 | 9 |
| 842. | Barrackpore (Army) | 66 | 62 | 4 |
| 843. | Bengdubi | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| 844. | Berhampore | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 845. | Binnaguri No.1 | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 846. | Binnaguri No. 2 | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| 847. | Birbhum | 26 | 17 | 9 |
| 848. | Bolpur | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 849. | Burdwan | 36 | 29 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| 850. | Chitranjan | 36 | 32 | 4 |
| 851. | Command Hospital | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 852. | Cooch Behar | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 853. | Cossipore | 55 | 50 | 5 |
| 854. | Dum Dum O.F. | 62 | 54 | 8 |
| 855. | Durgapur (CMERI) | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 856. | Durgapur (CRPF) | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| 857. | Farakka (NTPC) | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| 858. | Fort William | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| 859. | Gandhinagar (BSF) | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 860. | Garden Reach | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| 861. | Haldia (IOC) | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| 862. | Hashimara | 39 | 30 | 9 |
| 863. | Ishapore No.1 | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| 864. | Ishapore No.2 | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 865. | Joka (IIM) | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 866. | Kalaikunda No.1 | 56 | 41 | 15 |
| 867. | Kalaikunda No.2 | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 868. | Kalimpong | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| 869. | Kanchrapara No.1 | 66 | 59 | 7 |
| 870. | Kanchrapara No.2 | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| 871. | Kankinara | 21 | 20 | 1 |
| 872. | Kharagpur (IIT) | 60 | 49 | 11 |
| 873. | Kharagpur (Rly. Colony) | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 874. | Kharagpur No.2 (Rly.) | 66 | 56 | 10 |
| 875. | Krishnanagar (BSF) | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 876. | Malda (NHPC) | 28 | 22 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---------------------|----|----|----|
| 877. | Panagarh | 39 | 35 | 4 |
| 878. | Raiganj (BSF) | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 879. | Ranaghat | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 880. | Raninagar (BSF) | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| 881. | Salboni RBNM | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| 882. | Salt Lake No.1 | 68 | 59 | 9 |
| 883. | Salt Lake No.2 | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| 884. | Salua (AFS) | 42 | 35 | 7 |
| 885. | Santragachi | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 886. | Sevoke Road | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 887. | Sukna (Khaprail) | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 888. | Tarkeshwar | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 889. | Teesta (NHPC) Rambh | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 890. | NFR New Jalpaiguri | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 891. | Bambolim Camp | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 892. | INS Mandovi | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 893. | Ponda Goa | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 894. | No.1 Vasco-Da-Gama | 52 | 41 | 11 |
| 895. | No.2 Vasco-Da-Gama | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| 896. | Washim | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 897. | Ambarnath of | 83 | 80 | 3 |
| 898. | No.1, Colaba | 59 | 55 | 4 |
| 899. | No.2, Colaba | 57 | 53 | 4 |
| 900. | No.3, Colaba | 48 | 38 | 10 |
| 901. | IIT, Powai | 66 | 62 | 4 |
| 902. | INS, Hamla | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| 903. | Karanja | 49 | 42 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| 904. | Koliwada | 64 | 53 | 11 |
| 905. | AFS, Thane | 58 | 52 | 6 |
| 906. | Bhandup | 84 | 74 | 10 |
| 907. | Mankhurd | 52 | 44 | 8 |
| 908. | ONGC, Panvel | 69 | 62 | 7 |
| 909. | SC, Pune | 65 | 63 | 2 |
| 910. | Army Area, Pune | 64 | 57 | 7 |
| 911. | BEG, Pune | 57 | 52 | 5 |
| 912. | Range Hills Estate, Pune | 49 | 43 | 6 |
| 913. | No.1, AFS, Pune | 57 | 55 | 2 |
| 914. | No. 2, AFS, Pune | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| 915. | 9, BRD, Pune | 57 | 50 | 7 |
| 916. | CME, Pune | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 917. | Ganeshkhind, Pune | 52 | 46 | 6 |
| 918. | NDA Pune | 50 | 48 | 2 |
| 919. | DIAT, Girinagar, Pune | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 920. | No.1, Dehu Road | 52 | 44 | 8 |
| 921. | OF, Dehu Road | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| 922. | Lonavla | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| 923. | No.1, Ahmednagar | 41 | 38 | 3 |
| 924. | No. 2, MIRC, Ahmednagar | 43 | 34 | 9 |
| 925. | No. 3, VRDE, Ahmednagar | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 926. | No. 1, Devlali | 50 | 48 | 2 |
| 927. | No. 2, AFS, Devlali | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| 928. | Nasik Road Camp | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| 929. | ISP, Nasik | 49 | 47 | 2 |
| 930. | AFS, Ojhar | 66 | 54 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|--------------------|----|----|----|
| 931. | Bhusawal | 38 | 29 | 9 |
| 932. | Varangaon | 40 | 32 | 8 |
| 933. | Manmad | 19 | 13 | 6 |
| 934. | Jalgaon | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| 935. | Aurangabad Cantt. | 86 | 70 | 16 |
| 936. | Solapur | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| 937. | Mudkhed | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 938. | Dhule | 29 | 25 | 4 |
| 939. | Nanded Rly. Campus | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 940. | CRPF, Talegaon | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 941. | BSF, Chakur | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 942. | Bhandara OF | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| 943. | Chanda, OF | 49 | 36 | 13 |
| 944. | Chandrapur | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| 945. | Kamptee | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| 946. | Nagpur Ajni | 65 | 60 | 5 |
| 947. | Nagpur Ambajhari | 56 | 53 | 3 |
| 948. | Nagpur CRPF | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| 949. | Nagpur VSN | 82 | 76 | 6 |
| 950. | New Majri | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 951. | Pulgaon Camp | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| 952. | Yavatmal | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 953. | Wardha | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 954. | Parbhani | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 955. | Ainwan | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 956. | Arah | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 957. | Araria | 18 | 18 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 958. | Aurangabad | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 959. | Banka | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 960. | Barauni IOC | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| 961. | Barauni No.I | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 962. | Betiah | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 963. | Bihata AFS | 39 | 35 | 4 |
| 964. | Buxar | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 965. | Chapra | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 966. | Danapur Cantt. | 147 | 142 | 5 |
| 967. | Darbhangha No.I (AFS) | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 968. | Darbhangha No.II (ITI) | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 969. | Garhara | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 970. | Gaya No.I (Bageshwari Road) | 51 | 45 | 6 |
| 971. | Gaya No.II (ASC) | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 972. | Gopalganj | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 973. | Harnaut | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 974. | Hazipur | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 975. | Jamalpur | 55 | 52 | 3 |
| 976. | Jawahar Nagar | 35 | 30 | 5 |
| 977. | Jhajha | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 978. | Kahal gaon NTPC | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| 979. | Katihar | 54 | 45 | 9 |
| 980. | Khagaria | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 981. | Khagol | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| 982. | Kishan ganj BSF | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| 983. | Lakhi Sarai | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 984. | Maharajganj | 14 | 10 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 985. | Mashrak | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 986. | Mokam Ghat CRPF | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 987. | Motihari | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 988. | Muzzaffarpur | 129 | 115 | 14 |
| 989. | Muzzaffarpur Jhaphan (CRPF) | 28 | 20 | 8 |
| 990. | Nalanda OF | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 991. | Patna No.I | 144 | 134 | 10 |
| 992. | Patna No.II (Bailey Road) | 139 | 127 | 12 |
| 993. | Purnia | 28 | 25 | 3 |
| 994. | Pusa Rau | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 995. | Saharsa | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 996. | Samastipur | 35 | 32 | 3 |
| 997. | Saran Bela CWP | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 998. | Sasaram | 28 | 21 | 7 |
| 999. | Sheohar | 26 | 22 | 4 |
| 1000. | Siwan | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 1001. | Sonpur | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 1002. | KV NPGC Nabinagar | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 1003. | Ambikapur | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1004. | Bacheli (BIOP) | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| 1005. | Baikuntpur (SECL) | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1006. | Bhilai | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 1007. | Bilaspur | 62 | 58 | 4 |
| 1008. | Bijapur | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1009. | Chirimiri (SECL) | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| 1010. | CISF, Bhilai | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 1011. | Dantewada (Beladilla) | 26 | 23 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1012. | Dhamtari | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 1013. | Dungargarh | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 1014. | Durg | 69 | 24 | 45 |
| 1015. | GC CRPF Bilaspur | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 1016. | Jagdalpur | 49 | 38 | 11 |
| 1017. | Janjgir | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| 1018. | Jashpur | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| 1019. | Jhagrakhand (SECL) | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 1020. | Kanker | 27 | 23 | 4 |
| 1021. | Kawardha | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1022. | Khairagarh | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| 1023. | Kirandul (BIOP) | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 1024. | Korba No.II (NTPC) | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 1025. | Korba No.III (SECL) | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 1026. | Korba No.IV | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 1027. | Kurud | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1028. | Mahasamund | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 1029. | Manendragarh | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| 1030. | Narayanpur | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 1031. | Naya Raipur | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1032. | Raigarh | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 1033. | Raipur No.1 | 121 | 107 | 14 |
| 1034. | Raipur No.2 | 62 | 51 | 11 |
| 1035. | Rajnandgaon | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| 1036. | Saraipali | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| 1037. | Sukma | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| 1038. | Barkakana | 21 | 19 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------|----|----|----|
| 1039. | Bhurkunda | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1040. | Bokaro Thermal | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1041. | Bokaro-1 | 65 | 56 | 9 |
| 1042. | Bokaro-3 | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 1043. | CCL | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 1044. | Chakradharpur | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| 1045. | Chandrapura | 39 | 31 | 8 |
| 1046. | Chatra | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1047. | Dhanbad Maithon Dam | 54 | 43 | 11 |
| 1048. | Dhanbad-1 | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| 1049. | Dhanbad-2 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 1050. | Dipatoli | 48 | 47 | 1 |
| 1051. | Dumka | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1052. | Garhwa | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1053. | Giridih | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 1054. | Godda | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 1055. | Gomoh | 32 | 29 | 3 |
| 1056. | Gumla | 28 | 25 | 3 |
| 1057. | Hazaribagh | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1058. | HEC | 39 | 38 | 1 |
| 1059. | Hinoo-1 | 51 | 51 | 0 |
| 1060. | Hinoo-2 | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 1061. | Jamtara | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| 1062. | Khunti | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1063. | Latehar | 28 | 27 | 1 |
| 1064. | Lohardaga | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 1065. | Madhupur | 21 | 20 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| 1066. | Meghahatuburu | 50 | 39 | 11 |
| 1067. | Namkum | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| 1068. | Patratu | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1069. | Ramgarh Cantt. | 49 | 45 | 4 |
| 1070. | Sahibganj | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 1071. | Simdega | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1072. | Saingharsi | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| 1073. | Surda | 36 | 25 | 11 |
| 1074. | Tatanagar | 39 | 38 | 1 |
| 1075. | CRPF | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 1076. | Koderma | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 1077. | Saraikela K. | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 1078. | KV AU Silchar | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1079. | Dholchera | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1080. | Karimganj | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 1081. | AFS Kumbhirgram | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 1082. | NIT Silchar | 34 | 28 | 6 |
| 1083. | KV ONGC Srikona | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 1084. | HPC Panchgram | 26 | 16 | 10 |
| 1085. | K V Silchar | 60 | 52 | 8 |
| 1086. | KV Masimpur | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 1087. | Happy Valley Shillong | 50 | 41 | 9 |
| 1088. | Laitkor Peak Shillong | 32 | 24 | 8 |
| 1089. | Nehu Shillong | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 1090. | Nepa, Barapani | 26 | 22 | 4 |
| 1091. | Tura | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1092. | Umroi Cantt. | 26 | 22 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------|----|----|----|
| 1093. | EAC Upper Shillong | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 1094. | KV Aizawl | 36 | 28 | 8 |
| 1095. | KV Lunglei | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 1096. | Mizoram University | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| 1097. | Champhai | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 1098. | KV Ambassa | 21 | 17 | 4 |
| 1099. | Bagafa | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1100. | CRPF Agartala | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 1101. | Kailashahar | 26 | 21 | 5 |
| 1102. | KV ONGC Agartala | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| 1103. | KV Kunjaban | 67 | 55 | 12 |
| 1104. | NIT Agartala | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1105. | KV Panisagar | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 1106. | KV BSF Teliamura | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| 1107. | Along | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 1108. | Daporijo | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 1109. | Dirang | 27 | 21 | 6 |
| 1110. | Itanagar No.1 | 69 | 52 | 17 |
| 1111. | Itanagar No.2 | 51 | 38 | 13 |
| 1112. | Khonsa | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 1113. | Kimin | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 1114. | Longding | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1115. | Miao | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| 1116. | Nerist | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 1117. | Pasighat | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| 1118. | Roing | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1119. | Tawang | 24 | 20 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1120. | Tengavalley | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| 1121. | Tezu | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 1122. | Tuting | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1123. | Ziro | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| 1124. | Chabua | 37 | 29 | 8 |
| 1125. | Dibrugarh | 28 | 25 | 3 |
| 1126. | Dinjan | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| 1127. | Duliajan | 68 | 60 | 8 |
| 1128. | Lekhapani | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| 1129. | Mohanbari | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 1130. | Tinsukia | 31 | 25 | 6 |
| 1131. | Akampat | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| 1132. | Chakpikarong | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 1133. | Chura Chand Pur | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| 1134. | Imphal No. 1 | 68 | 54 | 14 |
| 1135. | Imphal No. 2 | 37 | 30 | 7 |
| 1136. | Imphal No. 3 | 36 | 25 | 11 |
| 1137. | Loktak | 27 | 23 | 4 |
| 1138. | Tamenglong | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1139. | Ukhrul | 24 | 22 | 2 |
| 1140. | Dimapur | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| 1141. | Kohima | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 1142. | Lumami | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1143. | Rangapahar | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| 1144. | Tuli | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| 1145. | Zakhama | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| 1146. | AFS Bamrauli, Allahabad | 53 | 49 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1147. | COD Chheoki | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 1148. | KV IIIT Jhalwa | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 1149. | AFS Manauri Allahabad | 70 | 62 | 8 |
| 1150. | Naini | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| 1151. | KV New Cantt. Allahabad | 144 | 131 | 13 |
| 1152. | KV Old Cantt, Allahabad | 71 | 66 | 5 |
| 1153. | KV IFFCO Phulpur | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| 1154. | KV CRPF Allahabad | 29 | 23 | 6 |
| 1155. | Azamgarh | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 1156. | Ballia | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 1157. | Basti I Shift | 27 | 24 | 3 |
| 1158. | Chero-Salempur | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| 1159. | KV Chitrakoot | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| 1160. | Chopan | 27 | 24 | 3 |
| 1161. | Deoria | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1162. | Ghazipur | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 1163. | Gonda | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 1164. | No.1, AFS Gorakhpur | 76 | 70 | 6 |
| 1165. | FCI Gorakhpur | 56 | 51 | 5 |
| 1166. | Mankapur | 33 | 27 | 6 |
| 1167. | Mau | 54 | 44 | 10 |
| 1168. | Mughalsarai | 77 | 69 | 8 |
| 1169. | Rihand Nagar NTPC | 34 | 24 | 10 |
| 1170. | NTPC Shaktinagar | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| 1171. | Amhat | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| 1172. | BHU Campus | 54 | 53 | 1 |
| 1173. | 39 GTC, Varanasi Cantt. | 60 | 55 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1174. | DLW, Varanasi | 58 | 55 | 3 |
| 1175. | No. 4 Varanasi | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| 1176. | Gangrani-Kushinagar | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 1177. | Basti II Shift | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 1178. | Siddharthnagar | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1179. | BHU 2nd Shift | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| 1180. | Mirzapur | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 1181. | Bhadohi | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 1182. | AYAR Varanasi | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 1183. | Kauhar (Amethi) | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 1184. | Barabanki | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 1185. | Balrampur | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 1186. | NTPC Dibyapur | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 1187. | Faizabad Cantt | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| 1188. | RRC Fatehgarh | 66 | 55 | 11 |
| 1189. | BHEL Jagdishpur | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 1190. | No.1 Armapur Kanpur | 68 | 62 | 6 |
| 1191. | No.2 Armapur Kanpur | 55 | 52 | 3 |
| 1192. | Kanpur Cantt. | 105 | 95 | 10 |
| 1193. | No.1 Chakeri Kanpur | 80 | 74 | 6 |
| 1194. | No.2 Chakeri Kanpur | 80 | 72 | 8 |
| 1195. | No.3 Chakeri Kanpur | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| 1196. | ITT Kanpur | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| 1197. | OEF Kanpur | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| 1198. | Rakshavihar Kanpur | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 1199. | Aliganj Lucknow | 106 | 103 | 3 |
| 1200. | AMC Lucknow | 125 | 121 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1201. | BKT Lucknow | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| 1202. | Lucknow Cantt. | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| 1203. | Gomtinagar Lucknow | 120 | 114 | 6 |
| 1204. | IIM Lucknow | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| 1205. | Memaura Lucknow | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| 1206. | RDSO Lucknow | 56 | 56 | 0 |
| 1207. | SGPGI Lucknow | 25 | 23 | 2 |
| 1208. | CRPF Lucknow | 44 | 43 | 1 |
| 1209. | Raebareli | 116 | 103 | 13 |
| 1210. | Sitapur | 73 | 63 | 10 |
| 1211. | Unnao | 51 | 42 | 9 |
| 1212. | Mati Akbarpur | 67 | 54 | 13 |
| 1213. | Badau | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| 1214. | Pilibhit | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| 1215. | Lakhimpur Kheri | 44 | 36 | 8 |
| 1216. | NER Bareilly | 52 | 45 | 7 |
| 1217. | AFS Bareilly | 51 | 48 | 3 |
| 1218. | JLA Bareilly | 55 | 54 | 1 |
| 1219. | JRC Bareilly | 59 | 47 | 12 |
| 1220. | IVRI Izzatnagar Bareilly | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| 1221. | IFFCO Bareilly | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| 1222. | Shahjahanpur Cantt. | 86 | 67 | 19 |
| 1223. | OCF Shahjahanpur | 89 | 69 | 20 |
| 1224. | Shivgarh | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 1225. | Hardoi | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| 1226. | MCF Lalganj Raebareli | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 1227. | Shrawasti | 16 | 14 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. | ZIET Bhubanswar | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 2. | ZIET Chandigarh | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 3. | KVS ZIET Gwalior | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 4. | ZIET Mumbai | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 5. | ZIET Mysore | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 48236 | 42287 | 5949 |

Introduction of course on population education

1200. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce a course on population education as directed by UNESCO;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether stakeholders will be consulted before preparing a curriculum for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) This Ministry has not received any direction from UNESCO to introduce a course on population education.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Lack of skills in Indian students

1201. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UNICEF has warned that over half of Indian students will not have skills for 21st century jobs;
- (b) whether Government has proposed any reforms to overhaul or change the existing system of education to impart more skills, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the funds allocated/sanctioned and utilised for this purpose during each of the last two years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) UNICEF has come out with '2030 Skills scorecard' and also a press release dated 30.10.2019 on 'More than half of South Asian youth are not on track to have the education and skills necessary for employment in 2030', the relevant extracts of which are as follows:

“an estimated 54% of South Asian youth leave school without the necessary skills to get a decent job in the next decade, according to data produced by the Global Business Coalition for Education, the Education Commission and UNICE.” Further it is projected that in 2030, 47% of Indian children will be on track to complete secondary school and attain basic skills.

However, the Ministry was neither consulted nor was part of study or preparation of this report. In order to address the problem of skill shortage and employability of students, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is working along with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to develop courses and curricula for

Apprenticeship/Internship embedded degree programmes with core focus on development of knowledge, skills, aptitude and on-job training with Industry exposure. Some of the sectors like Logistics and Retail have commenced Degree Apprenticeship programmes in 15 institutions. In addition, to impart more skills to students, 3 schemes are being implemented by University Grants Commission (UGC) under National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) which are Community Colleges (since 2013-14), B.Voc Degree Programme (since 2014-15) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay (DDU) Kaushal Kendra (since 2015-16). There are 188 Community Colleges, 289 Institutions offering B.Voc Degree Programmes and 68 DDU KaushalKendras in which 68,663 students are enrolled in various skill programmes. Also, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has introduced the Vocational Degree/Diploma Programs under NSQF for AICTE approved Institutions. In the year 2019, AICTE has given approval to 473 institutions to run vocational courses with intake of 35,450 students.

(c) The status of funds released by UGC for various schemes in the last 3 years is tabulated below:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

| Schemes | F.Y. 2017-18 | F.Y. 2018-19 | F.Y. 2019-20 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Community Colleges | 13.69 | 25.24 | 20.87 |
| B.Voc | 14.55 | 102.8 | 28.48 |
| Kaushal Kendra | 3.15 | 11.78 | 7.25 |
| TOTAL | 31.39 | 139.82 | 56.60 |

Also, Ministry of Human Resource Development has released an amount of ₹ 5 Crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 46 Crore in 2018-19 to AICTE for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna for Technical Institutions (PMKVY-TI) in addition to funds released by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Samagra Siksha Scheme and its implementation

1202. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Samagra Siksha Scheme is working for implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in the States and UTs;
- (b) if so, the details of the implementation so far, State-wise and UT wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to ensure awareness of the RTE Act, 2009 across the nation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha *w.e.f.* 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.

The major interventions supported under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii)

Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; and (xii) Monitoring of the scheme.

In order to provide free and compulsory elementary education, 97.15% habitations including rural areas are served by primary schools within a radius of 1 kilometre, and 96.49% habitations including rural areas are served by upper primary schools within a radius of 3 kilometres as per information provided by States & UTs in 2018-19. The States/UTs-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The following measures have been taken for increasing awareness of the RTE Act, 2009:

- i. Wall painting of norms of RTE Act in the school premises.
- ii. Issuance of advisories to States and UTs and other organisations on implementation of various provisions of RTE Act.
- iii. Activities to enhance community participation through various campaigns.
- iv. Workshops/Lectures/ Programmes for creating Awareness on RTE Act, Learning outcomes etc.
- v. Training for School Management Committee Members on implementation of RTE norms in the schools.
- vi. Financial support is given to the States and UTs to take appropriate measures for awareness of provisions of RTE Act in the schools.

Statement

Gross Access Ratio (GAR) Primary and Upper Primary level (2018- 2019)

(In Percentage)

| Sl. No. | State | Primary Level | Upper Primary Level |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 86.36 | 39.14 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 96.49 | 94.82 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 86.70 | 79.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4. | Assam | 99.60 | 99.72 |
| 5. | Bihar | 96.68 | 97.52 |
| 6. | Chandigarh UT | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 97.91 | 97.07 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 11. | Goa | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 97.94 | 93.40 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 95.52 | 94.29 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 87.67 | 87.35 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 99.78 | 98.89 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 96.21 | 95.43 |
| 18. | Kerala | 97.74 | 96.84 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 99.45 | 99.69 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 95.51 | 84.84 |
| 22. | Manipur | 85.42 | 43.19 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 91.92 | 87.09 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 97.99 | 95.59 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 87.12 | 70.91 |
| 26. | Odisha | 96.71 | 97.78 |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 28. | Punjab | 99.71 | 99.76 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 96.36 | 97.36 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 97.52 | 98.71 |
| 32. | Telangana | 98.24 | 87.68 |
| 33. | Tripura | 92.54 | 92.68 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 96.08 | 97.64 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 97.70 | 98.48 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 99.52 | 99.41 |
| | TOTAL | 97.15 | 96.49 |

Source: AWP&B 2018-19

Declaring Delhi University as an 'Institute of Eminence'

1203. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has chosen Delhi University for bestowal of status as an 'Institute of Eminence' with a grant of 1000 crore with autonomy to design courses and programmes and a free hand to allocate financial resources;

(b) whether the university administration has decided to defer acceptance of the special status (IoE) yielding to demand from Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) which has threatened a strike in the campus; and

(c) whether the DU not only does not figure even in the top 500 in the Times rankings but also slipped six positions in the national rankings to 13 this year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government, on the advice of Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) and University Grants Commission (UGC), has issued order to Delhi University for its selection as Institution of Eminence (IoE). Under this scheme, each public Institution including Delhi University declared as IoE will be provided financial assistance upto Rs. 1000 Crore over the period of five years. The annual release of funds would be dependent on the institution achieving the financial and physical outcomes laid down in its implementation plan. The selected IoEs will be provided greater autonomy in terms of admission of foreign students up to 30% of admitted students, course design, foreign faculty recruitment, online courses, fee structure and academic collaboration.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Dropout rate and early exit in IITs and IIMs

1204. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's premier engineering institutes including the IITs/ IIMs are planning to permit academically weak students to exit early, after 3 years, with a B.Sc. degree in engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has planned to change the current financial structure of the IITs and grant them autonomous status;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) number of HT dropout students during the last five years; and

(f) other steps taken by Government to reduce the dropout rate of students in IITs/ IIMs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) A proposal to allow those IIT students who are not able to keep pace with the required academic standards to opt for B.Sc. (Engineering) after the second semester (instead of being forced out of the course) came for discussion in the recent IIT Council meeting. In case of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, the Coordination Forum chaired by the Minister of Human Resource Development, in its meeting held on 16.10.2019 has approved a similar proposal authorizing the respective Boards of Governors (BoGs) to decide on the modalities for its implementation. There is no such proposal in respect of other premier engineering institutions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A Total of 7248 students have dropped out from IITs during the last five years. Some of the reasons for postgraduate students leaving the courses midway are the offers for placement and better opportunities.

(f) Government is providing fellowship/Scholarship/Assistantship and tuition fee waiver, as applicable to the students pursuing different courses in IITs. IITs have also initiated various steps to reduce the dropout rate of students in the Institutes, which includes, regular counseling and monitoring of the academically weak students, providing facilities on campus for the students to de-stress, sports facilities, organization of workshops on stress management, problem-solving, etc. Similarly counseling and career guidance services are also provided to the students throughout the year in all Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to address the issue of dropouts.

Deployment of sub-staff in its school libraries in KVS

1205. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has made provision for deployment of sub-staff in its school libraries;
- (b) if so, the details of KVs of Delhi region where sub-staff is deployed;
- (c) whether inspite of instructions issued by the KVS, it is not being followed by Principals of some Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon;
- (e) whether representations have been received by various stakeholders including Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) regarding this problem; and
- (f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure deployment of sub-staff in libraries for their efficient functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Instructions have been issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) to all its Regional Offices to advise the Principals under their administrative control to deploy one sub-staff available in the school to assist the Librarian.

- (b) The details of the KVs in Delhi Region where sub-staff have been deployed are as under:-

Name of KV

AGCR Colony, Andrews Ganj, Chhawla Camp, No. 1 Delhi Cantt., No. 2
Delhi Cantt., No. 3 Delhi Cantt., Sec-5 Dwarka, Sector-12 Dwarka, Gole

Market, Keshavpuram, Masjid Moth, Paschim Vihar, Pitampura, Pushp Vihar, Sec-2 RK Puram, Sec-4 RK Puram, Sector-8 RK Puram, AFS Rajokri, Sec-3 Rohini, Sec-8 Rohini, Sector-22 Rohini, Sec-25 Rohini, Sec. 28 Rohini, Sainik Vihar, Shalimar Bagh, Tagore Garden, AFS Tughlakabad, NFC Vigyan Vihar, Dwarka SPG, Dr. Rajendra Prasad KV (President Estate), CRPF Jharoda Kalan, JNU New Mehrauli Road, Narela, Khichripur, NTPC Badarpur and AAI Rangpuri.

(c) and (d) Consequent upon a few cases of non-compliance of the above instructions by Principals of some KVs, these instructions have been reiterated by KVS.

(e) and (f) KVS has informed that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Pragatisheel Shikshak Sangh had raised the issue of deployment of sub-staff in school libraries in the meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) of KVS held on 3.5.2018 and accordingly the instructions issued in this regard have been reiterated on 8.3.2019 for ensuring strict compliance.

Regulation of fees charged by private educational institutions

†1206. SHRI PL. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge difference in fees charged in private technical institutions and Government technical institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to regulate fees charged under various items by private educational institutions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Realizing the need to streamline the tuition and other fees being charged by all technical institutions, the Government of India had constituted a National Fee Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Srikrishna, Retired Justice of Supreme Court of India for prescribing guidelines for charging tuition and other fees for technical courses. The Committee recommended the maximum limit on tuition and other fees to be levied and formula for increasing the fees. National Fee Committee report was communicated to all the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Objectives of Samagra Shiksha Yojana

1207. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Samagra Shiksha Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) details regarding objectives of the scheme;
- (d) whether Government has set any State-wise objectives or goals in the scheme;
- (e) if so, details in respect to the State of Rajasthan;
- (f) whether Government has proposed to use digital technology initiatives in the scheme; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (g) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha -an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha is, therefore, an overarching programme for the school education sector - extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. The main objectives of the Scheme are as under:

- (i) Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students;
- (ii) Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education;
- (iii) Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education;
- (iv) Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions;
- (v) Promoting Vocationalisation of education;
- (vi) Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and
- (vii) Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training.

Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the States and UTs including Rajasthan and financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components including strengthening of ICT infrastructure in schools from upper primary to higher secondary level, opening /strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classroom, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/ hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives.

Issue of single teacher in Assam tea schools

1208. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Assam, tea garden schools are running with a single teacher and this fact was accepted by the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) how many schools are still running with a single teacher and the steps taken by Government for these schools;
- (d) whether Government has any plan for recruitment of teachers in these schools;
- (e) whether Government has given any clear directions to the State Government for teacher's recruitment; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The State of Assam has reported that out of 2040 Government/Provincialized elementary schools in tea garden areas in Assam, 143 schools are single teacher schools as on 31st March, 2019.

The State has also informed that teachers are engaged from time to time as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Some schools have single teacher due to various reasons like retirement, vacancy of sanctioned posts etc.

For recruitment of teachers in schools under the Department of Elementary Education (DEE), Assam, advertisement has been published by the State Government of Assam on 11.03.2018 for the post of 9635 teachers of Primary and Upper Primary Schools including the

Government and Provincialized schools of tea garden area. However, the matter is now sub-judice under the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court. Tea Garden Management has also been asked to take steps for meeting gaps of teachers in case of Tea Garden managed schools.

(e) and (f) The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, under Samagra Shiksha, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments and UT Administrations for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per norms of the scheme. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with States and UTs at various fora.

Higher education to tribal students

†1209. SHRISAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special schemes for providing higher education to tribal students, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any plan to open central tribal universities in other States of the country like that of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Central Government has already established two Central Tribal Universities namely the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak and Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagram with a view to provide avenues of higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of the country. Besides, the Andhra Pradesh reorganization Act, 2014 inter-alia mandates for establishment of a new Central Tribal University in Telangana. Further, there are several Central Universities in different States which also fulfil the aspirations of higher education of tribal youth of the region.

Further, the UGC is implementing a scheme for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe (ST) students i.e. National Fellowship for Higher Education of Scheduled Tribe Students (formerly Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidates). In addition to this, UGC is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementing the following schemes for the benefit of weaker sections of the society including ST students:

- (i) Residential Coaching Academies of Minorities /SC/ST and Women
- (ii) Establishment of Centres in Universities for study of Social exclusion and inclusive Policy
- (iii) Establishment of Equal Opportunities Cells (EOCs)
- (iv) Establishment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Universities
- (v) Coaching Schemes for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBC (non-creamy layer)/ Minorities: (i) Remedial Coaching at UG & PG level (ii) Coaching for entry into services (iii) Coaching for NET.

Educational Infrastructure in the country

1210. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of primary schools, secondary schools, higher secondary schools and colleges, degree colleges, technical education colleges, universities of all forms in the country, State-wise over the past five years;
- (b) Total investment in capital expenditure undertaken by the Ministry for construction of primary school and secondary school over the past five years, State-wise;
- (c) availability of teachers, staff, drinking water, toilets, playgrounds, library, computer labs in the educational institutions mentioned in part (a); and
- (d) the plans to improve the educational infrastructure in India over the next five years and the expected expenditure to undertake the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of primary schools, upper primary schools, secondary schools and higher secondary schools, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), are given in Statement-I (*See below*). There are 23 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) functioning in the country. The State/UT-wise details of number Universities and Colleges in country, as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2018-19, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of Central release for the creation of capital assets under erstwhile schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and under Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per UDISE, 2017-18, details of State/UT-wise percentage of Schools with infrastructure facilities and number of teachers are given in Statement-IV.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha which subsumes three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 1st April, 2018. Samagra Shiksha focuses inter alia on improvement in school infrastructure in all States and Union Territories by providing support for various interventions like upgradation of schools, strengthening of infrastructure of existing schools and provision of composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment. The scheme provides annual Grant of Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.

As per AISHE Report 2018-19, there are around 1.90 lakh teachers at University level and around 10.72 lakh teachers at College level. As per AISHE portal 2018-19, out of 944 Universities, 829 have playgrounds, 889 have Library and 854 have Computer centre; and out of 37,645 Colleges, 34,495 have playgrounds, 36,722 have library and 32,371 have Computer centre, as reported by University Grant Commission (UGC).

Out of 23 IITs functioning in the country, 17 are functioning from their permanent campuses with necessary academic and administrative infrastructure in place. Pursuant to Budget Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, 6 new IITs, one each at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Palakkad (Kerala), Jammu (J&K), Goa (Goa), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Dharwad (Karnataka) have been established. These 6 new IITs are operating from temporary campuses. Budgetary support has been provided to these IITs to put in place necessary infrastructure such as academic and administrative buildings, hostels, medical and sports facilities, laboratories, library etc. With a view to improving the overall academic and research eco-system in these institutions, schemes such as IMPRINT, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRF), establishment of Research Parks, Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) etc. have been launched by the Central Government.

For infrastructure development in the higher educational institutions including Central Universities, the Central Government has set up Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) on 31st May 2017 for mobilizing extra budgetary resources for building crucial infrastructure in the higher educational institutions including Central Universities.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise statement showing number of primary schools, upper primary schools, secondary schools and higher secondary schools

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2013-14 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary (Highest Class 5) | Upper Primary (Highest Class 8) | Secondary (Highest Class 10) | Higher Secondary (Highest Class 12) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 273 | 76 | 48 | 61 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 66222 | 16992 | 21360 | 4862 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2363 | 1144 | 234 | 138 |
| 4. | Assam | 47947 | 13065 | 5993 | 1633 |
| 5. | Bihar | 42525 | 32069 | 3358 | 2568 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 11 | 26 | 70 | 85 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35325 | 15008 | 2435 | 3626 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 181 | 122 | 21 | 19 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 55 | 29 | 19 | 23 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2678 | 710 | 389 | 1612 |
| 11. | Goa | 1023 | 76 | 373 | 96 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 11698 | 28918 | 4572 | 5965 |
| 13. | Haryana | 10249 | 4358 | 3434 | 3936 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11292 | 3042 | 1424 | 1977 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14626 | 10093 | 2999 | 1067 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 27747 | 15192 | 3143 | 1296 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 26792 | 30715 | 13106 | 4241 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18. | Kerala | 8572 | 4117 | 1623 | 2746 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 18 | 15 | 0 | 13 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 90401 | 46950 | 6634 | 7356 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 52991 | 28225 | 15754 | 7999 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2812 | 938 | 879 | 182 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 9260 | 3384 | 1052 | 210 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1499 | 1422 | 582 | 114 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1806 | 902 | 564 | 143 |
| 26. | Odisha | 36399 | 21945 | 9256 | 167 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 284 | 98 | 197 | 146 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14751 | 5659 | 4666 | 4229 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 54774 | 38807 | 16115 | 11179 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 732 | 337 | 127 | 81 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 35177 | 9750 | 8 | 11893 |
| 32. | Telangana | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 33. | Tripura | 2564 | 1273 | 574 | 389 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 153220 | 73281 | 7682 | 15195 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 15680 | 4707 | 1283 | 1977 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 76969 | 8079 | 3568 | 6345 |
| TOTAL | | 858916 | 421524 | 133542 | 103569 |

Source: UDISE

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary (Highest Class 5) | Upper Primary (Highest Class 8) | Secondary (Highest Class 10) | Higher Secondary (Highest Class 12) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 223 | 82 | 48 | 61 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 40703 | 10100 | 10781 | 2577 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2341 | 1200 | 250 | 139 |
| 4. | Assam | 48478 | 13269 | 6579 | 1728 |
| 5. | Bihar | 43223 | 32573 | 3822 | 3574 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 11 | 29 | 69 | 88 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35149 | 15019 | 2521 | 3704 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 176 | 128 | 20 | 20 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 60 | 43 | 19 | 23 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2776 | 921 | 384 | 1662 |
| 11. | Goa | 988 | 78 | 384 | 103 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 11689 | 29464 | 4424 | 6387 |
| 13. | Haryana | 9849 | 4420 | 3361 | 4210 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11340 | 2982 | 1505 | 2144 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14640 | 10209 | 3130 | 1068 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 27845 | 15469 | 3361 | 1202 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 26909 | 30540 | 13165 | 4410 |
| 18. | Kerala | 8462 | 4062 | 1637 | 2917 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 18 | 14 | 0 | 13 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 89119 | 47047 | 6701 | 7775 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 53243 | 28755 | 16090 | 8407 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2971 | 919 | 892 | 192 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 9323 | 3540 | 1165 | 254 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1553 | 1514 | 610 | 132 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1428 | 862 | 543 | 169 |
| 26. | Odisha | 36550 | 22497 | 9325 | 166 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 285 | 96 | 198 | 153 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14641 | 5601 | 4576 | 4364 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 29. | Rajasthan | 41544 | 37563 | 15003 | 12682 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 715 | 335 | 137 | 87 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 35307 | 9588 | 6 | 12291 |
| 32. | Telangana | 25289 | 7263 | 10973 | 2210 |
| 33. | Tripura | 2569 | 1265 | 588 | 396 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 154982 | 74226 | 8415 | 15197 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 15690 | 4900 | 1284 | 2155 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 77029 | 8521 | 3369 | 6658 |
| TOTAL | | 847118 | 425094 | 135335 | 109318 |

Source: UDISE

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2015-16 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary (Highest Class 5) | Upper Primary (Highest Class 8) | Secondary (Highest Class 10) | Higher Secondary (Highest Class 12) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 218 | 84 | 49 | 63 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 39774 | 10088 | 11237 | 2589 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2456 | 1266 | 263 | 155 |
| 4. | Assam | 48529 | 13451 | 6987 | 2075 |
| 5. | Bihar | 43472 | 33250 | 3709 | 3942 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 12 | 29 | 70 | 90 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35028 | 15188 | 2488 | 3840 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 177 | 129 | 20 | 21 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 59 | 44 | 18 | 24 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2755 | 940 | 378 | 1685 |
| 11. | Goa | 974 | 86 | 385 | 110 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 12. | Gujarat | 11848 | 29660 | 4355 | 6602 |
| 13. | Haryana | 9995 | 4658 | 3363 | 4301 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11328 | 2930 | 1570 | 2212 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14626 | 10287 | 3141 | 1061 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 28015 | 15918 | 3372 | 1229 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 26796 | 30575 | 13629 | 4512 |
| 18. | Kerala | 8429 | 4020 | 1733 | 2949 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 17 | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 88603 | 47288 | 6794 | 8100 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 53197 | 29457 | 16301 | 8758 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2951 | 933 | 899 | 210 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 9364 | 3598 | 1255 | 300 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1561 | 1512 | 615 | 138 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1379 | 848 | 563 | 175 |
| 26. | Odisha | 36762 | 22796 | 9454 | 1291 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 279 | 87 | 202 | 164 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14551 | 5454 | 4618 | 4553 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 42677 | 37693 | 11238 | 16961 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 706 | 346 | 140 | 87 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 35379 | 9733 | 5594 | 6877 |
| 32. | Telangana | 24724 | 7443 | 11683 | 2176 |
| 33. | Tripura | 2569 | 1262 | 603 | 411 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 155778 | 75647 | 8632 | 15940 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 15518 | 5052 | 1296 | 2221 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 76726 | 9011 | 3297 | 6899 |
| TOTAL | | 847232 | 430777 | 139952 | 112734 |

Source: UDISE

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2016-17 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary (Highest Class 5) | Upper Primary (Highest Class 8) | Secondary (Highest Class 10) | Higher Secondary (Highest Class 12) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 218 | 84 | 50 | 63 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 39193 | 10272 | 11705 | 358 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2304 | 1303 | 293 | 158 |
| 4. | Assam | 48567 | 13660 | 7089 | 2144 |
| 5. | Bihar | 43578 | 33268 | 3997 | 4119 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 12 | 30 | 65 | 94 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 32969 | 14733 | 2551 | 3987 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 173 | 129 | 24 | 21 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 58 | 44 | 19 | 24 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2724 | 920 | 368 | 1719 |
| 11. | Goa | 958 | 79 | 399 | 115 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 11865 | 29948 | 4481 | 6997 |
| 13. | Haryana | 9968 | 4986 | 3355 | 4478 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11329 | 2909 | 1603 | 2367 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14716 | 10275 | 3172 | 1069 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 26930 | 15913 | 3385 | 1520 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 26583 | 30722 | 14003 | 4766 |
| 18. | Kerala | 8347 | 4027 | 1790 | 2980 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 17 | 13 | 2 | 13 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 88301 | 48196 | 7759 | 8513 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 53215 | 29761 | 16648 | 9089 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2909 | 951 | 902 | 216 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 9304 | 3598 | 1318 | 311 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1536 | 1541 | 648 | 164 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25. | Nagaland | 1274 | 814 | 571 | 172 |
| 26. | Odisha | 36318 | 23096 | 9537 | 1519 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 281 | 80 | 203 | 173 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14242 | 5246 | 4480 | 4994 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 40193 | 37014 | 11234 | 17300 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 737 | 350 | 143 | 87 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 35414 | 9708 | 5705 | 7206 |
| 32. | Telangana | 21614 | 7443 | 11828 | 2249 |
| 33. | Tripura | 2547 | 1272 | 623 | 420 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 159597 | 78169 | 9832 | 17386 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 15297 | 5171 | 1328 | 2265 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 76954 | 9119 | 3290 | 7069 |
| TOTAL | | 840242 | 434844 | 144400 | 116125 |

Source: UDISE

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2017-18 | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary (Highest Class 5) | Upper Primary (Highest Class 8) | Secondary (Highest Class 10) | Higher Secondary (Highest Class 12) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 219 | 82 | 51 | 65 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 39519 | 9571 | 12196 | 2347 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2289 | 1308 | 303 | 161 |
| 4. | Assam | 47857 | 12714 | 7308 | 2199 |
| 5. | Bihar | 42724 | 37091 | 3650 | 4768 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 17 | 42 | 71 | 95 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 33208 | 16317 | 2561 | 4136 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 169 | 131 | 24 | 22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 55 | 44 | 20 | 24 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2708 | 905 | 374 | 1736 |
| 11. | Goa | 928 | 78 | 401 | 118 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 11942 | 30241 | 4694 | 7264 |
| 13. | Haryana | 9974 | 5237 | 3243 | 4781 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11321 | 2861 | 1622 | 2491 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14721 | 10335 | 3204 | 1075 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 27465 | 17105 | 3399 | 1561 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 26306 | 31192 | 14582 | 4996 |
| 18. | Kerala | 8232 | 4010 | 1785 | 2986 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 15 | 16 | 1 | 13 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 87770 | 49054 | 8107 | 8662 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 53453 | 30005 | 17164 | 9693 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2574 | 1088 | 913 | 237 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 9409 | 3608 | 1380 | 339 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1535 | 1543 | 666 | 175 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1259 | 815 | 582 | 183 |
| 26. | Odisha | 36070 | 22019 | 9464 | 1656 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 282 | 78 | 196 | 177 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14127 | 5205 | 4514 | 5080 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 38908 | 36996 | 11187 | 18423 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 725 | 326 | 147 | 102 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 35605 | 9556 | 5814 | 7499 |
| 32. | Telangana | 20881 | 7388 | 12090 | 2475 |
| 33. | Tripura | 2564 | 1252 | 665 | 447 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 164319 | 80582 | 11441 | 18944 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 15081 | 5446 | 1308 | 2438 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 78099 | 9262 | 3334 | 7279 |
| TOTAL | | 842330 | 443503 | 148461 | 124647 |

Source: UDISE, 2017-18 (Provisional)

Statement-II*State/UT-wise and year-wise number of Universities and Colleges in the country*

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Universities | | | | | | Colleges | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 28 | 28 | 33 | 34 | 41 | | 2673 | 2532 | 2663 | 2624 | 2678 | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | | 27 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 37 | |
| 4. | Assam | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | | 538 | 539 | 541 | 512 | 544 | |
| 5. | Bihar | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 33 | | 732 | 744 | 756 | 770 | 840 | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 28 | | 702 | 706 | 725 | 741 | 760 | |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 10. | Delhi | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | | 190 | 191 | 178 | 178 | 180 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 11. | Goa | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 49 | 57 | 62 | 65 | 72 | 1989 | 2019 | 2116 | 2196 | 2232 |
| 13. | Haryana | 37 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 48 | 1113 | 1113 | 1155 | 964 | 1038 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 321 | 348 | 374 | 327 | 336 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 325 | 329 | 316 | 297 | 293 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 13 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 302 | 328 | 307 | 309 | 313 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 51 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 3492 | 3555 | 3753 | 3593 | 3670 |
| 18. | Kerala | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 1259 | 1302 | 1334 | 1306 | 1348 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 41 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 65 | 2292 | 2260 | 2173 | 2124 | 2191 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 45 | 45 | 49 | 54 | 62 | 4646 | 4569 | 4286 | 4314 | 4340 |
| 22. | Manipur | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 92 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 63 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 25. Nagaland | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| 26. Odisha | 21 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 1070 | 1076 | 1067 | 1042 | 1062 |
| 27. Puducherry | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 84 | 84 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 28. Punjab | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 1006 | 1050 | 1068 | 1053 | 1063 |
| 29. Rajasthan | 64 | 70 | 78 | 79 | 83 | 2892 | 3050 | 3203 | 2957 | 3156 |
| 30. Sikkim | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 2477 | 2368 | 2368 | 2472 | 2466 |
| 32. Telangana | 20 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 2450 | 2454 | 2370 | 2045 | 1988 |
| 33. Tripura | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 48 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 67 | 72 | 76 | 79 | 6026 | 6491 | 7073 | 6922 | 7078 |
| 35. Uttarakhand | 26 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 429 | 439 | 468 | 440 | 438 |
| 36. West Bengal | 31 | 34 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 1051 | 1082 | 1208 | 1341 | 1371 |
| ALL INDIA | 760 | 799 | 864 | 903 | 993 | 38498 | 39071 | 40026 | 39050 | 39931 |

Source: AISHE Report 2018-19

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Central release for the non-recurring component under erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | SSA | RMSA | SSA | RMSA | SSA | RMSA | SSA | RMSA | Samagra Shiksha | (₹ in lakh) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 27.98 | 65.00 | 0.00 | 13.12 | 0.00 | 254.67 | 394.64 | 69.02 | 355.9 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 52387.97 | 1600.78 | 7547.61 | 20869.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5738.27 | 17924.71 | 10606.48 | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5594.53 | 0.00 | 1261.82 | 3055.38 | 1011.96 | 0.00 | 1618.45 | 5862.32 | 1121.55 | |
| 4. | Assam | 34582.18 | 11745.58 | 7917.34 | 10874.65 | 0.00 | 12039.64 | 0.00 | 3325.07 | 5235.37 | |
| 5. | Bihar | 35575.80 | 12160.82 | 19918.23 | 0.00 | 615.86 | 16473.63 | 6287.68 | 13096.33 | 21478.7 | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 566.38 | 87.01 | 4.60 | 45.65 | 11.00 | 214.81 | 0.00 | 32.78 | 111.88 | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 47485.32 | 12824.88 | 3698.64 | 8216.38 | 0.00 | 10605.13 | 0.00 | 2830.54 | 8162.43 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 8. | Dadar & Nagar Haveli | 153.69 | 32.18 | 10.59 | 132.71 | 2.56 | 125.27 | 59.46 | 0.00 | 271.3 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 14.26 | 0.00 | 22.26 | 4.20 | 0.00 | 6.30 | 101.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2441.47 | 200.47 | 1477.80 | 200.46 | 1856.15 | 18.90 | 37.31 | 0.00 | 2285.73 |
| 11. | Goa | 65.87 | 115.87 | 22.55 | 38.10 | 15.92 | 114.54 | 14.53 | 0.00 | 59.97 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 28751.73 | 81.75 | 15010.41 | 8309.85 | 12704.11 | 11446.04 | 4770.43 | 0.00 | 16082.15 |
| 13. | Haryana | 11105.89 | 7216.65 | 4681.07 | 1881.92 | 0.00 | 5841.81 | 0.00 | 4216.20 | 8349.87 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 2095.14 | 1798.82 | 4982.59 | 5451.55 | 0.00 | 11892.35 | 97.88 | 762.60 | 7077.89 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 13347.64 | 6858.59 | 2333.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6914.30 | 1813.38 | 19578.19 | 38764.47 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 5880.34 | 11120.31 | 6275.58 | 7529.17 | 0.00 | 12210.15 | 0.00 | 3675.60 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3068.02 | 23780.42 | 3119.74 | 16161.50 | 1730.08 | 0.00 | 1504.05 | 0.00 | 1512.41 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2789.37 | 943.40 | 55.73 | 6847.57 | 0.00 | 76.53 | 490.03 | 30.00 | 2676.40 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.42 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 11037.31 | 6592.32 | 15805.72 | 11331.97 | 18618.88 | 9561.92 | 5231.33 | 22208.99 | 47014.63 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 5705.92 | 20378.55 | 4303.37 | 5218.38 | 3237.81 | 3362.22 | 2881.08 | 148.20 | 11366.50 |
| 22. | Manipur | 7982.19 | 3442.65 | 7156.26 | 2344.43 | 0.00 | 11.03 | 4528.18 | 2714.98 | 6889.8 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 5922.58 | 0.00 | 1695.40 | 13.50 | 0.00 | 1649.88 | 0.00 | 667.73 | 1490.83 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 24. | Mizoram | 3258.52 | 172.63 | 1004.82 | 112.56 | 0.00 | 964.29 | 0.00 | 876.46 | 247.57 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 7503.11 | 0.00 | 5612.46 | 5326.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3830.58 | 0.00 | 4624.75 |
| 26. | Odisha | 18473.51 | 18015.09 | 14436.77 | 17759.02 | 0.00 | 6830.09 | 10306.83 | 5520.16 | 20928.55 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.27 | 0.00 | 15.17 | 0.00 | 11.96 | 101.33 | 107.96 |
| 28. | Punjab | 10143.82 | 5843.72 | 5593.20 | 1276.58 | 741.41 | 0.00 | 3006.67 | 596.70 | 9545.04 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 12815.56 | 26804.81 | 5812.52 | 10671.01 | 0.00 | 17960.85 | 4120.70 | 14922.55 | 34379.14 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 92.50 | 89.64 | 381.69 | 595.74 | 105.09 | 329.72 | 77.37 | 48.71 | 1451.53 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 4345.06 | 2818.68 | 3996.13 | 0.00 | 2242.85 | 9836.10 | 4389.44 | 13364.84 | 18838.51 |
| 32. | Telangana | 32582.04 | 1173.58 | 4245.39 | 13610.56 | 0.00 | 4948.43 | 7276.37 | 9885.98 | 15920.50 |
| 33. | Tripura | 1823.91 | 0.00 | 2170.21 | 328.31 | 1714.29 | 0.00 | 2699.76 | 2605.39 | 2250.10 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 6769.81 | 8516.22 | 0.00 | 60.00 | 0.00 | 13137.18 | 0.00 | 5072.30 | 15005.72 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 1148.44 | 1581.14 | 1134.94 | 21.54 | 2063.58 | 4507.48 | 7366.47 | 8370.07 | 432.18 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 26190.41 | 7978.89 | 17361.41 | 0.00 | 4241.50 | 2473.73 | 8582.86 | 3362.72 | 3478.29 |
| TOTAL | | 401728.26 | 194040.45 | 169059.52 | 158301.67 | 50928.22 | 163806.99 | 87237.27 | 161870.47 | 318158.52 |

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise percentage of Schools with infrastructure facilities and number of teachers

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Percentage of Schools with infrastructure facilities | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Boys Toilet | Girls Toilet | Drinking Water | Library | Play-ground | Computer lab* | Number of Teachers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 99.76 | 100.00 | 99.7 | 97.12 | 60.7 | 59.48 | 5559 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 79.96 | 94.85 | 98.4 | 38.32 | 56.9 | 56.71 | 306927 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 92.88 | 95.35 | 78.8 | 29.40 | 40.5 | 74.14 | 24092 |
| 4. | Assam | 78.73 | 83.48 | 93.3 | 57.49 | 57.5 | 44.00 | 381397 |
| 5. | Bihar | 88.02 | 90.14 | 94.3 | 67.22 | 38.0 | 34.59 | 595086 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 98.67 | 99.56 | 100.0 | 95.56 | 88.9 | 96.99 | 9954 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 94.69 | 95.14 | 96.0 | 89.52 | 53.7 | 48.52 | 247558 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 99.71 | 100.00 | 100.0 | 97.11 | 42.5 | 93.48 | 3089 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 97.20 | 97.90 | 100.0 | 73.43 | 51.0 | 95.45 | 1632 |
| 10. | Delhi | 88.15 | 83.23 | 100.0 | 98.44 | 88.2 | 88.67 | 139258 |
| 11. | Goa | 99.34 | 99.28 | 100.0 | 95.61 | 51.3 | 96.15 | 13472 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 96.97 | 97.99 | 100.0 | 87.80 | 81.1 | 83.69 | 405691 |
| 13. | Haryana | 93.64 | 96.39 | 99.9 | 97.13 | 86.2 | 75.11 | 230183 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 99.46 | 99.74 | 100.0 | 94.73 | 86.0 | 71.09 | 100076 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 93.14 | 95.98 | 91.4 | 64.95 | 38.9 | 58.59 | 172533 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 96.45 | 97.65 | 95.6 | 88.79 | 56.7 | 47.40 | 213579 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 93.35 | 94.87 | 98.4 | 94.15 | 65.8 | 61.66 | 422146 |
| 18. | Kerala | 97.41 | 99.21 | 99.7 | 96.68 | 74.4 | 93.52 | 271755 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.0 | 100.00 | 35.6 | 92.86 | 1125 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 94.80 | 96.14 | 95.8 | 90.72 | 68.1 | 41.42 | 610573 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 96.97 | 98.17 | 99.5 | 94.89 | 87.8 | 72.39 | 758223 |
| 22. | Manipur | 96.36 | 97.26 | 96.3 | 25.29 | 59.2 | 74.61 | 46681 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 85.99 | 83.60 | 62.3 | 12.02 | 35.6 | 40.55 | 54688 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 98.01 | 98.47 | 80.5 | 16.13 | 58.4 | 49.11 | 23658 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| 25. | Nagaland | 97.39 | 96.44 | 79.8 | 40.05 | 46.6 | 71.37 | 32568 |
| 26. | Odisha | 95.11 | 98.09 | 99.7 | 93.88 | 34.3 | 45.91 | 344992 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 95.50 | 96.86 | 100.0 | 99.45 | 73.4 | 85.25 | 13120 |
| 28. | Punjab | 92.73 | 95.35 | 99.9 | 65.35 | 89.4 | 94.36 | 271243 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 98.46 | 99.23 | 88.2 | 73.61 | 55.8 | 42.69 | 687432 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 99.15 | 93.85 | 98.1 | 60.00 | 70.9 | 73.09 | 15126 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 97.79 | 98.81 | 99.7 | 84.99 | 78.8 | 79.43 | 574069 |
| 32. | Telangana | 91.89 | 96.75 | 98.5 | 88.91 | 61.7 | 55.89 | 261904 |
| 33. | Tripura | 99.07 | 99.03 | 89.3 | 53.94 | 63.8 | 48.56 | 48780 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 97.58 | 98.30 | 98.0 | 70.67 | 66.5 | 47.68 | 1231228 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 94.62 | 95.68 | 95.1 | 87.81 | 59.1 | 60.17 | 122112 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 95.25 | 97.40 | 98.6 | 65.21 | 41.8 | 69.36 | 614592 |

* Computer lab data is only Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

**Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning
Programme-DHRUV**

1211. SHRI SANJAYSETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated the Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme-DHRUV recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objective behind the move;

(c) whether Government has fixed any criteria for selection of outstanding students for this programme, if so, details thereof;

(d) the number of students shortlisted for this programme this year and funds allocated for this programme;

(e) whether the innovative ideas developed by students will be used by Government under its 'Make in India' initiative, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) other steps taken by Government to encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge?

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

Selection of 30 students of Science group and 30 students of Performing Arts group has been made by an Advisory Committee headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology, Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog and National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) and Sangeet Natak Akademi, Ministry of Culture. An estimated amount of ₹ 3.98 Crore has been allocated for the purpose this year.

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

During the 14 days programme, structured activities were carried out for students of Performing Arts group at National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi and for students of Science group at IIT-Delhi and during evenings, combined activities for both groups were organised. The students were mentored and nurtured by renowned mentors from NT- Delhi, Atal Innovation Mission, NCERT, CCRT etc.

During the valedictory function on 23rd October, 2019, projects of science groups on carbon dioxide sequestration, design and fabrication of nanoscale devices, design and fabrication of novel and affordable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and carbon dioxide sensors were demonstrated by the students. Students from the Performing Arts group presented cultural performances and a joint choir of all 60 students was presented.

Further, the Government of India has recently enhanced the number of scholarships under National Talent Search scheme from 1000 to 2000 for a period of two years from 2018-19 to 2019-20, to encourage talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge.

Telugu Study Centre in Nellore district

1212. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to set up Telugu Study Centre in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and activities that centre is going to take up for promotion of Telugu language; and

(c) what steps Ministry has taken/propose to take for the centre having its own building and other infrastructure and how much time will the Ministry take to provide all necessary facilities for the Study Centre?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Telugu has been shifted from Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore to Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. The activities of the Centre is to do research, documentation and propagation of classical language. This includes identification of sources of classical language, procure manuscripts, undertake digitisation and publish books related to Classical Telugu.

The Ministry has requested to Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide five acres of land at Nellore for construction of permanent campus for establishing the Telugu Centre.

Scrapping of no-detention policy by States

1213. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have so far scrapped the no-detention policy in schools;

(b) whether Government is planning any other ways to boost the performances, particularly in classes 5th to 8th in schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any Central Committee has been set up to review the implementation and its impact of the no-detention policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Punjab, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand have modified the rules in terms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019 regarding no detention policy.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken several initiatives to boost the performance, particularly in classes 5th to 8th in schools, which are as under:

- (i) In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended and accordingly learning outcomes for each class have been finalized and shared with the States and UTs to act as benchmark for student's capabilities.
- (ii) National Achievement Survey (NAS) for classes 3, 5, and 8 based on learning outcomes was conducted in 2017 to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District Report Cards for NAS have been shared with the States and UTs to help identify gap and devise strategies for further improvement.
- (iii) Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given to all States and UTs for strengthening of infrastructure and provision of other facilities in schools to ensure that all schools meet the prescribed norms, besides other interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.
- (iv) Training has been provided to the untrained in-service teachers.
- (v) An Integrated Teacher Training Programme to train nearly 42 lakh teachers and other functionaries at the elementary level to make classrooms learner friendly and improving children's competencies including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, as well as social-personal qualities such as cooperation, team work etc. has been launched.
- (d) No, Sir.

**Establishment of new Kendriya Vidyalaya in
Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh**

1214. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the proposal of establishment of one Kendriya Vidyalaya in all the district headquarters of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from any State Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal requesting for establishment of new Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh has been received, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken on this matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that 101 proposals have been received from different State/UT Governments for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) at various locations in the country. State-UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) KVS has informed that no proposal in the prescribed proforma has been received for opening of a new KV in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of 101 proposals received for opening
of new Kendriya Vidyalayas*

| Sl. No. | Name of State / UT | Proposed place where new KV is to be opened. |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Ankapally, Jangalpally, Kalichedu, Kawli, Naydupet, West Gudur, Krishnayapalam (Amrawati Capital City), Manglagiri, Venkayalapadu (Idlapadu Mandal), Ongole, Shrikalahasti and Gudipala. |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Koloriyang, Lahalung, Anini and Jenging. |
| 3. | Bihar | Kaser and Dehri. |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Hasaud, Balrampur, Bemetara, Gariyaband, Mungeli and Tilkeja. |
| 5. | Gujarat | Chakkargarh, Ahwa, Valsad, Ahmedabad, Mangrol, Tapi and Verawal. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | Rampur Bushar. |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | Gul, Riyasi, Kargil and Sindra. |
| 8. | Karnataka | Yadgir, Aland, Dodennahalli, Kanasagiri, Karwar, Gadag and Koradkera Village. |
| 9. | Kerala | Kottarkara, Munnar (Devikulam) and Ulliyeri. |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | Behat, Bhaisdehi, Budni, Ichhavar, Maiher, Narsinghgarh, Niwari, Silwani, Obeidullaganj, Sidhi, Singrauli and Tirodi. |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Akola, Jalna, Nandurbar and Satara. |
| 12. | Odisha | Athmallik, Talcher, Meramundli, Joda, Kuchinda, Muniguda, Udala and Jeypore. |
| 13. | Rajasthan | Bheem, Hindon City and Kotputli. |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | Krishnagiri, Pillaiyarapatti, Palayamkottai, Pudukottai, Theni, Vellore and Nagapattinam. |
| 15. | Telengana | Asifabad, Suryapet, Vikarabad and Narsempet. |
| 16. | Tripura | Udaipur, Beloniya and Dharmnagar, |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | Chandpur, Kausambi, Maharajganj, Motipur, Dhorhara, Pratapgarh and Pipergaon. |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | Narendra Nagar, Kotdwar, Jaunsar Bhabar (Chakrata), Deghat, Dwarahat, Mothrowala and Jaspur. |
| 19. | Jharkhand | Barwadih. |

All India Judicial Service

1215. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) on the lines of All India Services;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the details of discussions taken place in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges / judicial officers at all levels was included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 3rd and 4th April, 2015. It was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously.

Further, views of States and High Courts were sought on a comprehensive proposal formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS) which was approved by the Committee of Secretaries. The High Courts of Sikkim and Tripura have concurred with the proposal approved by Committee of Secretaries for formation of AIJS. High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Manipur, Patna, Punjab and Haryana and Guwahati have not favoured the proposal of formation of AIJS. High Courts of Allahabad, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha and Uttarakhand have suggested changes in age at induction level, qualifications, training and quota of vacancies to be filled through AIJS. High Courts of Jharkhand and Rajasthan have indicated that the matter is pending consideration. Most High Courts want administrative control over Subordinate Judiciary to remain with the respective High Courts.

State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab do not favour the formation of AIJS. State Government of Maharashtra wants the recruitment to be done at Judicial Magistrate First Class (JMFC) level. State Governments of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Odisha and Uttarakhand want changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government. State Government of Haryana has stated that the proposal seems to be justified. State Government of Mizoram has supported creation of AIJS on the lines of IAS, IPS and other Central Services.

The comprehensive proposal formulated for constitution of AIJS which was approved by the Committee of Secretaries along with views received from High Courts and States was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 5th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject.

Keeping in view the divergence of opinion among the States and High Courts on constitution of AIJS, the Government has undertaken the consultative process to arrive at a common ground.

- (c) Does not arise.

Disclosure of assets for appointment to judicial posts

1216. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to bring legislation mandating the proactive disclosure of assets as a requirement for appointment to a judicial post;
- (b) if so, the timeline for the same; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) At present, there is no proposal to bring legislation for disclosure of assets for appointment of Judge in Higher Judiciary. Judges of Supreme Court and Judges of High Courts are appointed under Articles 124, 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India respectively and as per procedure prescribed in Memorandum of Procedure (MoP), which does not have any condition for disclosure of assets for appointment as Judges in Higher Judiciary.

Further, as per Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution of India, the appointment of District Judges and appointments of persons other than District Judges to the judicial service of a State is the responsibility of High Courts and State Governments concerned.

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

Pending cases due to stay orders

1217. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there are many cases stuck up with stay orders in different courts for more than three years;
- (b) if so, the number of court cases pending due to stay orders for more than three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that after specific duration and according to merit of the case, such stay orders will be automatically lifted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the Total number cases pending in the District and Subordinate Courts for more than 3 years on account of stay granted being the reason for delay is 27,264 cases.

(c) Granting of stay orders in civil and criminal cases is part of judicial proceedings and Courts have been vested with inherent powers in this regard under the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Criminal Appeal Nos. 1375-1376 of 2013, in the matter of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt. Ltd. and Anr. *vs.* Central Bureau of investigation, in its Order dated 28.03.2018, has observed that the situation of proceedings remaining pending for a long time on account of stay order needs to be remedied in criminal and civil cases. Accordingly, it has been directed that in all pending cases where stay against proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating, the same will come to an end on the expiry of six months from of date of order *i.e.* 28.03.2018 unless such stay is extended, in exceptional cases, by a speaking order.

Remuneration/rewards for zero pendency

1218. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to remunerate and elevate Judges/Judicial Officers of those District Courts to High Courts directly whose courts have reported zero pendency of civil/criminal cases in their respective courts during the years 2018 and 2019 to encourage the Judges/Judicial Officers to bring down pendency to zero as per the directions of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

(c) Judges of High Court are appointed under Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India and as per procedure prescribed in Memorandum of Procedure for appointment and transfer of Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts.

Infrastructure in Subordinate Courts

1219. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Subordinate Courts in various States including Maharashtra do not have sufficient infrastructure, including suitable court buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing sufficient infrastructure in Subordinate Courts, State-wise;

(d) whether there are any pending funds to be released to States under any central schemes for infrastructure purposes in Subordinate Courts in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 25.11.2019, there are 19,417 court halls available against the current sanctioned strength of 23,564 Judges / Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts. However, the number of court halls currently available in the country is sufficient to accommodate the current working strength of 18,131 Judges and Judicial Officers. In the State of Maharashtra there are 2,256 Court halls available against the current working strength of 1,937 Judges / Judicial Officers of Subordinate Judiciary. In addition, 2,800 Court Halls are under construction. The State-wise number of available and under construction Court Halls *vis-a-vis* the Judicial manpower in the subordinate courts in the country is given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) It is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide adequate infrastructure for Subordinate Judiciary which includes court complexes / court halls and residential accommodation. The Union Government is administering the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in order to augment

the resources of State Governments in this regard in association with the States/UT Governments. The scheme has been implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As on date, ₹ 7,453 crore has been released since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. During the current financial year a sum of ₹ 710.00 crore was provided under the Scheme, out of which a sum of ₹ 702.86 crore has already been released, which includes release of ₹ 21.09 crore to the Government of Maharashtra. The details of State-wise release of funds under the Scheme are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise Availability of Court Halls vis-a-vis the current Judicial Manpower
in the country (as on 25.11.2019)*

| Sl. No. | States & UTs | Sanctioned Strength | Working Strength | No. of court Halls available | Court Halls under Construction |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 12 | 17 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 597 | 530 | 602 | 50 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 41 | 27 | 24 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 441 | 388 | 371 | 67 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1847 | 1152 | 1485 | 159 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 30 | 29 | 31 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 468 | 394 | 462 | 31 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 799 | 680 | 529 | 90 |
| 11. | Goa | 50 | 43 | 55 | 28 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1506 | 1180 | 1501 | 165 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 13. | Haryana | 772 | 479 | 551 | 81 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 175 | 152 | 160 | 8 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 290 | 232 | 202 | 35 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 676 | 463 | 601 | 61 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 1345 | 1104 | 1095 | 49 |
| 18. | Kerala | 536 | 461 | 510 | 37 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 2021 | 1504 | 1449 | 401 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 2173 | 1937 | 2256 | 322 |
| 22. | Manipur | 55 | 39 | 38 | 9 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 97 | 49 | 53 | 35 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 64 | 46 | 43 | 26 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 30 | 30 | 32 | 0 |
| 26. | Odisha | 917 | 773 | 636 | 201 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 26 | 11 | 29 | 7 |
| 28. | Punjab | 675 | 582 | 557 | 52 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1425 | 1122 | 1152 | 210 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 25 | 19 | 20 | 1 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 1216 | 1087 | 1095 | 116 |
| 32. | Telangana | 413 | 334 | 448 | 28 |
| 33. | Tripura | 120 | 96 | 78 | 10 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 3416 | 2012 | 2278 | 332 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 294 | 227 | 228 | 66 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 1014 | 928 | 818 | 123 |
| TOTAL | | 23564 | 18131 | 19417 | 2800 |

Statement-II

State-wise release under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for of infrastructure facilities for judiciary (As on 25.11.2019)

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | Release from 1993-94 to 2010-11 | Release in 2011-12 | Release in 2012-13 | Release in 2013-14 | Release in 2014-15 | Release in 2015-16 | Release in 2016-17 | Release in 2017-18 | Release in 2018-19 | Release in 2019-20 | TOTAL (1993- 94 to 2018-19) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7683.45 | 1888.00 | 6393.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 17964.45 |
| 2. | Bihar | 4036.37 | 0.00 | 1524.00 | 0.00 | 4909.35 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 4290.00 | 6204.00 | 7762.00 | 33725.72 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2907.47 | 2097.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2176.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1968.00 | 983.00 | 10132.07 |
| 4. | Goa | 627.93 | 172.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 315.00 | 406.00 | 1520.93 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 5371.42 | 0.00 | 9893.00 | 10000.00 | 10000.00 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 | 1502.00 | 1649.00 | 53415.42 |
| 6. | Haryana | 3516.42 | 2138.00 | 0.00 | 3632.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | 1500.00 | 1191.00 | 1406.00 | 18383.42 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1507.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 806.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 819.00 | 0.00 | 408.00 | 572.00 | 4112.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1687.60 | 1035.00 | 2572.00 | 3428.00 | 3429.00 | 1325.00 | 2104.00 | 1000.00 | 1901.00 | 1000.00 | 19481.60 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 1906.52 | 0.00 | 1500.00 | 1693.00 | 3044.00 | 3044.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 959.00 | 1374.00 | 18520.52 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 10. | Karnataka | 6536.85 | 2961.00 | 7610.00 | 10384.00 | 16370.00 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 | 3812.00 | 3404.00 | 66077.85 |
| 11. | Kerala | 3419.30 | 1169.00 | 1499.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2500.00 | 3082.00 | 1582.00 | 13251.30 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 6382.04 | 4403.00 | 2046.00 | 6141.00 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 7942.00 | 4690.00 | 47745.04 | |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 11131.62 | 12915.00 | 5920.24 | 10000.00 | 9975.00 | 5000.00 | 4975.00 | 5000.00 | 1058.00 | 2109.00 | 68083.86 |
| 14. | Odisha | 5074.27 | 2416.00 | 1534.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2250.00 | 3569.00 | 14843.27 |
| 15. | Punjab | 2677.92 | 0.00 | 7902.00 | 12000.00 | 9805.00 | 5000.00 | 4800.00 | 5000.00 | 2647.00 | 1978.00 | 51809.92 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 4188.51 | 1172.00 | 1042.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 4374.00 | 1734.00 | 1741.00 | 3421.00 | 22672.51 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 5835.46 | 0.00 | 1953.00 | 7343.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5000.00 | 0.00 | 609.00 | 2871.00 | 23611.46 |
| 18. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 565.00 | 1565.00 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1635.35 | 0.00 | 829.76 | 2043.00 | 3559.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2500.00 | 2202.00 | 850.00 | 13619.16 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 17542.57 | 15659.00 | 9398.00 | 12530.00 | 12531.00 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 | 7500.00 | 12806.00 | 12194.00 | 110160.57 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 6435.46 | 2518.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1734.00 | 3522.00 | 4143.00 | 20352.46 |
| TOTAL (A) | | 100103.53 | 50543.00 | 61616.00 | 80000.00 | 83940.00 | 44369.00 | 42072.00 | 52758.00 | 58119.00 | 57528.00 | 631048.53 |
| NE States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 441.44 | 972.00 | 750.00 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 1593.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 269.00 | 5025.44 |
| 2. | Assam | 5926.40 | 2890.00 | 2954.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 3209.00 | 3154.00 | 20134.30 |
| 3. | Manipur | 641.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1500.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 887.00 | 666.00 | 7694.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 4. | Meghalaya | 297.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1474.00 | 1709.00 | 2037.00 | 2000.00 | 863.00 | 1482.00 | 1285.00 | 11147.00 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 1099.95 | 0.00 | 704.78 | 812.56 | 1085.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 594.00 | 524.00 | 6820.29 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 3860.64 | 169.00 | 750.00 | 0.00 | 2016.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 321.00 | 0.00 | 11116.64 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 1278.05 | 0.00 | 549.50 | 2802.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 257.00 | 278.00 | 5165.39 |
| 8. | Tripura | 1097.25 | 0.00 | 1495.60 | 2910.60 | 1550.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1382.00 | 8435.45 |
| TOTAL (B) | | 14642.44 | 4031.00 | 7204.78 | 9500.00 | 9360.00 | 5630.00 | 4000.00 | 6863.00 | 6750.00 | 7558.00 | 75539.22 |
| UTs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 395.55 | 500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 259.68 | 0.00 | 131.00 | 200.00 | 1486.23 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 3400.95 | 500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3900.95 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 206.25 | 500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 706.25 |
| 4. | Daman and Diu | 190.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 232.43 |
| 5. | Delhi | 3647.08 | 2250.00 | 2000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6040.32 | 5000.00 | 2500.00 | 0.00 | 4669.00 | 26106.40 |
| 6. | Lakshadweep | 51.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51.25 |
| 7. | Puducherry | 1898.88 | 1250.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 259.68 | 2500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 331.00 | 6239.56 |
| TOTAL (C) | | 9789.96 | 5000.00 | 2000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6300.00 | 7802.11 | 2500.00 | 131.00 | 5200.00 | 38723.07 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) | | 124535.93 | 59574.00 | 70820.78 | 89500.00 | 93300.00 | 56299.00 | 53874.11 | 62121.00 | 65000.00 | 70286.00 | 745310.82 |

Vacant posts of Judges in High Courts

1220. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 414 posts of High Court Judges are lying vacant in various High Courts of the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is holding back large number of appointment of Judges despite recommendations of Supreme Court Collegium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Details of the vacancies of Judges of High Courts as on 18.11.2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Proposals recommended by various High Courts Collegiums for appointment of High Court Judges are under various stages of processing with the Government and Supreme Court Collegium as per the procedure prescribed in Memorandum of Procedure (MoP).

Statement*Details of vacancies of Judges of High Courts as on 18.11.2019*

(As on 25.11.2019)

| Sl. No. | Name of the High Court | Vacancies |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Allahabad | 60 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 22 |
| 3. | Bombay | 29 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 32 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 07 |
| 6. | Delhi | 23 |
| 7. | Gauhati | 03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|-----|
| 8. | Gujarat | 24 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 03 |
| 10. | High Court for Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh | 09 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 06 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 22 |
| 13. | Kerala | 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 22 |
| 15. | Madras | 21 |
| 16. | Manipur | 01 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 01 |
| 18. | Orissa | 13 |
| 19. | Patna | 26 |
| 20. | Punjab and Haryana | 35 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 29 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 23. | Telangana | 11 |
| 24. | Tripura | 01 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 01 |
| TOTAL | | 416 |

Display of Bar Council registration by Advocates

1221. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to make mandatory the display of Bar Council registration by Advocates and to carry Bar Council card at the time of argument;

(b) whether inspite of several efforts, many fake lawyers are still practicing in courts in the country; and

- (c) if so, the action taken to eliminate fake lawyers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Bar Council of India informed that, the State Bar Council has been asked to ensure that in all the Vakalatnamas, visiting card, letter heads and also on the Bar Council Identity Cards, Advocates, have to write the enrolment number along with the COP (Certificate of Practice) number after passing the All India Bar Examination where applicable.

(b) and (c) The Bar Council of India in order to stop this mal- practice framed and implemented, Bar Council of India Certificate and Place of Practice (Verification) Rules, 2015 with the object to weed out fake and non- practicing lawyers in the country.

As per the latest status reports received from various State Bar Councils, there are a Total 16, 39,105 Advocates who are enrolled with various State Bar Councils. Out of which the Total number of forms received under verification/declaration is 8,14,750. Further out of this 5,46,026 L.L.B. Degrees have been sent by the respective State Bar Councils to the concerned Universities for verification.

Translation of Central Laws in regional languages

1222. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 121 languages are spoken in the country, yet the law is inaccessible in these languages due to monopoly of English and Hindi;

(b) how many Central laws have been translated into regional languages given in the Eighth Schedule, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make the translation time-bound and mandatory, if so, the timeline for such translation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, 22 languages have been recognised. Out of the 22 languages enshrined in the Eighth Schedule, Central Acts have been translated and published in 11 Regional Languages. Details of Central Acts translated and published in 11 Regional Languages are as under:-

| Sl. No. | Name of Regional Language | Number of Central Acts translated and published |
|---------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | Assamese | 78 |
| 2. | Bengali | 55 |
| 3. | Gujarati | 105 |
| 4. | Kannada | 296 |
| 5. | Malayalam | 92 |
| 6. | Marathi | 196 |
| 7. | Odia | 88 |
| 8. | Punjabi | 124 |
| 9. | Tamil | 211 |
| 10. | Telugu | 167 |
| 11. | Urdu | 60 |

(c) As and when the Central Acts are passed by the Parliament, those laws will be sent to the concerned State Governments for translation and then vetted by the Central Government. Thereafter, the said laws will be sent to the President of India for authentication and published in the Gazette of India after authentication as soon as possible.

Amendment in the Representation of the People Act, 1951

1223. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Representation of People Act, 1951, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any system is proposed to check the fulfilment of promises made by political parties in their manifestoes in public forum in elections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No proposal to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to check the fulfilment of promises made by the political parties in their manifesto in public forum in elections is under consideration of the Government. However, the Election Commission of India (ECI)

has informed that in order to ensure a level playing field among the contesting parties and candidates in elections and also to see that the purity of election process does not get vitiated, a new chapter titled 'Guidelines on Election Manifestoes' has been added to the Model Code of Conduct. These guidelines require that the manifestoes issued by the political parties should reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for them.

Study conducted on legal system by IIM, Kolkata

1224. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had commissioned a study by the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata on India's overburdened legal system and whether the findings are not positive;

(b) whether the study reveals that the convoluted nature of the litigation process is the main cause for the near break-down of the judicial system; and

(c) whether according to the findings, it takes around two and a half years for a litigant to get a judgement which is bogged down by shortage and non-attendance of judges, arbitrary adjournments, absence of lawyers and witnesses who are made to turn hostile often?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata has submitted a Research Report on project titled "Study of Court processes and Re-engineering Opportunities for Improving Court efficiencies for Justice Delivery in India" sanctioned under the Scheme for Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms.

(b) and (c) The study, conducted on the basis of survey done through questionnaire, attempts to understand the sources of delays and propose corrective measures that may be considered to tackle the delays. The study has brought out the reasons for delays in processing cases in the judicial system. These are, *inter alia*, vacancies among judicial officers, judicial officers being assigned administrative duties and responsibilities, inadequate number of court rooms and high pendency of cases, vacancies among court staff, non-attendance of witnesses, non-appearance of lawyers, length of oral arguments, and adjournments.

The study has made recommendations under four broad categories, namely people, process, policy and technology. The Report has been shared with the Calcutta High Court for necessary action.

35 per cent reservation to women in government jobs

†1225. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide 35 per cent reservation to women in Government jobs in order to economically empower them in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No proposal to provide 35 per cent reservation to women in Government jobs is under consideration of the Government.

Fast Track Special Courts

1226. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Justice has proposed to set up Fast Track Special Courts under the Nirbhaya Fund for expeditious trial and disposal of cases pertaining to sexual offences involving women and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of Fast Track Special Courts proposed to be set up, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposed Fast Track Special Courts that have been set up, State-wise;

(d) the time-frame within which the remaining number of Fast Track Special Courts are expected to be set up; and

(e) the details of the amount appraised, released and utilised for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) In furtherance to The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, Government has finalised a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme for Setting up of a Total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time-bound manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme is proposed for one year, spread over two financial years (2019-20 and 2020-21). The Total cost of the project is estimated to be ₹ 767.25 crore which has a Central Share of ₹ 474 crore to be incurred under Nirbhaya Fund. Against present allocation of ₹ 100 crore, ₹ 78.975 crore has been released so far to 11 States. Details of number of FTSCs proposed to be set up, estimated budget Total as well as Central share, funds released so far, State-wise, has been given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of scheme of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) As on 25/11/2019

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Total No. of FTSCs in the State/UT as per the Scheme | Total estimated cost | Central share as per CSS pattern | Funds released so far | Date of release of Central share for setting up of number of FTSCs |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 18 | 13.5 | 8.1 | | |
| 2. | Bihar | 54 | 40.5 | 24.3 | | |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 15 | 11.25 | 6.75 | | |
| 4. | West Bengal | 123 | 92.25 | 55.35 | | |
| 5. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| 6. | Delhi | 16 | 12 | 7.2 | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 35 | 26.25 | 15.75 | | |
| 8. | Assam | 27 | 20.25 | 18.225 | | |
| 9. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 2.25 | 2.025 | | |
| 10. | Mizoram | 3 | 2.25 | 2.025 | | |
| 11. | Nagaland | 1 | 0.75 | 0.675 | 0.3375 | 18.10.2019 For 1 FTSC |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 138 | 103.5 | 62.1 | 31.05 | 07.11.2019 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | For 138 FTSC |
| 13. | Goa | 2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 4.5 | 4.05 | | |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | 3 | 2.7 | | |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 22 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 4.95 | 18.10.2019 For 22 FTSC |
| 17. | Karnataka | 31 | 23.25 | 13.95 | 6.975 | 20.11.2019 For 31 FTSC |
| 18. | Kerala | 56 | 42 | 25.2 | 6.3 | 14.11.2019 For 28 FTSCs |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 67 | 50.25 | 30.15 | 15.075 | 11.10.2019 For 67 FTSCs |
| 20. | Manipur | 2 | 1.5 | 1.35 | 0.675 | 11.11.2019 For 2 FTSCs |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 5 | 3.75 | 3.375 | | |
| 22. | Odisha | 45 | 33.75 | 20.25 | 5.4 | 30.10.2019 For 24 FTSCs |
| 23. | Punjab | 12 | 9 | 5.4 | | |
| 24. | Haryana | 16 | 12 | 7.2 | | |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 1 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 45 | 33.75 | 20.25 | 5.85 | 07.11.2019 For 26 FTSCs |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 14 | 10.5 | 6.3 | | |
| 28. | Tripura | 3 | 2.25 | 2.025 | 1.0125 | 18.10.2019 For 3 FTSCs |
| 29. | Telangana | 36 | 27 | 16.2 | | |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 218 | 163.5 | 98.1 | | |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 3 | 2.7 | 1.35 | 24.10.2019 For 4 FTSCs |
| TOTAL | | 1023 | 767.25 | 474 | 78.975 | For 346 FTSCs |

High expense on Government litigation

1227. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the expenditure on lawyers fees and other related expenses incurred by Government on litigation where Government is a party during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the expenditure on lawyer's fees and other expenses incurred by Government on litigation initiated by it, as well as litigation for disputes *inter-se* Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce expenditure on litigation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of regional languages in courts

†1228. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of regional courts in terms of language of the country where execution of the judicial process related to all parties is taking place in regional languages;
- (b) the names of such courts and languages thereof; and
- (c) if the work is not executed in all the languages, by when it has been targeted to be done?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Use of regional language in lower courts is subject matter of States.

Employees belonging to SCs/STs

1229. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage as well as Total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I (higher administrative services) of the Central Government Service for the years 2015-19, year-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage as well as Total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class II (lower administrative services) of the Central Government Service for the years 2015-19, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per information received from Ministries/Departments, including their attached/subordinate offices, year-wise, representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group A is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information received from Ministries/Departments, including their attached/subordinate offices, year-wise, representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group B is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

| Year (as on) | No. of Min./ Deptt. who provided data | Total Employees in Group A | SCs | Percentage of SC employees out of Total employees in Group A | STs | Percentage of ST employees out of Total employees in Group A |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|--|------|--|
| 01.01.2015 | 77 | 83173 | 11255 | 13.53 | 4930 | 5.93 |
| 01.01.2016 | 78 | 84705 | 11333 | 13.38 | 5013 | 5.92 |
| 01.01.2017 | 75 | 68745 | 8917 | 12.97 | 3818 | 5.55 |
| 01.01.2018 | 63 | 52483 | 7151 | 13.63 | 3155 | 6.01 |
| 01.01.2019 | 25 | 19345 | 2888 | 14.93 | 1023 | 5.29 |

Statement-II

Year-wise details of representation of SC and ST in Group B employees

| Year (as on) | No. of Min./ Deptt. who provided data | TOTAL Employees in Group B | SCs | Percentage of SC employees out of Total employees in Group B | STs | Percentage of ST employees out of Total employees in Group B |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 01.01.2015 | 77 | 272032 | 44130 | 16.22 | 18448 | 6.78 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 01.01.2016 | 78 | 290941 | 46625 | 16.03 | 20915 | 7.19 |
| 01.01.2017 | 75 | 194287 | 32594 | 16.78 | 13405 | 6.90 |
| 01.01.2018 | 63 | 142539 | 24210 | 16.98 | 9603 | 6.74 |
| 01.01.2019 | 25 | 60684 | 10190 | 16.79 | 4434 | 7.31 |

UPSC examination in official languages

1230. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to hold the UPSC examination in all the official languages of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) which are the present languages in which the examination can be written?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts various examinations in accordance with the Rules framed and notified by the Nodal Ministry/ Department, which, *inter-alia*, contain scheme of examination, medium of language etc. At present, the Civil Services (Main) Examination can be written in English and languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

UPSC and the nodal Ministries/Departments are seized of the matter. In fact, UPSC had constituted a High Level Standing Committee to examine the modalities of implementing the Parliamentary Resolution on Official Languages dated 18.01.1968. The Committee had, in its Report submitted in the year 2012, which was accepted by the UPSC, underline certain constraints such as practical/operational difficulties in getting the precise Hindi translation of question papers; especially in technical paper (Engineering, Medical Science etc.); growth of Hindi and other languages in the higher educational system, which are existing as of today.

- (d) Details of the language mediums for various competitive Examinations conducted by the UPSC are given in Statement.

Statement***Language Medium for various Competitive Examinations conducted
by the Union Public Service Commission***

| Sl. No. | Name of Examination | Type of Paper | Answering medium | Medium of questions |
|---------|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Civil Service (Preliminary) Examination | Objective | No language medium for answering in multiple-choice objective type questions | Hindi and English |
| 2. | Combined Defence Services Examination | Objective | | Hindi and English |
| 3. | National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Examination | Objective | | Hindi and English |
| 4. | Combined Medical Services Examination | Objective | | English only |
| 5. | Civil Services (Main) Examination | Conventional | English and Eighth Schedule languages | Hindi and English (Except language and literature papers) |
| 6. | Indian Forest Service (Main) Examination | Conventional | English | English only |
| 7. | Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination | Conventional | English | English only |
| 8. | Combined Geo-Scientist Examination | Objective + Conventional | English | English only |
| 9. | Engineering Services Examination | Objective + Conventional | English | English only |
| 10. | Central Police Forces (Assistant Commandants) Examination | Objective + Conventional | Hindi and English* | Hindi and English@ |
| 11. | Central Industrial Security Force Assistant Commandant (Exe) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination | Objective + Conventional | Hindi and English* | Hindi and English@ |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12. | Section Officers'/Stenographers' Group 'B' Grade-I Limited Departmental Competitive Examination | Objective + Conventional | Hindi and English | Hindi and English |

\$ Candidates for Indian Forest Service (Main) Examination are also screened through this examination.

* Medium of writing answers in Essay is English and Hindi. Medium of writing answers in Comprehension and Precis Writing Components is English only.

@ Questions in Paper I are printed in Hindi and English. In Paper II the questions in the Essay component are printed in Hindi and English whereas Questions in Precis Writing, Comprehension components and other communications/Language Skills are printed in English only.

Compulsory retirement under Section 56 (J) of CCS (Pension) Rules

1231. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of senior officers compulsorily retired under Section 56 (J) of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules; and
- (b) what is the procedure followed for compulsory retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information/data uploaded by the different Ministries/Departments/Cadre Controlling Authorities (CCAs) on Probity Portal followed by the rectification requests made by some Ministries/Departments/CCAs, during the period from July, 2014 to October, 2019 (as on 21.11.2019), FR 56(J) has been invoked against a Total number of 96 Group 'A' officers of different Ministries/Departments.

(b) The Government has the absolute right to retire Government officials prematurely on the ground of lack of integrity and ineffectiveness, in public interest, under the provisions of Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j)/(1), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS) Pension Rules, 1972. These rules lay down the policy of periodic review and premature retirement of Government servants, which is a continuous process.

Special increments for employees

1232. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether special increments over and above given on specific occasions to the Central Government employees can be adjusted while minimum pay is being fixed; and

- (b) if so, the details of specific rules regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) and (b) Pay fixation of Central Government employees is governed by Fundamental Rules, Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules and instructions issued from time to time. Methodology for fixation of pay in cases of increments granted for specific purposes is generally mentioned in instructions/guidelines governing these special increments.

Benefits for Economically Weaker Sections

- †1233. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the caste-wise details of opportunities/benefits received by the candidates of General category under 10 per cent reservations given to Economically Weaker Sections (EWs) as on date;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in most cases, the benefits of 10 per cent reservation is being taken only by the selected few castes of General category; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of insertion of clauses 15(6) and 16(6) in the Constitution, *vide* the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 and in order to enable the EWSs, who are not covered under the existing scheme of reservations for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Department of Personnel and Training has notified that 10% reservation would be provided for EWSs in Central Government posts and services in direct recruitment vacancies to be notified on or after 01.02.2019.

Caste-wise data with regard to the benefit of reservation being given to the EWS, including other reserved categories, is not maintained.

Pendency with Central Information Commission

1234. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission is not functioning efficiently and as a result huge backlog of cases have piled up, where applicants are not getting dates for hearing for a long time;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Total number of pending cases in the Central Information Commission for more than one year; and

(c) the action taken by Government for the effective implementation of RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of registration and disposal of Second Appeals/Complaints for the last four years are given below:—

| Year | Registered (Nos.) | Disposed (including the previous pending cases (Nos.)) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 2016-17 | 23811 | 32344 |
| 2017-18 | 25815 | 29005 |
| 2018-19 | 22736 | 17188 |
| 2019-20 | 14523 | 11117 |
| (as on 20.11.2019) | | |

Total number of pending cases for more than one year is 13453.

(c) Government has been taking steps to improve implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005, *inter alia*, as follows:—

- (i) RTI Online portal (<https://rtionline.gov.in>) has been launched in August, 2013 by Department of Personnel and Training.
 - Disposal of Online Request is 86% (*i.e.* CPIOs replying to RTI Request in online medium)
 - Disposal of Online Appeals is also at 73% (*i.e.* FAAs replying to RTI appeal in online medium)
 - Number of Public Authorities increased from 96 in 2013-14 to 2265 in 2019-20 (as on 22nd November, 2019) making it convenient for citizen to file RTI requests and first appeals online.
 - More than 12500 Officials, staffs and end users at various Central Government offices were trained in RTI Online Portal by conducting trainings sessions across the country since August, 2013.
- (ii) DoPT provides funds to various State Governments for establishing helpline in order to facilitate obtaining of the information by the RTI applicants.

- (iii) Funds are provided each year to various State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) by the Government to help generate awareness about RTI among the citizens of the country through measures like Distance learning programmes and Online certificate course in regional languages, publishing of handbooks on RTI and distribution of the same among the public. State Information Commissions (SICs) are also provided funds each year for celebration of RTI week.

Special recruitment drive for filling up of vacant posts

†1235. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts in various categories are lying vacant in different Departments/Ministries and also in the various offices under their administrative control;

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

(c) whether Government would undertake any special drive to fill up these vacancies in order to address the problem of prevalent unemployment in the country as also keeping in view the work getting affected due to appointments' not being made against these vacancies; and

(d) if so, by when the drive is proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Ministry/Department-wise vacancies in the Central Government as on 01.03.2018 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacant posts is a continuing process. The recruitment agencies conduct recruitment process as per vacancies reported to them by the user departments. Based on vacancies reported by the user Departments, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has started recruitment process to fill up 1,05,338 posts during the year 2019 and 2020. During 2017-18, Centralised Employment Notifications (CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C' and Level-1 posts were notified by the Ministry of Railways - for new and future vacancies to arise in two years time. Another five CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C' and Level-1 posts were issued in 2018-19. The Department of Posts has also conducted examination/notified to fill up 19,522 vacancies, other than those to be filled up through SSC, in various grades. Thus, recruitment process to fill up 4,08,591 vacancies by just three agencies *viz.* the SSC, Ministry of Railways and Department of Posts, is in progress.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Group-wise and Status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government Civilian Regular Employees as on 1.3.2018

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Department | Number of Sanctioned Posts | | | | Number in Position | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | A(G) | IB(G) | B(NG) | C | Total | A(G) | B(G) | B(NG) | C | TOTAL |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1. | Agricultural Research & Education | 17 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 49 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 36 |
| 2. | Agriculture and Cooperation | 636 | 53.3 | 599 | 4172 | 5940 | 421 | 354 | 395 | 2769 | 3939 |
| 3. | Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 319 | 165 | 183 | 3194 | 3861 | 189 | 84 | 100 | 2024 | 2397 |
| 4. | Atomic Energy | 11825 | 742 | 9730 | 14523 | 36820 | 11145 | 579 | 8626 | 10289 | 30639 |
| 5. | AYUSH | 77 | 29 | 50 | 66 | 222 | 61 | 10 | 39 | 41 | 151 |
| 6. | Bio-Technology | 72 | 40 | 49 | 86 | 247 | 53 | 23 | 40 | 56 | 172 |
| 7. | Cabinet Secretariat | 65 | 51 | 100 | 143 | 359 | 60 | 45 | 83 | 112 | 300 |
| 8. | Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals | 70 | 45 | 65 | 209 | 389 | 60 | 39 | 62 | 165 | 326 |
| 9. | Civil Aviation | 808 | 85 | 559 | 947 | 2399 | 470 | 50 | 174 | 540 | 1234 |
| 10. | Coal | 56 | 49 | 95 | 2241 | 424 | 40 | 27 | 86 | 132 | 285 |
| 11. | Commerce | 645 | 856 | 970 | 4200 | 6671 | 532 | 705 | 800 | 3462 | 5499 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 12. | Consumer Affairs | 218 | 142 | 285 | 579 | 1224 | 170 | 110 | 158 | 364 | 802 |
| 13. | Corporate Affairs | 455 | 175 | 709 | 1202 | 2541 | 297 | 114 | 424 | 462 | 1297 |
| 14. | Culture | 206 | 269 | 259 | 7128 | 7862 | 211 | 231 | 260 | 6973 | 7675 |
| 15. | Defence (Civilian) | 17405 | 38807 | 46132 | 483132 | 585476 | 17160 | 30576 | 28839 | 321847 | 398422 |
| 16. | Development of NE Region | 68 | 56 | 50 | 174 | 348 | 58 | 37 | 37 | 105 | 237 |
| 17. | Drinking Water & Sanitation | 40 | 28 | 49 | 22 | 139 | 30 | 11 | 42 | 13 | 96 |
| 18. | Earth Sciences | 458 | 267 | 3840 | 2791 | 7356 | 250 | 83 | 2436 | 1504 | 4273 |
| 19. | Economic Affairs | 376 | 183 | 238 | 665 | 1462 | 283 | 145 | 201 | 484 | 1113 |
| 20. | Environment & Forests | 940 | 443 | 1038 | 2690 | 5111 | 732 | 233 | 544 | 1422 | 2931 |
| 21. | Expenditure | 149 | 229 | 253 | 392 | 1023 | 111 | 166 | 190 | 178 | 645 |
| 22. | External Affairs | 2241 | 970 | 2425 | 2572 | 8208 | 2071 | 879 | 1774 | 2288 | 7012 |
| 23. | Fertilizers | 43 | 17 | 97 | 130 | 287 | 35 | 14 | 79 | 71 | 199 |
| 24. | Financial Services | 299 | 51 | 495 | 855 | 1700 | 242 | 36 | 307 | 576 | 1161 |
| 25. | Food & Public Distribution | 231 | 84 | 303 | 510 | 1128 | 182 | 69 | 228 | 341 | 820 |
| 26. | Food Processing Industries | 57 | 34 | 35 | 65 | 191 | 50 | 21 | 20 | 50 | 141 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 27. Health & Family Welfare | 2357 | 658 | 1035 | 17264 | 21314 | 2357 | 658 | 1035 | 17264 | 21314 |
| 28. Heavy Industry | 50 | 40 | 51 | 120 | 261 | 43 | 24 | 38 | 75 | 180 |
| 29. Higher Education | 274 | 222 | 240 | 528 | 1264 | 184 | 108 | 229 | 406 | 927 |
| 30. Home Affairs | 24780 | 17005 | 34600 | 944246 | 1020631 | 20540 | 13041 | 27766 | 886919 | 948266 |
| 31. Indian Audit & Accounts | 723 | 18642 | 24063 | 20930 | 64358 | 570 | 14594 | 16680 | 12873 | 44717 |
| 32. Industrial Policy & Promotion | 313 | 184 | 272 | 1998 | 2767 | 239 | 140 | 209 | 1533 | 2121 |
| 33. Information and Broadcasting | 473 | 592 | 719 | 3959 | 5743 | 318 | 378 | 578 | 2408 | 3682 |
| 34. Information Technology | 3831 | 602 | 508 | 1590 | 6531 | 3629 | 536 | 434 | 892 | 5491 |
| 35. Investment & Public Asset Management | 26 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 73 | 24 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 56 |
| 36. Labour & Employment | 1170 | 412 | 1378 | 3808 | 6768 | 604 | 252 | 1040 | 2606 | 4502 |
| 37. Land Resources | 36 | 33 | 22 | 31 | 122 | 30 | 11 | 12 | 24 | 77 |
| 38. Law and Justice | 533 | 297 | 486 | 1254 | 2570 | 372 | 218 | 386 | 1002 | 1978 |
| 39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 411 | 526 | 395 | 1638 | 2970 | 193 | 419 | 206 | 1002 | 1820 |
| 40. Mines | 4354 | 1000 | 3074 | 5627 | 14055 | 2796 | 619 | 1406 | 2753 | 7574 |
| 41. Minority Affairs | 64 | 31 | 62 | 88 | 245 | 42 | 19 | 46 | 73 | 180 |
| 42. New & Renewable Energy | 124 | 54 | 33 | 85 | 296 | 77 | 21 | 37 | 77 | 212 |
| 43. Panchayati Raj | 32 | 23 | 30 | 39 | 124 | 20 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 67 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 44. | Parliamentary Affairs | 24 | 21 | 45 | 59 | 149 | 22 | 12 | 35 | 50 | 119 |
| 45. | Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions | 1514 | 606 | 2538 | 6186 | 10844 | 1133 | 426 | 1774 | 5150 | 8483 |
| 46. | Petroleum and Natural Gas | 57 | 64 | 72 | 104 | 297 | 45 | 50 | 64 | 55 | 214 |
| 47. | Planning Commission | 245 | 135 | 132 | 192 | 704 | 186 | 104 | 108 | 180 | 578 |
| 48. | Posts | 621 | 354 | 8222 | 175221 | 184418 | 619 | 354 | 8222 | 175221 | 184416 |
| 49. | Power | 532 | 96 | 628 | 600 | 1856 | 478 | 69 | 343 | 371 | 1261 |
| 50. | President's Secretariat | 37 | 41 | 68 | 200 | 346 | 26 | 39 | 63 | 143 | 271 |
| 51. | Prime Minister's Office | 63 | 60 | 115 | 273 | 511 | 59 | 57 | 117 | 164 | 397 |
| 52. | Public Enterprises | 33 | 13 | 22 | 51 | 119 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 69 |
| 53. | Railways | 13662 | 5318 | 620 | 1488094 | 1507694 | 11928 | 4032 | 565 | 1231800 | 1248325 |
| 54. | Revenue | 12456 | 32395 | 34590 | 99492 | 178933 | 7848 | 25239 | 18022 | 49171 | 100280 |
| 55. | Road Transport & Highways | 303 | 62 | 180 | 198 | 743 | 286 | 50 | 154 | 150 | 640 |
| 56. | Rural Development | 102 | 95 | 127 | 191 | 515 | 82 | 70 | 98 | 135 | 385 |
| 57. | School Education and Literacy | 86 | 72 | 122 | 166 | 446 | 72 | 45 | 105 | 110 | 332 |
| 58. | Science & Technology | 592 | 789 | 291 | 10505 | 12177 | 264 | 569 | 1647 | 2704 | 5184 |
| 59. | Shipping | 371 | 156 | 620 | 1739 | 2886 | 203 | 154 | 427 | 1055 | 1839 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 60. | Social Justice & Empowerment | 142 | 103 | 227 | 234 | 706 | 108 | 75 | 170 | 207 | 560 |
| 61. | Space | 7264 | 497 | 2703 | 4945 | 15409 | 7047 | 400 | 2380 | 2542 | 12369 |
| 62. | Statistics & Programme Implementation | 1530 | 1841 | 2658 | 1262 | 7291 | 723 | 1599 | 1596 | 1165 | 5083 |
| 63. | Steel | 89 | 30 | 49 | 92 | 260 | 65 | 27 | 39 | 70 | 201 |
| 64. | Telecommunications | 1056 | 1104 | 314 | 2154 | 4628 | 899 | 588 | 130 | 1106 | 2723 |
| 65. | Textiles | 260 | 201 | 853 | 3591 | 4905 | 172 | 149 | 467 | 1718 | 2506 |
| 66. | Tourism | 74 | 102 | 134 | 267 | 577 | 68 | 101 | 118 | 200 | 487 |
| 67. | Tribal Affairs | 76 | 42 | 47 | 145 | 310 | 60 | 31 | 41 | 109 | 241 |
| 68. | Union Public Service Commission | 206 | 259 | 520 | 843 | 1828 | 161 | 129 | 433 | 555 | 1278 |
| 69. | Urban Development | 3323 | 831 | 5694 | 10407 | 20255 | 3101 | 992 | 4978 | 9044 | 18115 |
| 70. | Vice President's Secretariat | 6 | 5 | 8 | 41 | 60 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 51 |
| 71. | Water Resources | 1742 | 1163 | 2678 | 5808 | 11391 | 1266 | 771 | 1426 | 3363 | 6826 |
| 72. | Women & Child Development | 94 | 80 | 131 | 372 | 677 | 77 | 42 | 98 | 240 | 457 |
| 73. | Youth Affairs and Sports | 45 | 42 | 65 | 163 | 315 | 40 | 42 | 54 | 164 | 300 |
| TOTAL | | 123932 | 131269 | 200080 | 3347498 | 3802779 | 104036 | 101936 | 139775 | 2773209 | 3118956 |

Difficulties faced by pensioners

1236. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the difficulties faced by pensioners in the country;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry is resolving them;
- (c) complaints by pensioners both self pensioners and family pensioners filed with the Ministry month-wise over the past five years;
- (d) complaints filed by pensioners both self-pensioners and family pensioners been resolved month-wise over the past five years; and
- (e) action undertaken against personnel of the Ministry found to have been creating problems for pensioners based on the complaints filed in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare has an Integrated Grievances Cell and Call Centre for Central Government pensioners/family pensioners for registering their grievances. These grievances include matters relating to non/delayed/incorrect sanction of pension/other retirement benefits/Family Pension, non/delayed/incorrect revision of pension/family pension as per recommendations of Pay Commission, non-payment of Fixed Medical Allowances (FMA)/ Dearness Relief (DR), submission of Life Certificate and CGHS/health related issues etc.

(b) All grievances/complaints received in this Department from Pensioners/Family Pensioners are forwarded through online mode/Digitally to concerned Ministry/Department /Organization for redressal within 60 days.

(c) and (d) As per available data in online portal, the details of 1month-wise complaints received and resolved by concerned Ministry/Department/Organization w.e.f. 01.04.2016 to 24.11.2019 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare is the nodal Department for framing Rules and Policies relating to pension matters of Central Government civil employees. The primary responsibility for sanction of pension to the retiring Government employees and resolving the grievances of pensioners vests with the Department/Organisation from which the employee retires. All officials found to have been creating problems for pensioners are liable to be proceeded against under the appropriate Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Statement*All Ministry/Department month-wise received and disposal report*

| Sl. No. | Month-wise (from 01.04.2016 to 24.11.2019) | No. of Grievances Received | No. of Grievances resolved (cumulative) |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 01.04.2016 to 30.04.2016 | 2413 | 1771 |
| 2. | 01.05.2016 to 31.05.2016 | 2752 | 2690 |
| 3. | 01.06.2016 to 30.06.2016 | 2823 | 2370 |
| 4. | 01.07.2016 to 31.07.2016 | 2648 | 2603 |
| 5. | 01.08.2016 to 31.08.2016 | 2688 | 2226 |
| 6. | 01.09.2016 to 30.09.2016 | 2687 | 2802 |
| 7. | 01.10.2016 to 31.10.2016 | 2318 | 2287 |
| 8. | 01.11.2016 to 30.11.2016 | 2566 | 2257 |
| 9. | 01.12.2016 to 31.12.2016 | 2489 | 2269 |
| 10. | 01.01.2017 to 31.01.2017 | 2628 | 2757 |
| 11. | 01.02.2017 to 28.02.2017 | 2636 | 2607 |
| 12. | 01.03.2017 to 31.03.2017 | 2950 | 3308 |
| 13. | 01.04.2017 to 30.04.2017 | 2785 | 3058 |
| 14. | 01.05.2017 to 31.05.2017 | 2868 | 3170 |
| 15. | 01.06.2017 to 30.06.2017 | 2563 | 2341 |
| 16. | 01.07.2017 to 31.07.2017 | 3128 | 2803 |
| 17. | 01.08.2017 to 31.08.2017 | 3164 | 3170 |
| 18. | 01.09.2017 to 30.09.2017 | 2933 | 2807 |
| 19. | 01.10.2017 to 31.10.2017 | 2409 | 2631 |
| 20. | 01.11.2017 to 30.11.2017 | 3113 | 2760 |
| 21. | 01.12.2017 to 31.12.2017 | 3333 | 3409 |
| 22. | 01.01.2018 to 31.01.2018 | 3010 | 3253 |
| 23. | 01.02.2018 to 28.02.2018 | 2320 | 2927 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------|------|------|
| 24. | 01.03.2018 to 31.03.2018 | 2841 | 2802 |
| 25. | 01.04.2018 to 30.04.2018 | 3517 | 2653 |
| 26. | 01.05.2018 to 31.05.2018 | 3444 | 3941 |
| 27. | 01.06.2018 to 30.06.2018 | 3333 | 2725 |
| 28. | 01.07.2018 to 31.07.2018 | 3519 | 3403 |
| 29. | 01.08.2018 to 31.08.2018 | 4107 | 3590 |
| 30. | 01.09.2018 to 30.09.2018 | 2880 | 3284 |
| 31. | 01.10.2018 to 31.10.2018 | 3821 | 3711 |
| 32. | 01.11.2018 to 30.11.2018 | 3259 | 3213 |
| 33. | 01.12.2018 to 31.12.2018 | 2796 | 3377 |
| 34. | 01.01.2019 to 31.01.2019 | 3549 | 3300 |
| 35. | 01.02.2019 to 28.02.2019 | 3201 | 3313 |
| 36. | 01.03.2019 to 31.03.2019 | 2743 | 3089 |
| 37. | 01.04.2019 to 30.04.2019 | 3166 | 3106 |
| 38. | 01.05.2019 to 31.05.2019 | 2821 | 3125 |
| 39. | 01.06.2019 to 30.06.2019 | 3762 | 2777 |
| 40. | 01.07.2019 to 31.07.2019 | 4873 | 4384 |
| 41. | 01.08.2019 to 31.08.2019 | 4427 | 4064 |
| 42. | 01.09.2019 to 30.09.2019 | 3576 | 4226 |
| 43. | 01.10.2019 to 31.10.2019 | 2591 | 2949 |
| 44. | 01.11.2019 to 24.11.2019 | 3073 | 2280 |

Vacancies in Government sectors

1237. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in Government sectors lying vacant as on 31st October, 2019;

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

(c) what action has been taken by Government to fill up the posts lying vacant in various Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry/ Department-wise details of number of sanctioned posts and numbers in position in the Central Government, as on 1-3-2018, are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1235 part (a) and (b)]. The State-wise details of vacancies are not maintained.

(c) Filling up of vacant posts is a continuing process. The recruitment agencies conduct recruitment process as per vacancies reported to them by the user departments. Based on vacancies reported by the user Departments, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has started recruitment process to fill up 1,05,338 posts during the year 2019 and 2020. During 2017-18, Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C and Level-1 posts were notified by the Ministry of Railways - for new and future vacancies to arise in two years time. Another live CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C and Level-1 posts were issued in 2018-19. The Department of Posts has also conducted examination/notified to fill up 19,522 vacancies, other than those to be filled up through SSC, in various grades. Thus, recruitment process to fill up 4,08,591 vacancies by just three agencies viz. the SSC, Ministry of Railways and Department of Posts, is in progress.

Achievement of targets of various schemes

†1238. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various schemes in the name of Prime Minister are being implemented in various Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed under each of the schemes have been achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAO Inderjit Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministries implement various Centre Sector (CS) and Centrally

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Out of those, schemes in the name of Prime Minister include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Bima Yojana (PMJDDBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Vayavandan Yojana (PMVVY), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojan (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Pradhan Mantri JIVAN Yojna (PMJVY), Pradhan Mantri Girls Hostels (PMGH), Pradhan Mantri Research Fellowship (PMRF), Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojna (PMRPY) and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), etc.

(c) and (d) Annual targets for each scheme are fixed by the respective Ministries/ Departments in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Ministries/Departments monitor implementation and achievements of the schemes according to the scheme specific guidelines, targets fixed and budget allocation etc. The process of setting of targets, assessment of achievements and corrective action thereof is an on-going exercise.

Low rank in Hunger Index

1239. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been ranked in the Hunger Index at 102, amongst the different countries of the world;

(b) if so, the reasons of high Hunger Index of India inspite high amount of food production in the country; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per the methodology cited in the Global Hunger Index, 2019, it is mentioned that the Index has been calculated based on the following four indicators:

I. the percentage of population that is undernourished,

II. the percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting,

- III. the percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting and
- IV. child mortality.

As per the last available National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in year 2015-16, the following data is available for two of the indicators used in the Index:

- Prevalence of stunting- 38.4%
- Prevalence of wasting- 21.0%

(c) The Government of India (Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in convergence with other Ministries/Departments) is committed towards tackling the mentioned challenges. Some of the recent initiatives of various Ministries/Departments are: Swasthaya Bharat Mission, Anaemia Mukh Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

Setting up of rocket launching pad in Tamil Nadu

1240. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up rocket launching pad at Kulasekarapattinam in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has proposal to set up rocket launching pad near Kulasekarapattinam in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to ISRO to transfer space grade

Li-ion cell to technology BHEL

1241. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ISRO has transferred indigenously developed technology to produce space-grade Lithium-ion cells by BHEL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current state of progress on production of space-grade Li-ion cells by BHEL; and
- (d) whether there is any plan to market these Li-ion cells in other countries also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, ISRO has transferred its indigenous technology to produce space-grade Li-ion cells to BHEL.

(b) In March 2018, BHEL signed the Technology Transfer Agreement with ISRO for acquiring the Li-ion Cell production technology. This production facility is primarily targeting to meet Li-ion Cell requirements for ISRO and other strategic sectors. However, BHEL can also produce and sell Li-ion cells for meeting other national/commercial applications by suitably modifying the space-grade cell which can lead to cost reduction.

(c) BHEL is in the process of establishing the Li-ion production facility near Bangalore in Karnataka. Various equipments (both indigenous and imported) for establishing this facility are procured and being commissioned. ISRO has already provided all technical documentation for establishing the production plant as well as hands-on training in various production activities for BHEL staff at ISRO's facilities.

(d) As per the Technology Transfer Agreement, space-grade Li-ion cells manufactured by BHEL are meant for meeting the national requirements only. However, BHEL can also sell the space-grade Li-ion cells to parties outside India after obtaining prior written consent from ISRO.

Creation of business enterprise register

1242. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create a business enterprise register that will include details of all kind of businesses being run in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to conduct a nation-wide Economic Census in 2019-20; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has decided to create a Statistical Business Register by utilizing the data collected through 7th Economic Census. The Statistical Business Register will contain information pertaining to key economic activities of the establishments.

(c) and (d) The Government is conducting a nation wide 7th Economic Census in 2019-20, to collect information on selected economic parameters from business enterprises operational in the country.

Revision of base year for GDP calculations

1243. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to revise the base year for GDP calculations;

(b) whether the Ministry agrees that 2017-18 was marked by stunted growth due to demonetisation and GST implementation;

(c) if so, the reasons for the consideration; and

(d) expected boost to GDP figures based on revised calculations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN SNA)-2008, the member countries are required to revise the base year of their macro-economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Value Added (GVA), Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Consumer Price Index (CPI) etc. periodically to better capture the structural changes in the economy. The exercise of base year revision of National Accounts is guided by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) comprising experts from the Central and State Government, Academia, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other domain specific experts. While selecting a new base year, several activities, including new surveys, are to be planned and carried

out to have the latest data for use in the revised base year. The ACNAS had earlier recommended to revise the base year of National Accounts from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in view of the likely availability of requisite data. The issue of the base year revision was discussed by ACNAS again in its recent meeting held on 30 October, 2019 and it was recommended to the Ministry to consider 2020-21 as the next base year of National Accounts in view of the structural reforms in the economy.

Impact on textile industry after withdrawal of GSP

1244. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) the US imported 17.97 million US dollars worth of readymade garment products under 15 categories that enjoyed Generalised System of Preferences (GSP);
- (b) if so, the details of current balance of trade with the US; and
- (c) details of impact on textile industry post withdrawal of GSP?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per available data, US imported apparel valued at USD 17.7 million in 2018 under 15 categories that enjoyed Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

- (b) Balance of apparel trade was in favour of India by USD 4 billion during 2018.

(c) Post-withdrawal of GSP, imports of apparel will be subject to higher tariff. As per provisional data, exports of apparel (post withdrawal of GSP) has increased by 5% as compared to the corresponding period before withdrawal.

Review of schemes for welfare of weavers

†1245. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any review of the schemes that are being run for the welfare of the weavers during the last three years;
- (b) if so, when the review of the schemes related to the welfare of the weavers in the district falling under the Konkan region of Maharashtra was conducted and the outcome thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for welfare and development of handloom weavers across the country including Konkan region of Maharashtra State:

- 1) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- 2) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- 3) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- 4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).

(b) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has conducted evaluation studies through independent agencies for smooth implementation of Welfare & Developmental Schemes. Evaluation studies have revealed increase in working days, productivity and wages of the handloom weavers. The suitable suggestions, if any, made by evaluating agency for improvement of schemes are incorporated. Further, Government of India is also conducting the third party evaluation study through independent agencies to review the schemes being implemented during the last two years and current financial year.

- (c) Does not arise.

Jute prices and ceiling on jute bag prices

1246. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in a move to curb the prices of jute bags Government has revised ceiling of the prices of jute bags, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the action taken against persons and firms indulging in malpractices; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to control the irregularities in the jute sector which adversely affect the jute business?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir, the Government has not revised the ceiling of the prices of jute bags.

(b) A number of actions has been taken by Office of Jute Commissioner against the persons and firms indulging in malpractices. Several complaints have been lodged to the

law enforcing agencies against firms for breaching the provisions of the Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016. Orders imposing prohibition of supply have been issued against firms indulging in unfair practices. Search and seizure operations have also been issued under provisions of Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016. Complaints raised by State Foodgrains Procurement Agencies (SPAs) on damaged bales/short receipts through online portal (Jute SMART) are being verified through a Joint Inspection (JI) and appropriate action is being contemplated/taken on the supplier jute mills as per provisions of the Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Office of the Jute Commissioner to control the irregularities in the jute sector which adversely affect the jute business are:

- An end-to-end web-based platform has been developed since November, 2016 for procurement, inspection and dispatch of B. Twill jute bags by the State Procurement Agencies as per JPM Act, 1987 which is transparent, rule based, simple to use and real time.
- To prevent and control black-marketing, stocking and speculation in raw jute and its enhanced price monitoring, the Jute Commissioner is entitled with the power to regulate stocks of raw jute by any manufacturer, specify the maximum quantity of raw jute possessed in a given time period, regulate the capacity of the manufacturer to manufacture jute textiles as well as the need to maintain stability in the prices of raw jute and the power to ensure easy availability of raw jute from any stockist.
- To check the flow of illegal imports, in accordance with powers vested under the Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016, Jute Commissioner had issued Notifications directing all Manufacturers, Importers, Processors and Traders to mark/print/brand certain words on the items of jute and jute textiles. In case of import of jute bags, the words “Bag made in - Country of Origin” are required to be marked/printed/branded. As on 20th November 2019, 503 importers and 331 traders have registered their units with Office of Jute Commissioner and are required to submit monthly reports providing details of imports in a given format.

Development of handloom clusters in Telangana

1247. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop handloom clusters in the country to be established in Mandal Headquarters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the places identified to establish handloom clusters in the State of Telangana;
- (d) the quantum of allocations made for each cluster and the amount so far released under this project; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Textiles through Office of the Development Commissioner for Handloom is implementing National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) for development of Block Level Cluster (BLC), in the country including the State of Telangana to extend financial assistance for various interventions such as product development, setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC), design support, construction of workshed, technological up-gradation (looms/accessories), lighting units, skill up-gradation etc. Based on viable proposals received from State Government of Telangana, 9 BLCs have been sanctioned during last four years and current year (till date). Details are as under:-

| | | | | (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of BLC and district | TOTAL Cost | Gol Share | Amount released so far |
| 1. | Aler, Nalgonda | 181.46 | 179.39 | 55.09 |
| 2. | Kamalapur, Karimnagar | 182.81 | 181.25 | 58.00 |
| 3. | Veltoor, Mahabubnagar | 104.60 | 102.50 | 31.75 |
| 4. | Armoor, Armoor | 88.60 | 88.10 | 24.64 |
| 5. | Shayampet, Warrangal | 133.30 | 133.25 | 22.20 |
| 6. | Kankula, Karim Nagar | 103.45 | 101.47 | 31.25 |
| 7. | Bhoodan Pochampally, Nalgonda | 105.40 | 104.15 | 30.35 |
| 8. | Vemulawda, Karimnagar | 119.85 | 116.78 | 32.02 |
| 9. | Markandeya Bachannapet, Jangoan | 123.08 | 120.47 | 24.37 |

Export subsidy for the textile sector

1248. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the textiles industry in India is subjected to any provision of the WTO Agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures, if so the details thereof;
- (b) whether India is under pressure to end export subsidy for the textiles sector from the current year, whether there will be any adverse effects, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are any policies and programmes forged by the Ministry to counter any effects that the WTO Agreement may have on employment in this industry and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Textile industry in India is subject to provisions of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) which stipulate that if a developing country member's exports of a product has reached a share of at least 3.25% of world trade of that product for two consecutive calendar years, it will be considered as export competitive in that product. Further, export subsidies on such products shall be gradually phased out over a period of eight years.

(b) As per above WTO provisions, India is obligated to phase out subsidies which are export contingent.

(c) To boost exports and enhance competitiveness, of the textiles sector, Government had announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. The RoSL scheme has since been replaced by the scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies w.e.f 7th March 2019. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports done by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

Boosting textile industry through technology upgradation

1249. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come up with a plan to boost the textile sector;
- (b) if so, what action has been taken to revise the provisions of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for this sector; and
- (c) the details of the budget provisions made and incentives being offered to handloom sector for the said purpose in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) After extensive discussions with stakeholders and with a view to promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports by way of technology upgradation in textile sector through “Make in India” with “Zero effect and Zero defect”, the old version of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was revised and accordingly a new scheme viz. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) was launched in January, 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore upto 2022. The objective of the scheme is to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing. Under the scheme, higher incentives have been provided to garmenting/technical textiles for reimbursement of Capital Investment Subsidy In pursuance to the decision of Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under ATUFS held on 23.03.2018 and subsequent discussions with stakeholders, the guidelines of ATUFS have been further revised on 02.08.2018 with a view to make online portal for implementation (i-TUFS) an end to end solution. In addition, various measures have been taken to streamline the processes for effective implementation of the scheme, details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivise production and employment generation in the garmenting sector *vide* Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The Government has also approved reforms inter alia to boost Employment Generation and Exports in the Made-Ups Sector *vide* Resolution dated 10.01.2017. The additional incentive of 10 will be provided to both the garmenting and made-ups units registered under ATUFS on achievement of employment projected by them.

Details of various other actions taken by the Government to boost textile sector in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In order to promote handloom sector across the country, financial assistance is provided under the following schemes for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products and loan at concession rates:

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).

Details of budget provisions for the year 2019-20 under schemes of Handloom sector are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of measures taken to streamline the process under ATUFS

1. **Delegation of Powers:** Financial powers was delegated to Textiles Commissioner to approve all JIT reports and release payments upto ₹ 5 crore. All individual cases with a subsidy amount more than ₹ 5 crore, will be forwarded to the Ministry of Textiles after according approval of Textile Commissioner for obtaining concurrence of Internal Finance Wing and release to the banks/lending agencies.
2. **Geo-tagging and digital signature:** System of geo-tagging of machinery has been implemented and digital signatures by the units/ banks/ offices of Textile Commissioner have also been introduced in the i-TUFS software.
3. **Admissibility of Packing List for verification of serial number of imported machinery:** Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) in its meeting held on 27.02.2019 had decided to seek a clarification from D/o Revenue with regard to acceptability of packing list for verification of machine serial number in respect of imported machinery. In view of advice of Department of Revenue, it has been clarified that Packing List in respect of imported machinery be allowed for verification of machinery serial number.
4. **Serial Number of machineries not mentioned in the invoice, packing list or any other shipping document:** IMSC in its meeting held on 24.10.2019 decided that in case the machine serial number is not mentioned in the original invoice / shipping

documents, a certificate indicating the machine serial numbers against the machines supplied through a particular invoice can be obtained from the OEM and the claim can be accepted if such machinery with specified serial number is verified by the Joint Inspection Team (JIT) at the time of physical inspection of the unit.

Statement-II

*Details of various other actions taken by the Government
to boost textile sector*

- i. **Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector:** ₹ 6000 crore package was launched in June, 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10 per cent under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12 per cent employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting, increasing overtime caps; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.
- ii. **Textiles India 2017:** The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July, 2017 at Gujarat. The principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates and representatives and artisans and weavers.
- iii. **Enhanced Customs Duty to boost domestic manufacturing:** To boost indigenous production and Make in India, Government has increased Basic Customs Duty from 10 per cent to 20 per cent on 501 textile products.
- iv. **Power Tex India:** A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector was launched in April, 2017 with an outlay of ₹ 487 crore for three years. This scheme has components relating to powerloom upgradation; infrastructure creation, concessional access to credit, etc. The scheme has been designed to attract investment of ₹ 1000 crore and employment to 10000 persons in the powerloom sector and will also result in higher returns to powerloom units.
- v. **National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme:** These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded

looms and accessories, design innovation, product and infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of Mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.

- vi. **‘India Handloom Brand’** Scheme has been launched by the Government in 2015 to enhance the quality in weaving, designing and defect free handloom products for safeguarding the interest of the buyers in the domestic and international markets. It will promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment.
- vii. **SAMARTH - The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS):** The scheme has been approved with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore with a target to train 10 lakh people in various segments of textile sector by March, 2020.
- viii. **Silk Samagra:** Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, support to seed organisations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in international markets.
- ix. **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):** This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40 per cent of the project within a ceiling of ₹ 40 crores. 19 new projects were sanctioned from 2014 onwards.
- x. **North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS):** This scheme promotes textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 500 crores during 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- xi. **Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):** Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.
- xii. **Jute (ICARE):** A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute

through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefited more than 1.33 lakhs farmers in various States in the country.

- xiii. **JUTE - SMART:** The Office of the Jute Commissioner has developed an end-to-end web-based platform for procurement, inspection and dispatch of jute bags which is transparent, rule based, simple to use and real time.
- xiv. **The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)** work in close co-operation with various organizations of the Government to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets, in global markets. EPCs participate and organize fairs and exhibitions and stand alone shows in India & overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets.
- xv. **Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):** To further boost exports of apparel & made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4 per cent for apparel, 5 per cent to 7 per cent for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.
- xvi. **Interest rate subvention:** Credit interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment was restored in 2015 for three years. The Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for “pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3 per cent to 5 per cent w.e.f. 02.11.2018.
- xvii. **Market Access Initiative (MAI):** The objective of scheme is to promote India’s exports on a sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on product-focus country approach to evolve specific market and specific product through market studies/survey. The following activities are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme:
- Marketing Projects Abroad
 - Capacity Building
 - Support for Statutory Compliances
 - Studies
 - Project Development
 - Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
 - To support Cottage and handicrafts units

Statement-III*Scheme-wise funds allocated under handloom sector during 2019-20*

| Sl. No. | Name of scheme | BE 2019-20 (₹ in crore) |
|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | National Handloom Development Programme | 135.00 |
| 2. | Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme | 40.00 |
| 3. | Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme | 20.00 |
| 4. | Yarn Supply Scheme | 195.00 |
| | TOTAL | 390.00 |

Expansion of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

1250. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering expanding the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme including its objectives and salient features; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the States including Jharkhand and Gujarat for implementation of the scheme during the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) Government of India launched "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)" during 2014-15 for holistic development of tribal people across the country. The VKY envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country with outcome-oriented approach while striking at the critical gaps through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism.

The fund requirement under the VKY strategy is fulfilled out of Schedule Tribe Component (STC) funds, which caters to sectoral development including support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. by way of specific fund allocation under various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. The details of allocation and expenditure under the schemes of this Ministry for the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Allocation and Expenditure under the schemes of
Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | (₹ in crore) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| | | 2016-17 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2018-19 | | | EXP |
| | | BE | RE | EXP | BE | RE | EXP | BE | RE | EXP | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| 1. | SCA to TSP | 1250.00 | 1200.00 | 1195.03 | 1350.00 | 1350.00 | 1350.01 | 1350.00 | 1350.00 | 1349.81 | |
| 2. | Grants under Article 275 (1) | 1400.00 | 1260.00 | 1265.86 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1510.70 | 1800.00 | 1820.00 | 1819.82 | |
| 3. | Grants to ASSAM Govt. under clause (a) of the Second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4. | Support to NSTFDC | 70.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | |
| 5. | Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 6. | Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes | 120.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 119.94 | 130.00 | 120.00 | 114.00 | |
| 7. | Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) | 200.00 | 340.00 | 340.21 | 270.00 | 240.00 | 239.49 | 260.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | |
| 8. | Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products | 49.00 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 44.95 | 44.95 | 54.15 | 72.50 | 72.50 | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 9. | Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | 21.00 | 17.00 | 15.11 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 79.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.99 |
| 10. | Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP) | 158.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 100.00 | 25.00 | 8.59 | 130.00 | 97.47 | 96.85 |
| 11. | National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students | 50.00 | 80.00 | 79.98 | 120.00 | 100.00 | 99.72 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.98 |
| 12. | Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad | 1.00 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 13. | Pre-Matric Scholarship | | | | 265.00 | 318.00 | 294.08 | 350.00 | 310.00 | 311.50 |
| 14. | Post-Matric Scholarship | | | | 1347.07 | 1436.00 | 1463.91 | 1586.00 | 1643.03 | 1647.56 |
| 15. | Boys & Girls Hostels | | | | | | 10.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | |
| 16. | Ashram Schools | | | | | | 10.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | |
| 17. | Vocational Training Centres | | | | | | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 18. | Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes: Tribal Education | 1454.22 | 1659.84 | 1659.31 | | | | | | |
| 19. | Tribal Festivals, Research Information & Mass Education | 17.39 | 6.39 | 4.69 | 12.04 | 6.35 | 4.01 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 23.35 |
| 20. | Monitoring and Evaluation | 8.00 | 2.00 | 1.39 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.27 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.42 |
| 21. | Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas | 0.39 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sub- Total (Schemes) | | 4800.14 | 4798.64 | 4793.96 | 5300.14 | 5293.30 | 5285.67 | 5957.18 | 5957.50 | 5954.78 |

BE- Budget Expenditure, RE - Revised Expenditure, Exp - Expenditure

Coordination with the Environment Ministry on issues

1251. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been any issues for which there has been a collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;
- (b) if so, the details and results thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there are any future plans to collaborate to ensure efficiency on a number of issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (d) While Inter Ministerial Consultation on all important matters is regularly carried out between Ministries, there is no separate formal collaboration between Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Inclusion of Kol tribe in PVTGs

†1252. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the tribes included in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs);
- (b) whether Government is considering to include 'Kol' tribe, in the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise data of population with secondary and higher secondary education included in PVTGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) The State-wise details of the scheduled tribes identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) The proposal to include 'Kol' tribe in the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is presently not under consideration in the Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various programmes / Schemes to support and supplement the efforts of other Central Ministries and the State Governments to fill critical gaps in institutions and programmes in order to bring tribal population, including PVTG, at par with others. The Ministry supplements their efforts by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors, including school education, through specially tailored schemes. However, data on population of PVTGs with secondary and higher secondary education are not maintained centrally.

Statement

*State-wise details of the tribes included in Particularly
Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

| Name of the State | Name of PVTGs |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) | 1. BodoGadaba |
| | 2. BondoPoroja |
| | 3. Chenchu |
| | 4. DongriaKhond |
| | 5. GutobGadaba |
| | 6. KhondPoroja |
| | 7. Kolam |
| | 8. Kondareddis |
| | 9. KondaSavaras |
| | 10. KutiaKhond |
| | 11. ParengiPoroja |
| | 12. Thoti |
| | 13. Asurs |
| | 14. Birhor |
| | 15. Birjia |
| Bihar (including Jharkhand) | 16. HillKharia |
| | 17. Korwas |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------|---|
| | 18. Mal Paharia |
| | 19. Parhaiyas |
| | 20. Sauria Paharia |
| Gujarat | 21. Savar |
| | 22. Kathodi |
| | 23. Kotwalia |
| | 24. Padhar |
| | 25. Siddi |
| | 26. Kolgha |
| Karnataka | 27. Jenu Kuruba |
| | 28. Koraga |
| Kerala | 29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans) |
| | 30. Kadar |
| | 31. Kattunayakan |
| | 32. Kurumbas |
| | 33. Koraga |
| Madhya Pradesh | 34. Abujh Marias |
| (including | 35. Baigas |
| Chhattisgarh) | 36. Bharias |
| | 37. HillKorbas |
| | 38. Kamars |
| | 39. Saharias |
| | 40. Birhor |
| Maharashtra | 41. Katkaria (Kathodia) |
| | 42. Kolam |
| | 43. Maria Gond |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|---------------------|
| Manipur | 44. MarramNagas |
| Odisha | 45. Birhor |
| | 46. Bondo |
| | 47. Didayi |
| | 48. Dongria-Khond |
| | 49. Juangs |
| | 50. Kharias |
| | 51. Kutia Kondh |
| | 52. Lanjia Sauras |
| | 53. Lodhas |
| | 54. Mankidias |
| | 55. Paudi Bhuyans |
| | 56. Soura |
| | 57. Chuktia Bhunjia |
| Rajasthan | 58. Seharias |
| Tamil Nadu | 59. Kattu Nayakans |
| | 60. Kotas |
| | 61. Kurumbas |
| | 62. Irulas |
| | 63. Paniyans |
| | 64. Todas |
| Tripura | 65. Reangs |
| Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand) | 66. Buxas |
| | 67. Rajis |
| West Bengal | 68. Birhor |
| | 69. Lodhas |
| | 70. Totos |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas 73. Onges 74. Sentinelese 75. Shorn Pens |

Inclusion of communities in STs list

1253. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from some States/UTs for inclusion of certain communities in the Scheduled Tribes (STs) list;

(b) if so, the names of such communities for which proposals have been received during the last five years and till date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government on such proposals along with the present status thereof;

(d) whether Government has reviewed/proposes to review the list of STs for considering cases of addition and deletion of some communities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) and (b) Details of fresh proposals received during last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All actions are taken as per these modalities.

Statement*Details of fresh proposals received during last five years*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Name of Communities |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Valmiki/Boya |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Delete the word 'any Naga Tribe' and replace with Wancho, Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Olio |
| 3. | Bihar | Mallah, Nishad (Bind, Beldar, Chai, Tiya, Kuyllhar, Surhaiya, Gondi, Vanpar, Kevat) and Nonia) |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Nagawanshi (change/modification in Hindi version |
| 5. | | KODA as synonyms of Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad at Sl. No. 33 in ST list |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Rajgond, Nayak as synonyms of Gond |
| 7. | | Changing the name of Mai Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia and Sauria Paharia with name of 'Paharia' |
| 8. | | Tamaria/Tamadia |
| 9. | Karnataka | Siddi of Dharwad and Belagavi Districts alongwith existing Siddi community of Uttar Kannada |
| 10. | | Halumantha Community as synonymous of Kuruba (Coorge District) |
| 11. | | KUNBI community |
| 12. | | Betta-Kuruba community as synonym of "Kadu Kuruba" at Sl. No. 16 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | Inclusion of Bahelia community |
| 14. | | Inclusion of New Tehsil Khalwa at Sl.No. 40 in STs list |
| 15. | Manipur | Chakhesang in place of Angami Naga |
| 16. | West Bengal | Kurmi |

Forest rights title certificates to the forest dwellers

1254. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise dispersal of Forest Rights title certificates to the forest dwellers during the period 2014-19;
- (b) State-wise percentage of the land that has demarcated as eligible under the above; and
- (c) what alternative steps have been taken to create additional forest to compensate the loss of forest for the above reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the rules made thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for implementation of the Act. As per information received from the State Governments, the details of cumulative titles distributed under Forest Rights Act, 2006 as reported by State Governments during 2014 to 2019 (information as on 31st May of the year 2014 to 2019) are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) This Ministry has only the information as reported by the State Governments regarding extent of forest land for which titles have been distributed under Forest Rights Act, 2006. The details of cumulative extent of forest land for which titles are distributed (in acres) under Forest Rights Act, 2006 as reported by State Governments during 2014 to 2019 (information as on 31st May of the year 2014 to 2019) are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides a framework to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. Such recognition and vesting process does not lead to loss of forest and thus there is no issue of compensation due to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Statement-I

Cumulative titles distributed under Forest Rights Act, 2006 as reported by State Governments during 2014 to 2019. (information as on 31st May of the year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019)

| Sl. No. | States | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,69,370 | 1,69,370 | 169,370 | **87,093 | 93,130 | 98,049 |
| 2. | Assam | 36,267 | 36,267 | 36,267 | 58,802 | 58,802 | 58,802 |
| 3. | Bihar | 28 | 28 | 222 | 121 | 121 | |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 3,12,250 | 3,45,279 | 3,47,789 | 3,86,432 | 4,16,359 | 4,23,218 |
| 5. | Goa | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 42,752 | 74,720 | 77,038 | 84,575 | 87,215 | 87,215 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 346 | 346 | 346 | ***60 | 136 | 136 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 15,296 | 22,913 | 43,125 | 56,181 | 60,143 | 61,970 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 7,058 | 7,709 | 8,303 | 13,049 | 16,073 | 16,073 |
| 10. | Kerala | 24,599 | 24,599 | 24,599 | 24,599 | 24,599 | 24,599 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,87,392 | 2,06,342 | 2,23,680 | 2,38,842 | 2,49,494 | 2,54,275 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 1,03,797 | 1,08,992 | 1,10,250 | 1,12,646 | 1,12,646 | 1,72,116 |
| 13. | Odisha | 3,33,110 | 3,49,541 | 3,80,479 | 4,12,366 | 4,24,010 | 4,36,776 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 34,147 | 34,254 | 35,828 | 36,255 | 37,409 | 38,110 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | 4,022 | 6,387 |
| 16. | Telangana | *NA/NR | 95,022 | 1,00,247 | ***94,215 | 94,360 | 94,360 |
| 17. | Tripura | 1,20,473 | 1,20,473 | 1,22,583 | 1,25,075 | 1,27,084 | 1,27,986 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 17,705 | 18,546 | 18,555 | 18,555 | 18,555 | 18,555 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | 145 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 31,809 | 36,307 | 43,934 | 45,130 | 45,130 | 45,130 |

*NA/NR- Not Available/Not Reported.

**The decrease in the figure is attributed to Andhra Pradesh continuing to send the combined data upto May, 2016 for both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana even after the bifurcation of the State. At the same time, Telangana was also sending its own data separately.

***The decrease in titles distribution in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Telangana was due to re-examination of the data (received from districts) and sending the correct data for the month of December, 2016 onwards.

Statement-II

Cumulative extent of forest land for which titles distributed (in acres) under Forest Rights Act, 2006 as reported by State Governments during 2014 to 2019 (information as on 31st May of the year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019)

| Sl. No. | States | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14,56,542 | 14,56,542 | 14,56,542.00 | **6,43,481.00 | 6,74,642 | 6,92,938 |
| 2. | Assam | 77,609.17 | 77,609.17 | 77,609.17 | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR |
| 3. | Bihar | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 6,01,831.71 | 7,36,091.18 | 7,41,318.22 | 21,98,601.45 | 26,73,461 | 28,81,246.84 |
| 5. | Goa | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | 4.35 | 35 | 86.86 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 51,570.79 | 11,87,318 | 11,92,351.00 | 12,73,168.53 | 12,90,923 | 12,90,923.10 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.3548 | 0.3548 | 0.35 | 4670.28 | 4,677 | 4,676.52 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 37,678.93 | 57128.89 | 87,989.80 | 1,43,768.93 | 2,02,700 | 2,57,154.83 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 35,388.70 | 36,547.12 | 37,440.79 | 42,901.91 | 48,970 | 48,969.26 |
| 10. | Kerala | 33,018.12 | 33,018.12 | 33,018.12 | 33,018.12 | 33,018 | 33,018.12 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 11,34,487.90 | 17,61,238.11 | 21,02,015.07 | ***20,95,299.76 | 21,24,913 | 22,77,358.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 12. | Maharashtra | 7,98,630.70 | 10,48,140.31 | 16,24,065.99 | 50,12,970.97 | 50,12,971 | #31,29,589.41 |
| 13. | Odisha | 6,77,864.90 | 7,26,494.13 | 8,82,984.24 | 8,95,941.05 | 9,61,750 | \$8,77,748.02 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 51,886.70 | 52,023.76 | 54,839.47 | 55,601.96 | 57,328 | 60,723.90 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | 5,417 | 8,607.26 |
| 16. | Telangana | *NA/NR | 8,09,059 | 20,92,418.42 | ***4,54,055.00 | 7,54,339 | 7,54,339 |
| 17. | Tripura | 4,16,555.58 | 4,16,555.58 | 4,37,953.38 | 4,35,817.74 | 4,60,076 | 4,60,140.33 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,39,778.04 | 1,39,000.77 | 1,39,625.46 | 1,39,656.53 | 1,39,656 | 1,39,656.06 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR | *NA/NR |
| 20. | West Bengal | 16,891.556 | 18,398.11 | 20,342.47 | 21,586.29 | 21,586 | 21,586.29 |

*NA/NR- Not Available/Not Reported.

** The decrease in the figure is attributed to Andhra Pradesh continuing to send the combined data upto May, 2016 for both Andhra Pradesh and Teianguana even after bifurcation of the State. At the same time, Telangana was also sending its own data separately.

*** The decrease in the figure occurred due to correction in data reported by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Telangana in the month of December, 2016.

#The decrease in the figure occurred due to corrected/reconciled data reported by the State Government of Maharashtra for the month of September, 2018.
 \$State Government of Odisha reported reduction in the extent of forest land given for community rights. State Government of Odisha clarified in the monthly Progress Report of January, 2019 that this figure is tentative one since Form B (Community Rights) do not indicate area vested.

Vocational training centres in Gujarat

†1255. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any vocational training centres have been established in the tribal areas of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, area-wise; and
- (c) the criteria to establish the above mentioned vocational training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) and (b) The details of Vocational Training Centres sanctioned in Gujarat under the erstwhile scheme of “Vocational Training in Tribal Areas” is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) MoTA provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution based on the proposal received from the State Government with the approval of Executive Committee and after appraisal and approval by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) constituted for this purpose in the Ministry.

Statement*Details of vocational training centres sanctioned in Gujarat*

| Sl. No. | Location | District |
|---------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Male VTC, Danta | Banskantha |
| 2. | Male VTC, Bhiloda | Sabarkantha |
| 3. | Male VTC, Dahod | Dahod |
| 4. | Male VTC, Chhotaudepur | Chhotaudepur |
| 5. | Male VTC, Rajpipla | Narmada |
| 6. | Male VTC, Mandvi | Surat |
| 7. | Male VTC, Songadh | Surat |
| 8. | Male VTC, Vansada | Navsari |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|
| 9. | Male VTC, Kaparda | Valsad |
| 10. | Male VTC, Dangahwa | Dang |
| 11. | Female VTC, Chhotaudepur | Chhotaudepur |
| 12. | Female VTC, Dahod | Dahod |
| 13. | Female VTC, Andhroka | Sabarkantha |

Schemes for development of tribes

†1256. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes currently being implemented for development of tribes;
- (b) scheme-wise details of funds allocated for the financial year 2019-20;
- (c) whether the targets set in the past years have been met; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) to (d) The details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Scheme-wise details of funds allocated for the financial year 2019-20 is given in Statement-II (*See* below). No target is fixed by the Ministry. The interventions under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are demand driven and funds are provided to State Governments/UT Administrations based upon proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry as per stipulated guidelines under the schemes. Further, concurrence for release of funds is accorded keeping in view the following:—

- (i) Availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).
- (ii) Submission of UC by the State Government of the funds released during previous years.
- (iii) Physical progress report of already funded projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Brief details of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs***I. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS)**

The scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) which is 100% grant from Government of India. Grants are released to States, having ST population for development and welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based upon proposals received from the State Governments, and considered in the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc. 100% grants are provided to States. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps under SCA to TSS.

II. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers one programme named “Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India” wherein funds are released to 27 States, having ST population. Under this programme, 100% funding is made by Government of India. Funding under this programme is aimed to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy and skill development/other income generating schemes. This intervention is aimed at augmenting tribal household economy and administrative structure/institutional framework.

III. Eklavya Model Residential Schools

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) started in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas

in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in Government and public and private sectors. The schools were funded through Grants under Article 275(1)

In light of the role, EMRS have started imparting secondary level education to Tribal students. The Union Budget of 2018-19, Government announced that “The Government is committed to provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment. To realize this mission, it has been decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.”

In terms of the aforesaid Budget announcement, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 17.12.18, *inter alia* approved the revamping of the EMRS Scheme.

Salient Features of the Revamped Scheme:—

1. A separate scheme of EMRS created, (hitherto was funded under a Special Area Programme, ‘Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India’)
2. Schools are set up with a capacity of 480 students each catering to students from Class VI to XII.
3. Provision for setting up of Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS) in sub-districts with 90% or more ST population and 20,000 or more tribal persons.
4. Minimum land of 15 acres in case of EMRS and 5 acres in case of EMDBS in order to make available better infrastructure facilities catering to the need of academic education as well as extracurricular activities.
5. Construction grant of ₹ 20.00 crore per school with an additional 20% for schools in North-East, hilly areas, difficult areas and areas affected by Left Wing Extremism.
6. Recurring grant of ₹ 1.09 lakhs per student per annum in case of EMRS and ₹ 0.85 lakhs in case of EMDBS.

7. National Education Society for Tribal Students established as an autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish, endow, maintain, control and manage schools and to do all acts and things necessary for or conducive to the promotion of such schools.
8. Setting up of Centre of Excellence for sports in tribal majority districts with all related infrastructure (buildings, equipment's etc.) including specialized state-of-the-art facilities for two identified sports (including one group sport and one individual sport) which will be common for a State.
9. Utilization of upto 10% seats by non-ST students. Priority shall be given to children of EMRSs staff, children who have lost their parents to Left wing extremism and insurgencies, children of widows, children of divyang parents etc.
10. Reservation of 20% seats under sports quota for deserving ST students who have excelled in the field of sports.

IV. Scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGS)

1. There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT, *i.e.* UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
2. The scheme covers these 75 identified PVTGs. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any developmental activity for PVTGs, *viz.*, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural growth, cattle development, connectivity, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

V. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

Under the above Umbrella Scheme, Ministry is implementing a Scheme of Strengthening of Education among ST girls in Low Literacy District, the primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

VI. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in classes IX - X.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakhs per annum, which is proposed to be increased to ₹ 2.5 lakhs.

- Scholarship of ₹150/- per month for day scholars and ₹ 350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year, Scholarships are paid @ ₹150/- per month for Day Scholars and @ ₹350/- per month for Hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year. This is proposed to be revised from existing ₹150/- to ₹ 225/- p.m. for Day Scholars, and from ₹ 350/- to ₹ 525/- p.m. for Hostellers.
- Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/ UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

VII. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of ₹ 230 to ₹ 1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/ UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Specially Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards.

VIII. National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates

- The scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral study abroad.
- A Total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

- Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

IX. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students:

(i) Scholarship for Higher Education (Earlier known as Top Class Education for ST Students):

- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 246 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry.
- Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
- Family income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(ii) Fellowship (Earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students):

- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for M.Phil and Ph.D.
- Fellowship for M.Phil is provided @ ₹ 25000/- per month and for Ph.D @ ₹ 28000/- per month.
 - Contingency for Fellows in Humanities and Social Science is provided @ ₹ 10000/- per annum for two year and ₹ 20500/- per annum for the rest of the period.
 - Contingency for Fellows in Science, Engineering Technology is provided @ ₹ 12000/-per annum for two years and @ ₹ 25000/- per annum for the rest of the period.
 - Escorts/Reader assistance @ ₹ 2000/- per month is provided in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates.

- HRA as per rules of University / Institution / Colleges.
- The maximum duration for which the scholarships are available is given below:
 - (a) M.Phil - 2 years
 - (b) Ph.D exclusively - 5 years
 - (c) M.Phil + Ph.D - 2 years (M.Phil) and 3 years (Ph.D).

X. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce (Central Sector Scheme):-

Under the scheme, Grants-in-aid are released to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) which is a multi-State Cooperative under Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The scope of the Scheme:-

1. To give comprehensive support for people belonging to various tribes in the entire range of production, product development, preservation of traditional heritage, support to both forest and agricultural produce of tribal people, support to Institutions to carry the above activities, provisions of better infrastructure, development of designs, dissemination of information about price and the agencies which are buying the products, support to Government agencies for sustainable marketing and thereby ensure a reasonable price regime.
2. Sharing of information with Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.
3. Skill upgradation, development of utilitarian products for increase in value in market.

Objective of the Scheme:-

The objective of the Scheme is to create institutions for the Scheduled Tribes to support marketing and development of activities they depend on for their livelihood. These are sought to be achieved by specific measures like (i) market intervention; (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc.; (iii) R&D/IPR activity; and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development.

XI. 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP as a Measure of Social Safety for MFP Gatherers (Centrally Sponsored Scheme):-

1. This Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily member of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers whose very livelihood depends on collection and selling of MFP.
2. The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. It also seeks to get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.
3. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies. Simultaneously, other medium and long term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP, market intelligence development, strengthening the bargaining power of Gram Sabha / Panchayat will also be addressed.

XII. Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs):-

NSTFDC a fully owned Public Sector Enterprise of Government of India, is provided with 100% equity share capital contribution by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹ 750.00 crore. The paid up Share capital is ₹ 570.00 crore (as on 15.03.2017). The main objectives of NSTFDC are:-

- To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their income level.
- To upgrade their skills and processes through both institutional and on the job training.

- To make existing State/ UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (SCAs) and other developmental agencies engaged in economic development of the Scheduled Tribes more effective.
- To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting training to their personnel.
- To monitor implementation of NSFDC assisted schemes in order to assess their impact.

The STFDCs are catering to STs in various States and are provided assistance in the form of contribution towards share capital by this Ministry. The ratio of its contribution is in the share of 51:49 between State and Government and Central Government. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- Identification of eligible ST families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes.
- Sponsoring those schemes to financial institutions for credit support.
- Providing financial assistance in form of margin money on low rate of interest; and
- Providing necessary linkage/ tie-up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

XIII. The Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI):

This is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding by the Central Government to the TRIs directly or through State Government on need basis with the approval of APEX Committee of the Ministry. The continuation of the scheme has already been approved and revised guidelines issued (2017). Annual proposal is appraised and approved by APEX Committee usually in the 1st Quarter/ F.Y. Mid-term Review of the projects sanctioned to the State TRIs under the Scheme 'Support to TRIs is done in the month of September. Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by various State Governments. TRIs are established and administratively supported by concerned State Governments.

The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, Research and Documentation activities and Training and Capacity Building programmes, etc. Focus of the scheme is to

establish TRIs in each of the Tribal dominated States. It is envisaged that TRIs should work as body of knowledge and research more or less as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence based planning and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons/institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. To recognize the heroic deeds of tribals, Government has resolved to set up Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums in the States.

XIV. The Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education':

The basic objective of the scheme to identify and recognise institutes/organisations as Centre of Excellence (CoE) to undertaking various research studies/publication of books/documentation including audio visual documentaries to fill the gap of research studies on tribal issues and Promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage as well as capacity building of tribal persons/institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness.

Research Institutes and Organisations have been receiving financial support from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for carrying out short-term research and extension work among tribal communities in the country. Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been funding to them on the basis of the proposals received in the first instance and studies approved. The scheme aims at supporting and strengthening active research in Universities and reputed Institutions as well as Institutions with potential, including NGOs, Registered Professional Organisations and Autonomous Bodies working in the fields of tribal development and research. Renowned NGOs, Research Institutes and Organisations, where expertise exist and which have already made a mark by carrying out pioneering research in the field of study of tribal cultures and their development and extension work in particular subject areas.

The Institutes/Organisations declared as Centre of Excellence will be provided 100% Grants-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The installment will be released only after submission of draft report of the research study/documentation done by a particular institute/organisation on the work approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall have the right to review the draft report and any modification asked for by the Ministry will have to be carried out by the concerned Institute/Organization. The duration of research studies/documentation work report will be within a period of 8- 12 months from the date of sanction of grants-in-aid under the Scheme of Centre of Excellence.

The grant-in-aid is released under this scheme for various field like documentation of tribal cultures, which includes dance, music, songs, languages, dialects, tribal arts, traditional medicines and sports, customary laws and religions. Research on Tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Rights, Women rights in the Vth Scheduled Areas and the VIth Scheduled Areas. Research studies on migration, displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation of minor and major project affected Tribal families/tribal areas. Dissemination of various enactments/ regulations on money lending/ debt redemption meant for STs. Documentation of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in respect of their population, customary laws and culture. Organisation of awareness campaign amongst STs about basic minimum needs like primary health including pre-natal and post-natal health for women and children, drinking water and primary education; etc. Publication of issues related to research and documentation of the Scheduled Tribes. Organization of seminars / workshop on matters related to tribal issues etc. Documentation of tribal artifacts.

Statement-II

Scheme-wise budget estimate for 2019-20

| (₹ in crore) | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Budget Estimate 2019-20 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) | 1350.00 |
| 2. | Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution | 2662.55 |
| 3. | Grants to ASSAM Govt. under clause (a) of the Second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution | 0.01 |
| 4. | Eklavey Model Residential School (EMRS) | 0.31 |
| 5. | Support to National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) | 80.00 |
| 6. | Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna | 0.01 |
| 7. | Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes | 110.00 |
| 8. | Vocational Training Centres (NGOs) | Nil |
| 9. | Strengthening of Educational among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--|---------|
| 10. | Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) | 250.00 |
| 11. | Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products. | 83.00 |
| 12. | Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | 100.00 |
| 13. | Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP) | 130.00 |
| 14. | National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students | 100.00 |
| 15. | Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad | 2.00 |
| 16. | Pre-Matric Scholarship | 340.00 |
| 17. | Post-Matric Scholarship | 1613.50 |
| 18. | Boys and Girls Hostels | Nil |
| 19. | Ashram Schools | Nil |
| 20. | Vocational Training Centers | Nil |
| 21. | Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes; Tribal Education | Nil |
| 22. | Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education | 24.00 |
| 23. | Monitoring and Evaluation | 2.50 |
| 24. | Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas | 0.01 |
| 25. | Information Technology- Ministry and NCST | Nil |
| 26. | Discretionary Grant by Ministers | Nil |
| TOTAL | | 6847.89 |

Ashram schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas

1257. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram schools sanctioned and functional in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for setting up Ashram schools under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan during the current and previous financial years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a shortage of teachers in these schools, and if so, the corrective measures taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(d) whether the Ministry has instituted any mechanism to monitor these schools to ensure their proper functioning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) State-wise list of Ashram Schools sanctioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) under the erstwhile scheme of “Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas” is as under:

| State/UT | Number of Ashram Schools Sanctioned |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh including Telangana | 188 |
| Assam | 3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 134 |
| Goa | 1 |
| Gujarat | 164 |
| Jharkhand | 24 |
| Karnataka | 28 |
| Kerala | 14 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 404 |
| Maharashtra | 95 |
| Odisha | 97 |
| Rajasthan | 9 |
| Sikkim | 1 |
| Tripura | 24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 |
| Uttarakhand | 12 |
| TOTAL | 1205 |

(b) The State-wise details of funds allocated for setting up Ashram schools under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan during the current and previous financial years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Ministry provides financial support to the State Government for construction of such schools under SCA to TSS. The responsibility for running and overall maintenance of schools constructed with the financial support provided to States under SCA to TSS, including provision of teachers rests with the respective State Governments.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated for setting up Ashram schools under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan during the current and previous financial years

| Sl. No. | Year | States | Amount approved for release (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---|
| 1. | | Jharkhand | 1200.00 |
| 2. | | Madhya Pradesh | 950.53 |
| 3. | F.Y. 2017-18 | Maharashtra | 5164.00 |
| 4. | | Chhattisgarh | 732.50 |
| 5. | | Karnataka | 491.85 |
| 6. | | West Bengal | 1025.97 |
| 7. | | Karnataka | 636.00 |
| 8. | F.Y. 2018-19 | Madhya Pradesh | 135.54 |
| 9. | | Maharashtra | 2931.36 |
| 10. | | Chhattisgarh | 1412.62 |
| 11. | | Karnataka | 564.00 |
| 12. | F.Y. 2019-20 | Maharashtra | 2333.96 |
| 13. | | Telangana | 349.11 |
| 14. | | West Bengal | 1613.25 |

Special action plan for tribals

†1258. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any new special action plan for the economic and educational development along with the upliftment of tribals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the Total allocated funds for the welfare of tribals during the last three years and State-wise details of Total amount spent from Total fund in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not formulated any special action plan for the economic and educational development of tribal. However, this Ministry was set up with the objective to have more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the most underprivileged of the Indian Society, in coordinated and planned manner. This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs. Government has adopted a holistic approach for overall development of tribal people living across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

- (c) State-wise details of funds released and utilised under different schemes / programmes of the Ministry during the last three years is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and utilised under different schemes / programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

1. Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal-Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS):

| Sl. No. | States | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5000.42 | 5000.42 | 3624.77 | 3624.77 | 5617.3900 | 5617.39 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2211.8300 | 442.37 |
| 3. | Assam | 3407.80 | 3403.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 743.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 - | 0.00 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11717.82 | 11717.82 | 14327.57 | 13125.49 | 10342.6500 | 10342.65 |
| 6. | Goa | 455.68 | 455.68 | 559.09 | 0.00 | 352.3100 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 9,488.00 | 9,488.00 | 10,270.41 | 9,934.63 | 11,765.38 | 11,597.56 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1959.39 | 1959.39 | 2291.20 | 9,934.63 | 3627.9975 | 3517.26 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3671.61 | 3671.61 | 3626.50 | 3626.500 | 3749.8000 | 749.96 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 9820.75 | 9220.75 | 11372.49 | 6166.76 | 8564.5200 | 2071.06 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 5100.00 | 5100.00 | 5955.37 | 4988.68 | 5347.7600 | 605.00 |
| 12. | Kerala | 808.09 | 288.10 | 808.43 | 367.06 | 335.0000 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 19236.61 | 17443.75 | 22828.70 | 13728.62 | 16968.9700 | 12192.00 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 9547.00 | 9547.00 | 13760.38 | 13760.38 | 13802.5700 | 2760.35 |
| 15. | Manipur | 2260.00 | 2260.00 | 3790.38 | 3790.38 | 5442.4800 | 420.00 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2739.2000 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1220.0000 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3225.0000 | 1612.50 |
| 19. | Odisha | 11806.27 | 11806.27 | 11975.00 | 5433.78 | 17553.2200 | 2899.72 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 11072.90 | 11072.90 | 10051.83 | 10051.83 | 10327.9300 | 2093.58 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 1497.62 | 1217.62 | 5986.00 | 644.91 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 600.00 | 516.91 | 894.10 | 800.09 | 315.0000 | 285.77 |
| 23. | Telangana | 3845.35 | 3845.35 | 4493.55 | 4493.55 | 2850.3225 | 2850.32 |
| 24. | Tripura | 1345.76 | 1245.70 | 1649.77 | 1649.77 | 1294.3800 | 890.09 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 679.00 | 679.00 | 1012.8800 | 332.75 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 121.92 | 0.00 | 458.35 | 0.00 | 0.0000 | 0.00 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 5995.50 | 5995.50 | 5397.11 | 5397.11 | 5833.4100 | 5610.81 |
| TOTAL | | 119502.230 | 115255.98 | 134800.00 | 112197.94 | 134500.00 | 66891.14 |

II. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (including EMRS):

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | States | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Total | Funds | Total | Funds | Total | Funds |
| | | Fund | Utilised | Fund | Utilised | Fund | Utilised |
| | | Released | | Released | | Released | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2869.43 | 2869.43 | 4591.11 | 4591.11 | 6390.77 | 6390.77 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6580.53 | 6580.53 | 8378.82 | 8378.82 | 12170.52 | 7626.73 |
| 3. | Assam | 844.12 | 731.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3916.32 | 19.56 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1467.58 | 1433.88 | 991.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 10488.52 | 10488.52 | 10964.49 | 10964.49 | 11352.92 | 11352.92 |
| 6. | Goa | 450.00 | 126.19 | 103.00 | 0.00 | 345.66 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 9739.02 | 9739.02 | 11384.08 | 11384.08 | 11648.20 | 8160.77 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1595.87 | 1595.87 | 2074.70 | 2074.70 | 3378.16 | 3242.16 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3539.66 | 3539.66 | 3049.06 | 3049.06 | 2051.79 | 510.044 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 9489.38 | 8962.26 | 12386.93 | 8167.06 | 7354.30 | 3416.01 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 4664.00 | 4664.00 | 5881.74 | 5715.81 | 5220.61 | 1880.590 |
| 12. | Kerala | 695.58 | 695.58 | 803.17 | 244.02 | 472.28 | 0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 14971.43 | 14971.43 | 22399.48 | 12152.94 | 24635.30 | 7683.14 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 11536.53 | 11536.53 | 13862.24 | 13862.24 | 17015.91 | 1766.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 15. Manipur | | 1694.40 | 1694.40 | 2308.80 | 2308.80 | 5367.65 | 864.64 |
| 16. Meghalaya | | 1576.21 | 1576.21 | 3603.40 | 1267.80 | 5129.79 | 43.37 |
| 17. Mizoram | | 1927.49 | 1927.49 | 2504.41 | 2504.41 | 3507.71 | 2876.55 |
| 18. Nagaland | | 6368.00 | 6368.00 | 4434.11 | 4434.11 | 9194.49 | 4368.51 |
| 19. Odisha | | 11954.96 | 11954.96 | 15995.30 | 7765.62 | 21449.15 | 5391.41 |
| 20. Rajasthan | | 10341.39 | 10341.39 | 10240.58 | 10240.58 | 13769.23 | 3301.7 |
| 21. Sikkim | | 1147.00 | 1147.00 | 405.30 | 405.30 | 355.34 | 355.34 |
| 22. Tamil Nadu | | 798.24 | 798.24 | 378.00 | 378.00 | 773.57 | 213.71 |
| 23. Telangana | | 3608.05 | 3608.05 | 5015.32 | 5015.32 | 3248.89 | 3248.89 |
| 24. Tripura | | 1280.99 | 1280.99 | 2040.89 | 2040.89 | 2006.73 | 1034.06 |
| 25. Uttar Pradesh | | 1138.62 | 890.12 | 189.00 | 189.00 | 252.43 | 252 |
| 26. Uttarakhand | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1577.56 | 473.20 | 1255.27 | 0.00 |
| 27. West Bengal | | 5814.37 | 5814.37 | 5376.51 | 5376.51 | 9235.73 | 6246.66 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 126581.37 | 125335.57 | 150939.89 | 123107.07 | 181498.72 | 80245.87 |

III. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

| Sl. No. | States | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | | 5105.00i | 5105.00 | 2076.00 | 2076.00 | 1837.00 | 1837.00 |
| 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 100.00 | 57.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Bihar | | 342.84 | 0.00 | 295.91 | 158.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Chhattisgarh | | 1230.00 | 1230.00 | 1089.50 | 1089.50 | 1051.50 | 1051.50 |
| 5. Gujarat | | 779.12 | 779.12 | 390.67 | 390.67 | 604.00 | 331.39 |
| 6. Jharkhand | | 3120.00 | 3120.00 | 2043.75 | 2043.75 | 3295.79 | 700.00 |
| 7. Karnataka | | 136.00 | 136.00 | 467.00 | 467.00 | 460.00 | 460.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 8. | Kerala | 100.00 | 0.00 | 62.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 10460.00 | 9950.00 | 8232.46 | 8232.46 | 7998.09 | 5508.50 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 2077.00 | 2077.00 | 1226.25 | 1226.25 | 1230.26 | 1230.26 |
| 11. | Manipur | 329.00 | 329.00 | 195.00 | 195.00 | 1157.55 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Odisha | 1379.00 | 1379.00 | 1297.00 | 1297.00 | 3626.00 | 738.31 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 1331.00 | 1331.00 | 1038.00 | 1038.00 | 1008.00 | 1008.00 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 3055.00 | 2868.27 | 1770.75 | 1458.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Telangana | 1139.00 | 1139.00 | 778.00 | 778.00 | 533.00 | 533.00 |
| 16. | Tripura | 2250.00 | 2250.00 | 2305.00 | 2072.28 | 789.53 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.96 | 17.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 292.48 | 292.48 | 130.00 | 130.00 | 565.86 | 206.00 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 574.00 | 574.00 | 330.76 | 0.00 | 843.42 | 0.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 33799.44 | 32616.87 | 23946.01 | 22670.34 | 25000.00 | 13603.96 |

IV. Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 (Utilised as on 30.09.2019) | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5282.94 | 5282.94 | 1210.81 | 1210.81 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 321.33 | 203.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 2534.15 | 2534.15 | 1805.30 | 1805.30 | 4755.63 | 4755.63 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.04 | 8.04 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Goa | 52.64 | 52.64 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 80.83 | 80.83 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 80.81 | 80.81 | 3650.84 | 3650.84 | 4482.31 | 4482.31 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 51.21 | 51.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.91 | 38.91 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1704.53 | 1704.53 | 2345.92 | 1804.61 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1364.59 | 1364.59 | 1256.31 | 1256.31 |
| 15. | Kerala | 796.40 | 796.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 308.73 | 308.73 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5539.17 | 5539.17 | 5884.33 | 5884.33 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 18. | Manipur | 867.38 | 867.38 | 619.09 | 619.09 | 773 | 0 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 156.69 | 122.94 | | 0 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 336.36 | 336.36 | 132.25 | 132.25 | 319.79 | 319.79 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 22. | Odisha | 3376.36 | 3376.36 | 5134.98 | 5134.98 | 6665.88 | 6665.88 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3284.79 | 3284.79 | 1716.12 | 1716.12 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.72 | 25.72 | 7.97 | 7.97 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 26. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 358.02 | 358.02 | 693.84 | 638.45 |
| 27. | Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 232.89 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104.44 | 104.44 | | 0 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 584.62 | 400.65 |
| TOTAL | | 8416.64 | 8298.35 | 29408.03 | 29141.39 | 31150.00 | 29596.33 |

V Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 (Utilized as on 30.09.2019) | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.09 | 10.09 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 9777.62 | 9777.62 | 8269.11 | 8269.11 | 13945.02 | 13945.02 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1136.32 | 1136.32 | 5803.65 | 5803.65 | 1883.82 | 1883.82 |
| 4. | Assam | 266.65 | 266.65 | 2516.48 | 2516.48 | 3248.03 | 3248.03 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 71.25 | 53.25 | | 0 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 2674.82 | 2674.82 | 3811.26 | 3811.26 | 4609.57 | 4609.57 |
| 7. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 53.63 | 53.63 | 26.19 | 26.19 | 3.41 | 0 |
| 9. | Goa | 645.00 | 645.00 | 364.80 | 364.80 | 536.26 | 536.26 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 22040.27 | 22040.27 | 14609.74 | 14609.74 | 32429.12 | 32429.12 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 931.36 | 931.36 | 3123.36 | 3123.36 | 278.15 | 278.15 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2587.84 | 2587.84 | 2322.56 | 1578.20 | 637.93 | 144.54 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 8148.39 | 8148.39 | 2716.50 | 2716.50 | 5281.32 | 5281.32 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 8540.00 | 8540.00 | 8873.31 | 8873.31 | 7341.33 | 7341.33 |
| 15. | Kerala | 3122.00 | 3122.00 | 2745.46 | 2745.46 | 2674.37 | 2674.37 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 13054.00 | 13054.00 | 10320.50 | 10320.50 | 13405.24 | 13405.24 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 22092.28 | 22092.28 | 10884.91 | 10884.91 | 15238.15 | 15238.15 |
| 18. | Manipur | 3385.20 | 3385.20 | 6382.55 | 6382.55 | 2026.76 | 2026.76 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 3189.00 | 3189.00 | 770.50 | 770.50 | 2457.52 | 2457.52 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 4267.52 | 4267.52 | 2434.73 | 2434.73 | 3528.21 | 3528.21 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 1344.00 | 1344.00 | 2515.00 | 2515.00 | 4716.66 | 4716.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 22. Odisha | 15556.48 | 15556.48 | 8784.18 | 8784.18 | 14801.92 | 14801.92 | |
| 23. Rajasthan | 9800.00 | 9800.00 | 19912.49 | 19912.49 | 13598.95 | 13598.95 | |
| 24. Sikkim | 938.16 | 938.16 | 1247.32 | 1247.32 | 1134.36 | 406.11 | |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | 3061.85 | 3061.85 | 2440.39 | 2440.39 | 3933.65 | 3933.65 | |
| 26. Telangana | 11483.00 | 11483.00 | 18031.25 | 18031.25 | 9921.68 | 9921.68 | |
| 27. Tripura | 1323.90 | 1323.90 | 2756.25 | 2756.25 | 3626.55 | 3626.55 | |
| 28. Uttar Pradesh | 1057.50 | 1057.50 | 1244.91 | 1244.91 | 1210.54 | 1210.54 | |
| 29. Uttarakhand | 5090.57 | 4185.55 | 600.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | |
| 30. West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2807.89 | 2807.89 | 2219.39 | 2219.39 | |
| TOTAL | 155567.36 | 154662.35 | 146386.79 | 145024.18 | 164698.00 | 163472.95 | |

VI. Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce'.

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/ Institution | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 (Utilized as on 30.09.2019) | |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised | Total Fund Released | Funds Utilised |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2. | Kerala | Nil | Nil | 393.52 | 298.52 | Nil | Nil |
| 3. | Odisha | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 43.43 | NR | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 5. | Tripura | 351.10 | 276.79 | 201.48 | NR | Nil | Nil |
| 6. | West Bengal | 431.47 | 431.47 | Nil | Nil | 85.00 | NR |
| 7. | Mizoram | 174.00 | 174.00 | Nil | Nil | 696.00 | 696.00 |
| 9. | Sikkim | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 219.00 | NR |
| 8. | TRIFED | 3900.00 | 3900.00 | 3900.00 | 3900.00 | 6250.00 | NR |

NR- Not Received.

VII. Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP':

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/Institution | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Odisha | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2. | Gujarat | Nil | Nil | 619.00 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 5. | Jharkhand | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | Nil | Nil | 2681.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | Nil | 89.00 | Nil |
| 8. | Andhra Pradesh | Nil | 300.00 | 710.00 |
| 9. | Manipur | Nil | 11.00 | 90.00 |
| 10. | Nagaland | Nil | 19.00 | 88.00 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | Nil | 240.00 | 821.00 |
| 12. | Kerala | Nil | Nil | 418.00 |
| 13. | West Bengal | Nil | Nil | 657.00 |
| 14. | Karnataka | Nil | Nil | 125.00 |
| TOTAL | | Nil | 659.00 | 6209.00 |

Status of utilization of funds: The said funds are released as revolving fund to be operated at State level for upfront payment for procuring MFP. After the MFP is disposed off, the proceeds there from, shall be credited back to this fund. Hence, no utilization certificate is required to be furnished by State Government under the schemes. Utilization Certificate with respect to infrastructure have not been received from many implementation agencies.

Details of Central Share Capital/ Equity Share Capital Released to the STFDCs (As on 5.12.2018)

[illegible]

IX. Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI):

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | TOTAL | Funds | TOTAL | Funds | TOTAL | Funds |
| | | Fund | Utilised | Fund | Utilised | Fund | Utilised |
| | | Released | | Released | | Released | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Nil | Nil | 940.42 | 470.00 | 749.58 | NR |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 99 | NR |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil | 647.99 | NR | 253.01 | NR |
| 4. | Assam | Nil | Nil | 183.65 | 152.15 | 198.75 | NR |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | Nil | Nil | 168.73 | 23.46 | 504.49 | NR |
| 6. | Gujarat | Nil | Nil | 2438.00 | 2438.00 | Nil | Nil |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 106.8 | NR |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 340.00 | 240.00 | Nil | Nil | 97 | NR |
| 9. | Jharkhand | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1211.83 | 1211.83 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 117.00 | 117.00 | 130.00 | 115.00 | 106 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 67.99 | 36.35 | 745.65 | NR | 401.25 | NR |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 54.35 | 54.35 | 732.51 | 168.14 | 738.3445 | NR |
| 13. | Maharashtra | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 485.01 | NR |
| 14. | Manipur | 109.00 | 109.00 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 530.11 | NR |
| 15. | Mizoram | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 564.36 | 202.00 |
| 16. | Nagaland | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 825 | 50.00 |
| 17. | Odisha | 322.39 | 334.89 | 662.90 | 647.90 | 819.07 | 500.00 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | Nil | Nil | 169.25 | 169.25 | 214 | NR |
| 19. | Sikkim | 111.00 | 111.00 | 136.00 | 136.00 | 194.5 | 194.5 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | Nil | Nil | 133.20 | NR | 177.25 | 42.42 |
| 21. | Telangana | 121.90 | 121.90 | 339.50 | 339.50 | 454 | NR |
| 22. | Tripura | 73.25 | 73.25 | 198.75 | 171.24 | 316.14 | NR |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 43.26 | NR | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 24. | West Bengal | 150.82 | 150.82 | 215.45 | 215.45 | 380.15 | 380.15 |
| 25. | Meghalaya | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 574.3515 | NR |
| Total | | 1510.96 | 1348.56 | 7900.00 | 5104.09 | 10000.00 | 2580.90 |

NR- Not Received.

X. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs:

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 160.58 | 176.73 | 128.76 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 456.05 | 605.24 | 487.11 |
| 3. | Assam | 137.66 | 170.77 | 188.77 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 65.97 | 75.36 | 110.33 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 111.94 | 73.15 | 146.90 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 277.34 | 251.10 | 280.16 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 405.76 | 966.29 | 1429.16 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | Nil | 19.69 | 19.69 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 389.10 | 244.94 | 467.72 |
| 10. | Kerala | 113.55 | 66.56 | 77.30 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 152.78 | 119.21 | 306.95 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 202.95 | 377.48 | 312.32 |
| 13. | Manipur | 394.06 | 264.29 | 206.19 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 606.93 | 697.71 | 824.78 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 40.16 | 55.89 | 93.73 |
| 16. | Nagaland | Nil | 30.80 | 18.04 |
| 17. | Odisha | 457.37 | 1168.97 | 2222.85 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 67.83 | 14.50 | 126.02 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 52.05 | 90.81 | 85.02 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 38.91 | 280.50 | 329.13 |
| 21. | Telangana | 637.87 | 76.76 | 53.64 |
| 22. | Tripura | 66.02 | 32.62 | 57.72 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 112.64 | 37.42 | 133.81 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 34.49 | 67.43 | Nil |
| 25. | West Bengal | 315.33 | 937.43 | 805.67 |
| 26. | Delhi | 9.07 | 17.15 | 5.41 |
| TOTAL | | 5306.41 | 6918.80 | 8917.18 |

Note- The grant-in-aid under the schemes of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs are released only after receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant and hence, under the schemes no Utilization Certificate is pending. Unspent balance if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant to the particular NGO project.

XI. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 270.94 | 1117.23 | Nil |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil | 37.64 | Nil |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 39.63 | 37.12 | 64.49 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 2857.93 | 1512.48 | 93.21 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | Nil | Nil | 36.13 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 420.05 | 325.21 | 635.02 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 158.38 | 149.86 | 254.60 |
| 8. | Odisha | 1929.41 | 1102.18 | 1013.56 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 148.78 | 25.13 | 168.17 |
| 10. | Telangana | 719.76 | 321.91 | Nil |
| TOTAL | | 6544.88 | 4628.76 | 2265.18 |

Note - The grant-in-aid under the schemes of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts are released only after receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant and hence, under the schemes no Utilization Certificate is pending. Unspent balance if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant to the particular NGO project.

XII. Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGOs):

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Assam | 93.00 | 183.09 | 90.57 |
| 2. | Karnataka | Nil | 59.60 | 17.04 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | Nil | 83.09 | 25.06 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | Nil | 59.33 | 26.64 |
| 5. | Nagaland | 24.48 | Nil | 27.12 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | 31.2 | 61.55 | 31.20 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 148.68 | 446.66 | 217.63 |

Note - The grant-in-aid under the schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGOs) are released only after receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant and hence, under the schemes no Utilization Certificate is pending. Unspent balance if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant to the particular NGO project.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

1259. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the overall and State-wise status of implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006;
- (b) the response of Government on the Supreme Court eviction order of more than a million Adivasis and other forest dwellers;
- (c) whether the Centre is reviewing the repercussions of the order;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to amend FRA, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the rules made thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for implementation of the Act. As per information received from the State Governments, the overall and State-wise status of implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 is given in Statment (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs filed Application for Modification of order dated 13.02.2019 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. By the said Order the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed various State Governments to evict the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs), whose claims have been rejected under Forest Rights Act, 2006. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has admitted the said application and vide their order dated 28.02.2019, has kept its order dated 13.02.2019 on hold so far as eviction is concerned.

- (e) No Sir. There is no such proposal.

Statement

*State wise details of claims received, titles distributed and the extent of forest land for which titles distributed
(individual and community),
as on 31.05.2019, in major States, is indicated below:*

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Claims received upto31.05.2019 | | | No. of Titles Distributed upto31.05.2019 | | | Extent of Forest land for which titles distributed (in acres) | | |
|---------|------------------|--|-----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | | Individual | | Total | Individual | | Total | Individual | | Total |
| | | Community | Community | | Community | Community | | Community | Community | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,77,446 | 4,062 | 1,81,508 | 96,675 | 1,374 | 98,049 | 2,39,554 | 4,53,384 | 6,92,938 |
| 2. | Assam | 1,48,965 | 6,046 | 1,55,011 | 57,325 | 1,477 | 58,802 | NA | NA | NA |
| 3. | Bihar | 8,022 | 0 | 8,022 | 121 | 0 | 121 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 8,58,682 | 31,558 | 8,90,240 | 4,01,251 | 21,967 | 4,23,218 | 8,43,100.69 | 20,38,146.15 | 28,81,246.84 |
| 5. | Goa | 9,758 | 378 | 10,136 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 76.60 | 10.25 | 86.86 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1,82,869 | 7,187 | 1,90,056 | 83,699 | 3,516 | 87,215 | 1,29,571.61 | 11,61,351.49 | 12,90,923.10 |
| 7. | Himachai Pradesh | 2,071 | 170 | 2,241 | 129 | 7 | 136 | 5.96 | 4,670.56 | 4,676.52 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 1,07,032 | 3,724 | 1,10,756 | 59,866 | 2,104 | 61970 | 1,53,395.86 | 1,03,758.97 | 2,57,154.83 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 2,75,446 | 5,903 | 2,81,349 | 14,667 | 1,406 | 16,073 | 20,813.51 | 28,155.75 | 48,969.26 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 10. | Kerala | 36,140 | 1,395 | 37,535 | 24,599 | NA | 24,599 | 33,018.12 | NA | 33,018.12 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,82,927 | 42,048 | 6,24,975 | 2,26,313 | 27,962 | 2,54,275 | 8,12,345.19 | 14,65,013.16 | 22,77,358.35 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 3,62,679 | 12,037 | 3,74,716 | 1,65,032 | 7,084 | 1,72,116 | 392928.73 | 27,36,660.68 | 31,29,589.41 |
| 13. | Odisha | 6,17,935 | 13,826 | 6,31,761 | 4,30,212 | 6,564 | 4,36,776 | 6,42,542.12 | 2,35,205.91 | 8,77,748.02 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 74,414 | 1,441 | 75,855 | 38,007 | 103 | 38,110 | 57,730.26 | 2,993.64 | 60,723.90 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 32,983 | 1005 | 33,988 | 6,111 | 276 | 6,387 | 8607.26 | 0 | 8,607.26 |
| 16. | Telangana | 1,83,252 | 3,427 | 1,86,679 | 93,639 | 721 | 94,360 | 3,00,284 | 4,54,055 | 7,54,339 |
| 17. | Tripura | 2,00,358 | 277 | 2,00,635 | 1,27,931 | 55 | 1,27,986 | 4,60,049.16 | 91.16 | 4,60,140.33 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 92,520 | 1,124 | 93,644 | 17,712 | 843 | 18,555 | 18,854 | 1,20,802.06 | 1,39,656.06 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 3,574 | 3,091 | 6,665 | 144 | 01 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1,31,962 | 10,119 | 1,42,081 | 44,444 | 686 | 45,130 | 21,014.27 | 572.03 | 21,586.29 |
| Total | | 40,89,035 | 1,48,818 | 42,37,853 | 18,87,894 | 76,154 | 19,64,048 | 41,33,891.33 | 88,04,870.81 | 1,29,38,762.14 |

PVTGs in Chhattisgarh

†1260. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) out of Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the names of the Scheduled Tribes included in PVTGs, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the facilities being provided to them and the amount allocated, released to Chhattisgarh and utilised by it in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has provided reservation to PVTGs in Government jobs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The list of Scheduled Tribes identified as PVTGs, State-wise, is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1252 Part (a)]

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the scheme of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' which covers all the 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States, including Chhattisgarh. The scheme aims at socio-economic development of PVTGs in a comprehensive manner, while retaining their culture and heritage. The financial assistance is provided to the States/UT under the scheme for the activities like education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. During the year 2019-20, the Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 671.96 lakh under the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) to the state of Chhattisgarh.

(d) and (e) All benefits due to the Scheduled Tribes are also availed by the scheduled tribes identified as PVTGs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Completion of tribal museum in Andhra Pradesh

1261. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has a proposal for setting up tribal museums for tribal leaders who fought for Independence;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Lambasingi in Andhra Pradesh has been chosen to set up a tribal museum to commemorate contribution of Alluri Seetha Ram Raju; and
- (c) if so, details of the proposal and by when the museum is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SARUTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has sanctioned projects for setting up tribal freedom fighter's museums in various States including Andhra Pradesh where tribals lived, struggled against the Britishers and refused to bow down so that the coming generations may know how our tribals made sacrifices for the pride of mother India. The detail of tribal fighter's museum approved by MoTA in respect of Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

| Location of Museum | Commemorating the Tribal Freedom Fighter | TOTAL estimated Cost | MoTA's Commitment | Fund released to State so far |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--|
| Lambasingi (V) of Chintapalli Mandal in Vishakhapatnam District (Andhra Pradesh) | Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju | ₹ 35.00 Crore | ₹ 15.00 Crore under the Scheme "Support to TRI" | ₹ 7.50 Crore (₹ 5.00 Crore during 2017-18 and ₹ 2.50 Crore during 2018-19) |

It is envisaged to complete the construction work of the museum by June 2021, as confirmed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

UNICEF report on malnourishment in children

1262. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a recent report of UNICEF has said that every second child in India is malnourished despite the fact that FCI godowns are overflowing and 40 percent of foodgrains go waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) what effective remedial measures Government proposes to take in the light of UNICEF report?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF during 2016-18, prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children is 34.7%, 17% and 33.4% respectively, which indicates improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing Several schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are treated at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

| Sl. No. | Objective | Target |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 2. | Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 3. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months) | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 4. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years. | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 5. | Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW). | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan has mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

Further steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to address malnutrition inter alia include promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Anaemia Mukh Bharat, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, de-worming, promotion of iodized salt, Vitamin-A supplementation, Mission Indradhanush to ensure high coverage of vaccination in children, conducting intensified diarrhoea control fortnights to control childhood diarrhoea, management of sick severely malnourished children at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers, monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Young Child care (HBYC) programmes, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, etc.

Cases filed under POCSO

1263. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases filed under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act during last three years, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether in spite of having so many laws for crime against children like sexual offence, forced begging and child labour, the crime against children are increasing day by day in the country;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what action Government is contemplating to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) reports, the number of

cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 in the last three reports of NCRB is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including children, rest primarily with the respective State Governments and UT Administration. The State Governments and UT Administrations are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The data regarding crime against children is available on the website of National Crimes Record Bureau i.e. www.ncrb.gov.in.

Further under Section 2(14) (ii) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), such children are considered as children in need of care and protection deserving the security net of Institutional and non-Institutional care under the JJ Act. Under the Act a stringent penalty shall be imposed on whosoever employs or uses any child for the purpose of begging or causes any child to beg. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

The Government has taken a number of other initiatives for prevention of crime against children which includes:

- i. The Government is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in need of care and protection (CNCP). The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Under the scheme, institutional care to CNCP and Children in Conflict with Law is provided in Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The scheme also provides for non-institutional care wherein support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.
- ii. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.
- iii. The Government of India notified the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019 effective from 16.08.2019. The POCSO Act has been

amended in order to make it more effective in dealing with cases of child sexual abuse in the country. Additionally the Government has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. Further, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act.

- iv. A cyber-crime portal has been launched for citizens to report obscene content.
- v. A “National Database on Sexual Offenders” has been launched to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies.
- vi. An online analytic tool for police called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” has been launched to monitor and track time-bound investigation on sexual assault cases in accordance with the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- vii. In order to improve investigation, steps have been taken to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh.
- viii. Guidelines have been notified for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit. A TOTAL number of 6023 officers have been trained by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to State Governments/ UT Administration as orientation kit as part of training.

Statement

*Number of cases registered under the POCSO Act, 2012
as per NCRB reports*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2015 CR | 2016 CR | 2017 CR |
|---------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1054 | 830 | 378 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 54 | 59 | 14 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 3. | Assam | 819 | 821 | 1149 |
| 4. | Bihar | 187 | 233 | 1356 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1656 | 1570 | 1676 |
| 6. | Goa | 79 | 75 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1609 | 1408 | 1697 |
| 8. | Haryana | 988 | 1020 | 1139 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 206 | 205 | 8 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 30 | 25 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 182 | 348 | 385 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1526 | 1565 | 1956 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1486 | 1848 | 1169 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 4624 | 4717 | 1569 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4816 | 4815 | 5248 |
| 16. | Manipur | 43 | 43 | 29 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 167 | 151 | 242 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 169 | 167 | 194 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 15 | 27 | 41 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1372 | 1928 | 249 |
| 21. | Punjab | 666 | 596 | 489 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1311 | 1479 | 1180 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 55 | 92 | 87 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1544 | 1583 | 1587 |
| 25. | Telangana | 1394 | 1158 | 1632 |
| 26. | Tripura | 133 | 156 | 139 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 4541 | 4954 | 4895 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 168 | 218 | 191 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1504 | 2132 | 2131 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 39 | 49 | 65 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 62 | 51 | 3 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 15 | 11 | 12 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| 34. | Delhi | | 1936 | 1620 | 1623 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 36. | Puducherry | | 49 | 53 | 66 |
| | TOTAL (All India) | | 34505 | 36022 | 32608 |

Source: Crime in India

Monitoring mechanism under POSHAN Abhiyan

1264. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nutrition Mission/Poshan Abhiyan has any monitoring agency to report field level feedback on the ICDS scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has organized a Technology Partnership for the Mission/Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the monitoring mechanism put in place under the Mission/Abhiyan for its effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) NITI Aayog is closely monitoring the status of implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Further, there is a National Nutrition Resource Centre (NNRC) at National level and State Nutrition Resource Centre (SNRC) at State level to closely monitor the implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through which ICDS-Common Application Software, a mobile based Application which is a job-aid to Anganwadi Worker, has been developed and deployed.

(c) Regular reviews and meetings are conducted at National and State/UTs level to monitor the progress of implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Field level checks are carried out by the Ministry and State Governments. National Council under the Chairman-

ship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and the Executive Committee also monitor the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan regularly.

ICDS-Common Application Software captures data on weight and height of children, opening of Anganwadi Centres, distribution of Take Home Ration, attendance of children for pre-school education at Anganwadi Centres. This data/information is then made available for monitoring on web-based ICDS-CAS dashboard to the supervisory staff at Block, District, State and National level.

Issue of LOC on NRI matrimonial disputes

1265. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) has issued Look Out Circulars (LOC) regarding Non-Resident Indians (NRI) involved in matrimonial disputes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which the INA will be helpful in such cases especially if guilty people abscond from the country and are in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) having representations from Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) considers the cases related to Non-Resident India (NRI) matrimonial disputes. It also recommends to open Look Out Circulars (LOC) in cases which are duly scrutinized by National Commission for Women (NCW) and found fit for issuance of LOC. INA has, so far, recommended for opening of 08 LOCs against Non-Resident India (NRI) men involved in matrimonial disputes.

Stipend to persons engaged under various schemes

1266. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the stipend provided to the persons engaged under various schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSKs), etc. is very meagre;
- (b) whether Government has received proposals from State Governments for revision of salaries under such schemes;

- (c) whether Government has plans to enhance such salaries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Only the student volunteers under Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme are paid stipend @ ₹ 507- per hour towards community service as per guidelines of the scheme. Stipend is not paid in schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

Only one proposal has been received from State Government of Mizoram for pay upgradation for the staff of State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) under Mahila Shakti Kendra. However, currently there is no plan for revision.

Under the scheme of integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), payment of salaries are made only to District Programme Officers(DPOs) and 1 Statistical Assistant each at District Level, CDPOs and 1 Statistical Assistant each at Project Level and Supervisors, at the following cost-sharing ratio between Centre and States / UTs:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| States and UTs (with Legislature) | 25:75 |
| 8 North East and 3 Himalayan States | 90:10 |
| UTs (without Legislature) | 100:00 |

However, no proposal for increasing salaries for the aforesaid officials under ICDS is under consideration presently.

The details of central Government share of salary/honorarium paid under Child Protection Scheme (CPS) as per scheme guidelines are given in Statement (*See below*). However, no proposal for increasing salaries / honorarium under CPS is under consideration presently.

Statement

The details of Central Govt. share of salary/honorarium paid under CPS as per scheme guidelines

Details of Staff with salary/honorarium per month as per CPS norms

Central project support unit (CPSU)

Two Deputy Mission Directors @ ₹ 70,000 per month

Four Project Implementation Officers @ ₹ 55,000 per month

One Administrative Officer @ ₹ 35,000 per month

One Accounts Officer @ ₹ 35,000 per month

One Accountant @ ₹ 19,000 per month

Two Assistant cum Computer Operator @ ₹ 19,000 per month

One Stenographer to Mission Director @ ₹ 19,000 per month

State Child Protection Society (SCPS).For States with 15 or less than 15 districts

One Program Managers @ ₹ 35,000 per month

Two Program Officers @ ₹ 26,250 per month

One Accountants Officer @ ₹ 17,500 per month

One Accountant @ ₹ 14,000 per month

Two Assistants cum Data Entry Operator @ ₹ 10,000 per month

For States with more than 15 districts

Two Program Managers @ ₹ 35,000 per month

Four Program Officers @ ₹ 26,250 per month

One Accountants Officer @ ₹ 17,500 per month

One Accountant @ ₹ 14,000 per month

Four Assistants cum Data Entry Operator @ ₹ 10,000 per month

One Accounts Assistant @ ₹ 10,000 per month

District Child Protection Unit (DCPU):

One District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) @ ₹ 33,250 per month

One Protection Officer, Institutional Care @ ₹ 21,000 per month

One Protection Officer, Non-Institutional Care @ ₹ 21,000 per month

One Legal cum Probation Officer @ ₹ 21,000 per month

One Counsellor @ ₹ 14,000 per month

Two Social Worker @ ₹ 14,000 per month

One Accountant @ ₹ 14,000 per month

One Data Analyst @ ₹ 14,000 per month

One Assistant cum Data Entry Operator @ ₹ 10,000 per month

Two Outreach Workers @ ₹ 8,000 per month

State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)

One Program Managers @ ₹ 35,000 per month

One Program Officer @ ₹ 26,250 per month

One Program Assistant @ ₹ 10,000 per month

Open Shelters:

One Project Coordinator cum Counsellor @ ₹ 17,500 per month

One Social Worker @ ₹ 14,000

Two Care Givers cum Bridge Course Educators @ ₹ 9,000 per month

Three Outreach Workers @ ₹ 8,000 per month

One Helpers for cleaning and cooking purposes @ ₹ 6,000 per month

Specialised adoption agency (SAA):

One Manager/Coordinator @ ₹ 17,500 per month

One Social Worker cum Early Childhood Educator @ ₹ 14,000 per month

One Nurse @ ₹ 9,000 per month

One Doctor (Part time) @ ₹ 7,500 per month

Six Ayahs @ ₹ 6,000 per month

One Chowkidar @ ₹ 6,000 per month

Institutional Care (Homes):

One Officer-in-Charge (Superintendent) @ ₹25,000 per month

One Counselor @ ₹ 17,500 per month

One Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer/ Case Worker @ ₹ 17,500 per month

Two House Mother or House Father @ ₹ 11,000 per month

One Paramedical staff @ ₹ 9,000 per month

One Store-keeper cum Accountant @ ₹ 14,000 per month

One Cook @ ₹ 7,500 per month

One Helper @ ₹ 6,000 per month

One Housekeeper @ ₹ 6,000 per month

Disbursement of funds under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

1267. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total disbursement of funds under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Scheme from 2018, till date;
- (b) the Total disbursement of funds to the North-Eastern States from 2016, till date; and
- (c) the Total number of bad loans under the scheme, the State-wise list of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Total disbursement of funds under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh from 2018, till date aggregated to ₹ 1173 lakhs.

(b) An amount of ₹ 50 lakhs was disbursed to the North-eastern states from 2016 to till date.

(c) Details of the Total number bad loans under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh are given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Total numbers of bad loans under Rashtriya
Mahila Kosh as on 25.11.2019*

| Sl. No. | State | Total no. of bad loans |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 133 |
| 2. | Arunanchal Pradesh | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 3 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2 |
| 6. | Delhi | 4 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 15 |
| 13. | Kerala | 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 7 |
| 16. | Manipur | 11 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 1 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 4 |
| 19. | Odisha | 58 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 1 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 3 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 73 |
| 23. | Telangana | 39 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 27 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------|-----|
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 3 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 29 |
| TOTAL | | 452 |

Impact of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh scheme

1268. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Scheme in promoting socio-economic development of women;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied the limitations of the system and steps taken to improve the credit delivery mechanism of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. An evaluation study on the socio-economic impact of RMK loan on improvement in the living condition of poor women beneficiaries was conducted by Indian Society for Agribusiness professionals, (ISAP) New Delhi in the year 2012 on the behest of RMK.

(b) No formal study has been conducted with regard to the limitations of the system.

(c) Steps taken to improve loaning in the last 2 years are as under:

1. The Loan Guidelines of RMK were revised in August 2017.
2. Release of loan installments to IMOs through Public Financial Management System(PFMS).
3. E-loan software developed to enable IMOs/ NGOs to submit loan application online.

Stunting among children

1269. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the rate of stunting among children in the country; and
- (b) what steps have been taken by Government to reduce the rate of stunting?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the report of NFHS-4 conducted in 2015-16, 38.4% children under 5 years of age are stunted indicating a reduction and information from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 48% children under 5 years of age as stunted and hence an improvement from the previous status. As per the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the rate of stunting among children has further reduced to 34.7%.

(b) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition including stunting in the country.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

| Sl. No. | Objective | Target |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 2. | Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 3. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months) | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 4. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years. | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 5. | Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW). | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan

has mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. It targets to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

Dowry practices in the society

†1270. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the issues on which Government is working to prevent increasing dowry practice in the society?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): As per the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 giving, taking or demanding dowry is an offence. As per Indian Penal Code, 1860, dowry death is an offence under section 304B and harassment for dowry is covered under section 498A. In addition, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 also include unlawful demand for dowry within domestic violence.

All these Acts are being implemented through State Governments. Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns to prevent dowry practice in India.

Spending on child education

1271. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is spending on child education as per the directives suggested by Kothari Commission; and

(b) if so, what is the Total percentage, if not, the reasons therefor and what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Anganwadi Services Scheme under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Pre-School non-formal education is one of the six free services provided to the children in the age group of 3-6 years through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The Ministry has notified the National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (ECCE) on 12th October 2013. The Policy clearly lays down basic non-negotiable quality standards to be followed by all ECCE service providers. It strives to achieve holistic development and active learning capacity of all children below 6 years of age by promoting free, universal, inclusive, equitable, joyful and contextualized opportunities for laying foundation and attaining full potential.

Pre-School Education kits are being provided to all the Anganwadi Centres(AWCs) for effective implementation of ECCE in all Anganwadis. During 2017-18, the per AWC allocation for PSE has been increased from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 5,000/- p.a. The Ministry has also developed age appropriate Activity books for 3-6 years children which are being used by States/UTs after local customization. At present, there are 3.02 crore children in the age group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadi Services.

Expenditure on elementary education and as percentage of GDP as per analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education published by Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2017-18 is as follows:-

| Sector | Expenditure (₹ in crore) | Expenditure (as % of GDP) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Elementary Education | 324227.59 | 1.90 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | | |

Cases of child marriage

1272. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether child marriages are legally banned in the country;
- (b) how many cases of child marriage have solemnised in the country during the last five years; and
- (c) the names of the States where child marriages have solemnised and what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006', any marriage where either of the contracting party is a child at the time of the marriage is voidable at the option of the contracting parties if they approach the court within two years of attaining their majority. The Total number of child marriage cases reported, as per National Crime Records Bureau reports, during the last five years is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise number of child marriage cases reported during
the last five years*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Number of Cases registered during the year | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 1 | 4 | 14 | 23 | 58 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| 8. | Haryana | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 26 | 44 | 35 | 51 | 65 |
| 13. | Kerala | 11 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 16 | 14 | 24 | 16 | 20 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 17. Meghalaya | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Mizoram | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Nagaland | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Odisha | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 17 |
| 21. Punjab | | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 22. Rajasthan | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| 23. Sikkim | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | | 56 | 47 | 77 | 55 | 55 |
| 25. Telangana | | | 13 | 15 | 19 | 25 |
| 26. Tripura | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 28. Uttarakhand | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29. West Bengal | | 43 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 49 |
| 30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 31. Chandigarh | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Delhi UT | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 35. Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. Puducherry | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 222 | 280 | 293 | 326 | 395 |

Acute malnutrition in India

1273. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent UNICEF report, children in India are in the grip of severe acute malnutrition and India is far behind from Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons behind it when Government godowns are overflowing with foodgrains; and

(d) what effective remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF during 2016-18, prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among children is 4.9%, which indicates further reduction when compared to the levels reported by NFHS-4 as 7.4%.

(c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem. The important determinants are inadequate food, level of poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, high rate of population growth and low access of population to health education, safe drinking water, environmental, sanitation, hygiene and other social services. Key reasons for malnutrition setting in early life are early marriage, faulty and sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, childhood illnesses and low birth weight. The nutritional status of the population is outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector ^ alone. Therefore, it needs a multi-pronged approach.

(d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are treated at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame commencing from 2017-18. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating

Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

| S.No. | Objective | Target |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Prevent and reduce stunting in children (0- 6 years) | By 6% @2% p.a. |
| 2. | Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 3. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months) | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 4. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years. | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 5. | Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW). | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan has mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

‘YUWAAH’ youth skilling initiative

1274. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has now latched onto the global ‘Generation Unlimited’ movement started in New York last year, by launching its national version YuWaah to provide relevant skills to a large number of adolescent population in the country;

(b) whether YuWaah aims at a paradigm shift in skilling and re-skilling by targeting adolescent population between ages 10 to 24; and

(c) whether boys and girls at the secondary level would be provided hands-on courses in vocational skills along with regular academical regime?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) UNICEF has informed that they have launched 'YUWAAH' Generation Unlimited in India on 1.11.2019. According to UNICEF, Generation Unlimited, called YuWaah in India, is a multi-stakeholder alliance which aims to facilitate youth to gain relevant skills for productive lives and the future of work. The target age group of YUWAAH includes adolescent girls and boys and its key mission is to promote access to foundational, transferable and 21st century skills for youth inside and outside formal education systems, which includes defining foundational skills, life skills and flexible learning and identifying and scaling impactful delivery models. Further, UNICEF has stated that YUWAAH intends to create platforms to guide youth to market opportunities (career guidance, mentorship, internships, apprenticeships) and facilitate integration of career guidance in school education.

Malnourishment in women and children

1275. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of malnourishment in women and children, year-wise and State-wise for the last five years;

(b) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to tackle the issue of malnourishment in women and children during the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the report of NFHS-4 conducted in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted and 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS-3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight 48% stunted and 35.6% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5). Further, as per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) (2016-18), prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children is 34.7%, 17% and 33.4% respectively, which indicates further reduction as compared to the levels reported by NFHS-4. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is

implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time-frame commencing from 2017-18. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

| Sl. No. | Objective | Target |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 2. | Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |
| 3. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months) | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 4. | Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years. | By 9% @ 3% p.a. |
| 5. | Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW). | By 6% @ 2% p.a. |

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan has mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

Further steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to address malnutrition *inter alia* include

promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Anaemia Mukh Bharat, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, de-worming, promotion of iodized salt, Vitamin-A supplementation, Mission Indradhanush to ensure high coverage of vaccination in children, conducting intensified diarrhoea control fortnights to control childhood diarrhoea, management of sick severely malnourished children at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers, monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Young Child Care (HBYC) programmes, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, etc.

Statement

State-wise details of malnourishment in women and children

| Sl. No. | State | Stunted (under 5 yrs) | Underweight (under 5 yrs) | Wasting (under 5 yrs) | Women (15-49 years) Chronic Energy Deficiency (%) |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | NFHS-4 | NFHS-4 | NFHS-4 | NFHS-4 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23.3 | 21.6 | 18.9 | 13.1 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 31.4 | 31.9 | 17.2 | 17.6 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 29.4 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 8.5 |
| 4. | Assam | 36.4 | 29.8 | 17 | 25.7 |
| 5. | Bihar | 48.3 | 43.9 | 20.8 | 30.4 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 28.7 | 24.5 | 10.9 | 13.3 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 37.6 | 37.7 | 23.1 | 26.7 |
| 8. | Delhi | 32.3 | 27 | 17.1 | 28.5 |
| 9. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 41.7 | 38.9 | 27.6 | 12.9 |
| 10. | Daman and Diu | 23.4 | 26.7 | 24.1 | 12.8 |
| 11. | Goa | 20.1 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 14.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 12. | Gujarat | 38.5 | 39.3 | 26.4 | 27.2 |
| 13. | Haryana | 34 | 29.4 | 21.2 | 15.8 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 26.3 | 21.2 | 13.7 | 16.2 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 27.4 | 16.6 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 45.3 | 47.8 | 29 | 31.5 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 36.2 | 35.2 | 26.1 | 20.7 |
| 18. | Kerala | 19.7 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 9.7 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 27 | 23.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 42 | 42.8 | 25.8 | 28.3 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 34.4 | 36 | 25.6 | 23.5 |
| 22. | Manipur | 28.9 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 8.8 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 43.8 | 29 | 15.3 | 12.1 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 28 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 8.3 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 28.6 | 16.38 | 11.2 | 12.2 |
| 26. | Odisha | 34.1 | 34.4 | 20.4 | 26.4 |
| 27. | Punjab | 25.7 | 21.6 | 15.6 | 11.3 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 23.7 | 22 | 23.6 | 11.7 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 39.1 | 36.7 | 23 | 27 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 29.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 6.4 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 27.1 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 14.6 |
| 32. | Telangana | 28.1 | 28.5 | 18 | 23.1 |
| 33. | Tripura | 24.3 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 18.9 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 46.3 | 39.5 | 17.9 | 25.3 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 33.5 | 26.6 | 19.5 | 18.4 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 32.5 | 31.5 | 20.3 | 21.3 |
| INDIA | | 38.4 | 35.7 | 21 | 22.9 |

Statement

*Prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting among
children as per CNNS (2016-18)*

| Sl. No. | State | Stunted (0 - 4yrs) | Underweight (0 - 4yrs) | Wasting (0-4yrs) |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 31.5 | 33.5 | 17.1 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 28 | 15.5 | 6.8 |
| 4. | Assam | 32.4 | 29.4 | 19.4 |
| 5. | Bihar | 42 | 38.7 | 14.5 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | - | - | - |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 35.4 | 40 | 19.3 |
| 8. | Delhi | 28.8 | 28.1 | 14.8 |
| 9. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - |
| 10. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - |
| 11. | Goa | 19.6 | 20.3 | 15.8 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 39.1 | 34.2 | 1.7 |
| 13. | Haryana | 34.9 | 28.8 | 11.7 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 28.4 | 22.6 | 11 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15.5 | 13.1 | 14.9 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 36.2 | 42.9 | 29.1 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 32.5 | 32.4 | 19.3 |
| 18. | Kerala | 20.5 | 18.7 | 12.6 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 39.5 | 38.7 | 19.6 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 34.1 | 30.9 | 16.9 |
| 22. | Manipur | 28.9 | 13 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 40.4 | 29.6 | 14.7 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 27.4 | 11.3 | 5.8 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 26.2 | 16.3 | 12.9 |
| 26. | Odisha | 29.1 | 29.2 | 13.9 |
| 27. | Punjab | 24.3 | 19.7 | 6.7 |
| 28. | Puducherry | - | - | - |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 36.8 | 31.5 | 14.3 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 21.8 | 10.8 | 6.9 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 19.7 | 23.5 | 20.7 |
| 32. | Telangana | 29.3 | 30.8 | 17.9 |
| 33. | Tripura | 31.9 | 23.8 | 12.8 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 38.8 | 36.8 | 18.5 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 29.9 | 18.7 | 5.9 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 25.3 | 30.9 | 20.1 |
| INDIA | | 34.7 | 33.4 | 17.3 |

**Changes in institutional frameworks to deal with
sexual harassment at workplace**

1276. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine and recommend changes in institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent sexual harassment at workplace; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the GoM so as to ensure workplace security and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group of Ministers has examined the provisions of 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013' and 'The Sexual

Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013' in the context of various legislations, Supreme Court guidelines in *Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan*' and held inter-ministerial consultations etc, to frame its recommendations on strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent sexual harassment at work place.

Unregistered child care institutions

†1277. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child care institutions that are not registered under the Juvenile Justice Act in the country;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to register those unregistered institutions, whose work was satisfactory, but were closed down; and
- (c) the details of the progress of mandatory data uploading on Track Child 2.0 portal by Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Section 41 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) mandates that all institutions, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law, shall, be registered under this Act, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government or the State Government. Section 42 of JJ Act states that any person or persons in-charge of an institution failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both, provided that every thirty days delay in applying for registration shall be considered as a separate offence. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 5th May, 2017 in the matter of *Writ (Crl.) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. UOI & Ors.*, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) issued advisories to States/UTs to register all Government and Non-Governmental Organization run CCIs under Sub-section (1) of Section (41) of J J Act by 31st December, 2017. The Ministry had directed all the States/UTs to initiate steps to close down those Institutions which have declined to register *vide* letter

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

dated 20th February, 2018. As on 19.06.2019, there are 7466 institutions registered under the JJ Act as reported by the States/UTs. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs. The number of child care institutions that are registered under the JJ Act in the country as on 19.06.2019 is given in Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched the Track Child web portal in 2012 for tracking missing children. The portal provides a database of “missing” and “found/recovered” children covered under the CPS and the JJ Act, 2015 through a networking and interactive platform of the various stakeholders including Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The portal facilitates matching of the missing children being reported at the Police Stations with those found children residing in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The Ministry has been pursuing with the States/UTs Government including police for regularly uploading data of children on Track Child portal. The details of the progress of mandatory data uploading on Track Child 2.0 portal by Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and State Governments is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of registered CCIs working in the country, State/UT-wise as provided by States/UTs on 19.06.2019.

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | Total No. of Districts | Total No. of Registered CCIs |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 14 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 934 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 25 | 14 |
| 4. | Assam | 33 | 118 |
| 5. | Bihar | 38 | 76 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | 10 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 27 | 93 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 2 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|------|
| 10. | Delhi | 10 | 72 |
| 11. | Goa | 2 | 63 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 33 | 143 |
| 13. | Haryana | 22 | 88 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 45 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 22 | 149 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 24 | 100 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 30 | 1177 |
| 18. | Kerala | 14 | 817 |
| 19. | Lakshdweep | 1 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 51 | 117 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 36 | 170 |
| 22. | Manipur | 16 | 148 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 11 | 80 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 8 | 52 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 11 | 66 |
| 26. | Odisha | 30 | 248 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 4 | 61 |
| 28. | Punjab | 22 | 75 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 33 | 284 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 4 | 28 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 32 | 1240 |
| 32. | Telangana | 33 | 477 |
| 33. | Tripura | 8 | 40 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 75 | 182 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 13 | 48 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 23 | 235 |
| TOTAL | | 723 | 7466 |

Statement-II

*The details of the progress of mandatory data uploading on
Track Child 2.0 portal by Child Care Institutions (CCIs)
and State Governments as on 22.11.2019.*

| S. No. | Name of the States/UTs | No. of CCIs entering data on Track Child Portal |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 73 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 23 |
| 5. | Bihar | 54 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 3 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 11 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 50 |
| 11. | Goa | 3 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 25 |
| 13. | Haryana | 27 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 32 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 0 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 544 |
| 18. | Kerala | 18 |
| 19. | Lakshdweep | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 88 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 306 |
| 22. | Manipur | 10 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 33 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 2 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|------|
| 26. | Odisha | 90 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 3 |
| 28. | Punjab | 33 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 108 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 694 |
| 32. | Telangana | 0 |
| 33. | Tripura | 14 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 5 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 14 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 52 |
| | TOTAL | 2341 |

Infrastructure pertaining to Anganwadi buildings

†1278. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Government Anganwadi buildings, their requirement, their shortage as on date and financial assistance plan for its construction; and

(b) by when all the Anganwadi Centres would be provided with suitable buildings?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres functioning in government/community/rented buildings are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under the Anganwadi Services scheme, there is a provision for construction of new Anganwadi Centre buildings in rural areas in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Funds for construction of 29,941 AWC buildings during 2015-16 and for construction of 81,447 AWC buildings during 2016-17 were released to States/UTs under Convergence with MGNREGS. Further, a budget provision of Rs.735.75 crore has been made for construction of 58,670 AWC buildings in APIP 2019-20. This is an ongoing exercise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise number of Anganwadi Centres running in Government, community and rented buildings

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | No. of operational AWCs | No. of AWCs for which data is available | AWCs running in Govt. Building | | | | AWCs running in Community | | | | | | AWCs running in Rented Building | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | | | Building | | Building | | Panchayat | | Others | | Open Space | | AWWs/s/ AWHs House | | Others | | | |
| | | | | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Kutcha | Pucca |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 55607 | 55601 | 113 | 18502 | 14 | 5282 | 302 | 1289 | 22 | 3416 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25730 | | |
| 2. | Telangana | 35634 | 35563 | 0 | 10570 | 1589 | 7889 | 227 | 1261 | 371 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8343 | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6225 | 6225 | 5999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 4. | Assam | 62153 | 61690 | 0 | 39319 | 0 | 10704 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11667 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 5. | Bihar | 104090 | 99583 | 0 | 26097 | 0 | 4010 | 0 | 8468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41054 | 19954 | | |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 51301 | 51301 | 2 | 36840 | 14 | 1077 | 45 | 820 | 68 | 1710 | 1 | 2 | 1479 | 1329 | 5819. | 2095 | | |
| 7. | Goa | 1262 | 1262 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 290 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 49 | 4 | 703 | | |
| 8. | Gujarat | 53029 | 53029 | 0 | 44364 | 0 | 0 | 244 | 0 | 54 | 1394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 985 | 5988 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|----|----|------|-------|------|-------|
| 9. | Haryana | 25962 | 25962 | 0 | 8296 | 0 | 2390 | 0 | 2389 | 0 | 6275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6612 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 18925 | 18925 | 5 | 2028 | 336 | 2783 | 21 | 348 | 238 | 3785 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 27 | 7837 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 29599 | 29599 | 34 | 817 | 53 | 165 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7971 | 18103 | 1372 | 1051 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 38432 | 38412 | 2 | 21791 | 1 | 1448 | 0 | 622 | 19 | 763 | 34 | 5 | 2256 | 1253 | 3947 | 6271 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 65911 | 65911 | 4817 | 39037 | 1066 | 3179 | 164 | 868 | 887 | 4039 | 7 | 8 | 273 | 1034 | 2151 | 8381 |
| 14. | Kerala | 33244 | 33217 | 153 | 22723 | 9 | 422 | 29 | 736 | 57 | 768 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 269 | 181 | 7836 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 97135 | 97135 | 0 | 32789 | 718 | 12380 | 510 | 11624 | 1393 | 9016 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 593 | 8873 | 18933 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 110219 | 109604 | 5934 | 51826 | 0 | 6443 | 739 | 5680 | 369 | 8043 | 0 | 0 | 2859 | 26685 | 229 | 797 |
| 17. | Manipur | 11510 | 11510 | 1876 | 1230 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 16 | 44 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 7929 | 287 | 39 | 16 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 5896 | 5896 | 0 | 2657 | 56 | 1237 | 79 | 1006 | 261 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 488 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 2244 | 2244 | 0 | 2215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 3980 | 3980 | 2861 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 72587 | 70849 | 0 | 17518 | 0 | 18252 | 0 | 7198 | 1440 | 10961 | 0 | 0 | 3336 | 2261 | 1257 | 8626 |
| 22. | Punjab | 27289 | 27289 | 0 | 2098 | 0 | 10682 | 0 | 4982 | 0 | 6304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 0 | 2713 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 61974 | 61355 | 0 | 25780 | 0 | 18594 | 0 | 3904 | 0 | 2586 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10491 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1308 | 1308 | 64 | 882 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 73 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 51 | 19 | 160 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 25. Tamil Nadu | 54439 | 54439 | 6689 | 36407 | 262 | 994 | 250 | 1278 | 271 | 1050 | 2 | 4 | 99 | 314 | 2599 | 4220 |
| 26. Tripura | 9911 | 9911 | 0 | 9349 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | 187997 | 187997 | 0 | 28590 | 0 | 113522 | 0 | 22993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22892 |
| 28. Uttarakhand | 20067 | 19997 | 0 | 2815 | 44 | 5192 | 17 | 2617 | 102 | 1584 | 11 | 1 | 23 | 1234 | 128 | 6229 |
| 29. West Bengal | 116227 | 116113 | 0 | 54741 | 0 | 14234 | 0 | 3017 | 13190 | 10576 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20349 |
| 30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 720 | 719 | 1 | 186 | 0 | 9 | 59 | 241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Chandigarh | 450 | 450 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 |
| 32. Delhi | 10897 | 10752 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 10662 |
| 33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 302 | 302 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 60 | 28 | 27 |
| 34. Daman and Diu | 107 | 102 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Lakshadweep | 107 | 107 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| 36. Puducherry | 855 | 855 | 0 | 333 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 444 |
| Total | 1377595 | 1369194 | 28550 | 540515 | 4176 | 241213 | 2715 | 81494 | 19012 | 73708 | 63 | 36 | 27353 | 66107 | 75713 | 208539 |

Note: Based on State level consolidated report received from State/UTs.

[As on 30th June, 2019]

Number of law-suits filed against department

1279. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of law suits the department is facing in various High Courts and Supreme Court as of 31st August 2019, what is the High Court-wise and department-wise statistics of these cases that have been filed and since when;

(b) the number of these law suits filed by Government Departments/Government establishments or State Governments; and

(c) whether the Department has evolved any structured mechanism to minimise the number of law suits being filed, if so, what is the nature of the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Ministry follows the advisory issued by Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, when necessary, to avoid litigations with other Ministries/ Departments/PSUs/Boards/Authorities under the control of the Government by resolving disputes amicably by mutual consultation or through arbitration or by alternate dispute resolution mechanisms.

Steps taken to curb air pollution

1280. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has sought information from the Delhi Pollution Control Board or any other State's Pollution Control Board regarding the steps taken to curb air pollution, where children are the worst sufferers of air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any reply regarding the action taken has been received by the NCPCR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However a complaint was received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regarding air pollution due to a soya product factory in the State of Madhya Pradesh. After taking cognizance of the matter, NCPCR had sought a report from the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board. The reply is awaited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2019-20

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to lay Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2019-20.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2019-20 (November, 2019).

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, Calling Attention शुरू करने से पहले मैं प्रोसीज़र के बारे में पुनः बताना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि पिछली बार Calling Attention शुरू होने के बाद अनेक माननीय सदस्यगण चेयर के पास आए और उन्होंने प्रोसीज़र पता करना शुरू किया। जो माननीय सदस्य Calling Attention raise करते हैं: उन्हें पहले सिर्फ List of Business में दिए गए text को पढ़ना है। उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट होता है, जो आपके बीच वितरित होता है। फिर इसे raise करने वाले पहले सदस्य जो होंगे, वे बोलेंगे। उसके बाद जिन्होंने अपना नाम दे रखा है, वे बोलेंगे, लेकिन इसमें बोलने का अर्थ है कि आपको इसमें सिर्फ clarification मांगना है। आप सिर्फ clarification ही माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ सकते हैं और इस सबके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब होता है। यह पूरी चर्चा एक घंटे में conclude होती है।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, clarification के लिए तीन मिनट का समय होगा न?

श्री उपसभापति: हां, clarification के लिए तीन मिनट का समय और शुरू करने के लिए आरंभ में पांच मिनट का समय होगा।

**Reported use of spyware Pegasus to compromise phone data of
some persons through WhatsApp**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to the reported use of spyware Pegasus to compromise phone data of some persons through WhatsApp.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a statement on reported use of spyware Pegasus to compromise phone data of some persons through WhatsApp. Hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Digvijaya Singh, has given notice regarding Calling Attention Motion that seeks to draw attention to this subject.

On 31st October, 2019, there was news in Indian media reporting breach of data of few Indians *via* WhatsApp through a spyware named Pegasus developed and marketed by an Israel based company, namely, NSO. The news also reported about a lawsuit filed by WhatsApp on 31st October, 2019 in a Court at California, USA alleging that the Israeli Nso Group had targeted some 1,400 WhatsApp users globally with this spyware and had violated US and California laws as well as WhatsApp's terms-of-service. The news report conveyed that more than 100 persons in India might have been affected by this Spyware. It has also been alleged by WhatsApp in their submission filed before the Court that the NSO group has sold Pegasus spyware to Government and private agencies.

In this matter, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology took cognizance of the news reports and sought a report from the WhatsApp through an email sent to them on 1st November and seeking WhatsApp response by 4th November. WhatsApp sent a mail on 2nd November, 2019 communicating the aspects relating to exploitation of a vulnerability in their platform by a spyware called Pegasus, developed by Israeli agency named NSO. As per WhatsApp, they had communicated this vulnerability to CERT-In on 20th May, 2019 after it was detected and fixed in mid May 2019.

According to WhatsApp, during April-May 2019, NSO used WhatsApp servers, located in the United States and elsewhere, to send malware to approximately 1,400 mobile phone users globally. It has been alleged that spyware was designed to intercept and extract information and communications from mobile phones and devices. As per WhatsApp, Pegasus was designed to be installed remotely on mobile devices using the Android, iOS,

and BlackBerry Operating Systems. The NSO/Pegasus exploited vulnerabilities in operating systems and applications and used other malware delivery methods, like spear phishing messages containing links to malicious code. According to media reports Pegasus could be surreptitiously installed on a victim's phone without the victim taking any action.

Now, about the response by Ministry of Electronics and IT and CERT-In. CERT-In published a vulnerability note (CIVN-2019-0080) on May 17, 2019 regarding buffer overflow vulnerability in WhatsApp based on its vulnerability tracking process. A vulnerability note was published on the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) Database in USA on May 14, 2019 based on WhatsApp reporting to CVE.

On May 20, 2019, WhatsApp reported an incident to CERT-In, wherein it mentioned that WhatsApp identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attack. As CERT-In had already issued the vulnerability note, no further action was deemed warranted.

During high level engagements like meetings of CEO, Mr. Will Cathcart and VP Policy Mr. Nick Clegg of WhatsApp that took place with the Ministry on 26th July, 2019 and 11th September, 2019, no mention was made by the high level WhatsApp team regarding this vulnerability.

On September 5, 2019, WhatsApp wrote to CERT-In providing update to the security incident reported in May, 2019 and stated that while the full extent of this attack may never be known, WhatsApp continues to review the available information. It also mentioned that based on WhatsApp log data available, WhatsApp believed that the attackers may have attempted to reach the devices of approximately one hundred and twenty one users in India.

Based on news and information in media about this breach, CERT-In sought submission of information from WhatsApp on November 9, 2019, including a need to conduct an audit and inspection of WhatsApp's security systems and processes. The response from WhatsApp was received on November 18, 2019 and further clarifications and technical details have been sought on 26th November, 2019. CERT-In has also sent a notice to NSO Group on 26th November, 2019 seeking details about the malware and its impact on Indian users.

As per media reports dated 20th November, 2019, WhatsApp has regretted that they did not meet the Government's expectations on pro active engagement in this sensitive issue related to user privacy and security.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

The Government is committed to ensure safety and security of messaging on platforms like WhatsApp and others. There are adequate provisions in the Information Technology Act and relevant rules and regulations, which give power and authority to do so. Work is also in progress to strengthen the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011.

The Government is very clear that India's digital ecosystem and digital economy is growing and has great promise. The Government's efforts shall always be to make India's digital economy worth \$ 1 trillion in coming few years. Digital players, both Indian and foreign, are welcome to contribute in the growing digital market but they need to acknowledge and understand that safety and security of Indians is indeed of prime importance. They must erect appropriate security walls to ensure this. Failing which appropriate action as permissible in law will be taken.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: धन्यवाद सर, मैं केवल प्रश्न पूछूंगा। मेरा प्रश्न है कि व्हाट्सएप हैकिंग के पूरे मामले में तीन ही सम्भावनाएं बनती हैं। सरकार ने कानूनी तौर पर जासूसी कराई या सरकार की जानकारी के बगैर गैर कानूनी तौर पर जासूसी हुई या सरकार ने खुद गैर-कानूनी जासूसी कराई। सरकार ने अब तक तो यह नहीं माना है कि कानूनी तौर पर जासूसी हुई है।

सर, मेरा पहला सवाल है कि क्या सरकार या उसकी किन्हीं एजेंसियों ने खुद गैर कानूनी तौर पर Pegasus spyware खरीदा और इस्तेमाल किया? यदि हां, तो यह स्पष्ट तौर पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस फैसले का उल्लंघन है, जिसमें प्राइवैसी को फंडामेंटल राइट माना गया है। देश के नागरिकों के फंडामेंटल राइट्स के वॉयलेशन के लिए क्या कोई internal enquiry का आदेश सरकार ने दिया है? अगर नहीं, तो सरकार ने किस आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाल लिया कि उसकी कोई एजेंसी इसमें शामिल नहीं थी?

साथ ही, अगर सरकार शामिल नहीं थी और सारी जासूसी विदेशी इज़राइली कम्पनी NSO ने की, तो फिर यह सीधा-सीधा नेशनल सिक्योरिटी का मामला है। यह सरकार नेशनल सिक्योरिटी पर बढ़-चढ़कर दावे करती है, तो मंत्री जी कृपया सदन को बताएं कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में इस हमले को आज तक सीरियसली क्यों नहीं लिया गया? उपसभापति जी, यह मामला इसलिए जरूरी है कि अब cyber warfare का जमाना है।

महोदय, किसी देश के हितों को और उसकी सुरक्षा को cyber war के जरिए जितना नुकसान पहुंचाया जा सकता है, उतना बड़ा नुकसान पारम्परिक युद्ध से भी संभव नहीं है और अगर सरकार को लगता है कि यह दूर की बात है, तो कृपया सरकार सदन को बताए कि पिछले महीने Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant पर साइबर अटैक हुआ था, उसमें कौन शामिल था और देश की nuclear security को इससे कितना खतरा हो गया था?

उपसभापति महोदय, मीडिया में खबरें आने के बाद सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की और हमने खबर देखी थी कि सरकार ने WhatsApp से सवाल पूछे हैं कि क्या हुआ, लेकिन WhatsApp ने तो जासूसी नहीं की, उसका तो इस्तेमाल हुआ है। जासूसी तो Israel की कंपनी NSO ने Pegasus spyware के माफ़त की है। सरकार ने जो किया है, वह कुछ ऐसा है कि कोई चोरी हुई, चोर ने किसी की गाड़ी इस्तेमाल की, चोर का पता भी है, लेकिन पुलिस सारी पूछताछ गाड़ी के मालिक से कर रही है, लेकिन चोर, जिसका नाम व पता मालूम है, उससे पूछने की हिम्मत नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सवाल है कि क्या सरकार ने NSO के खिलाफ किसी enquiry का आदेश दिया है? यदि दिया है, तो उसमें क्या हुआ?

महोदय, मेरा तीसरा सवाल है कि WhatsApp ने Toronto University की जिस Citizen Lab से जांच कराई थी, क्या सरकार ने उससे जानकारी ली है और उसकी enquiry में क्या मिला था? अगर नहीं, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्यों नहीं पूछा है?

मेरा चौथा सवाल है कि माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को बताएं कि WhatsApp की माफ़त किस-किस व्यक्ति का फोन हैक हुआ था? कौन-कौन से पत्रकार, social activist, सांसद, पूर्व मंत्री, जज और सरकारी अफसर थे, जिनके फोन हैक हुए? क्या WhatsApp ने affected लोगों की कोई लिस्ट सरकार को सौंपी है? अगर हां, तो इसे सदन को बताएं और अगर नहीं दी है, तो सरकार बताए कि इस मामले में वह क्या कदम उठा रही है।

महोदय, WhatsApp और दूसरी messaging कंपनियों के साथ क्या सरकार की formal data sharing की व्यवस्था है? मेरा पांचवा प्रश्न है कि NSO कंपनी ने बयान दिया था कि वह सिर्फ सरकारी एजेंसीज को ये spyware बेचती है। माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को बताएं कि सरकार की किस एजेंसी ने इसे खरीदा है और इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है और वह किस हैड से खर्च की गई है।

महोदय, पिछले तीन साल में NSO कंपनी के representative Pegasus spyware बेचने के लिए किस-किस राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री, मंत्री, senior police अधिकारियों से मिले थे और इसमें कितनी बीजेपी रूल्ड स्टेट्स हैं? विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों से NSO कंपनी के अधिकारियों की कब-कब मीटिंग हुई और उनमें क्या प्रस्ताव हुए और बाद में क्या फैसले हुए? गैर-कानूनी हैकिंग में इन सरकारों का क्या रोल था?

महोदय, मेरा अगला सवाल है कि भीमा कोरेगांव केस में प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी से जुड़े केस में किन-किन लोगों के फोन हैक किए गए हैं? क्या उन लोगों से मिली जानकारी को पुलिस ने सील कवर में या वैसे ही सबूत के तौर पर कोर्ट में पेश किया है, यदि हां, तो वे सबूत क्या हैं? यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार Pegasus spyware न सिर्फ फोन हैक करता है, बल्कि उसमें कोई भी documents, message, video या audio file को plant भी कर सकता है। क्या सरकार यह दावा करती है कि इन केसेस में शामिल लोगों के फोन में Pegasus spyware की माफ़त कोई फर्जी material plant करके उसे कोर्ट में सबूत के तौर पर पेश नहीं किया गया है?

उपसभापति जी, यह जानकारी इसलिए भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि भीमा कोरेगांव मामले में एक फर्जी चिट्ठी में मेरा नाम भी डाला गया था। वह तो सौभाग्य से जिस मोबाइल नंबर का जिक्र इस चिट्ठी में

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

था, वह मैं सालों पहले छोड़ चुका था और मैं WhatsApp का इस्तेमाल भी नहीं करता हूँ, इसलिए षड्यंत्र पूरा नहीं हो पाया, लेकिन और लोग शायद इतने lucky नहीं होंगे।

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी दो सवाल हैं- सरकार अभी तक दावा करती है कि उसे कुछ नहीं मालूम है, लेकिन आज ही की मीडिया की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केवल WhatsApp ही नहीं, बल्कि गूगल का इस्तेमाल भी surveillance के लिए हुआ है। गूगल ने साफ-साफ कहा है कि 500 भारतीय users को Government-backed attackers ने target किया है और उनके एकाउंट हैक किए हैं। यह खुलासा गूगल की अधिकृत एजेंसी Threat Analysis Group (TAG) ने किया है। अब इस पर सरकार को सफाई देनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा आखिरी सवाल और मेरा आरोप है कि सरकार को पूरे मामले का पता था, उसके टॉप लीडर्स को सब जानकारी थी। बाकायदा प्लान करके Pegasus खरीदा गया और गैर कानूनी तौर पर उसका इस्तेमाल हुआ। खुद माननीय गृह मंत्री ने Facebook कंपनी, जो कि WhatsApp की owner है, उसके भारत में सर्वोच्च अधिकारियों के साथ कई महीने पहले मीटिंग की थी और Pegasus spyware के बारे में पूरी चर्चा की थी। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि उन मीटिंग्स के मिनट्स सरकार सदन से साझा करे। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार मिनट्स और Facebook कंपनी द्वारा बनाए मिनट्स, दोनों को सदन के सामने रखे, ताकि सरकार अपने मिनट्स को एडिट कर सदन को गुमराह न कर सके।

महोदय, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के कवच के पीछे छुप कर सदन से जानकारी छुपाना चाहते हैं, तो मेरी सभी पार्टियों से अपील है कि इस संवेदनशील मामले पर JPC का गठन किया जाए और वह इसकी जांच करे, क्योंकि यह मामला हमारे Fundamental Rights और National Security का मामला है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M. Shanmugam.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is learnt that the Government of India has bought the Israeli spyware called Pegasus.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Shri Digvijaya Singh has asked many questions. I have taken note of some of them. He has spoken very fast. माननीय सदस्य ने इकट्ठे 10-15 सवाल पूछ लिए हैं, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I will give a copy to the Minister. I can lay it on the Table of the House with the permission of the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आपका भाषण रिकॉर्ड हो चुका है।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, Pegasus was supposed to snoop on Indian journalists, activists, lawyers and political leaders. This disclosure made in law suit filed in US Federal

Court, San Francisco in which WhatsApp came on record saying that Israeli spyware was being used for surveillance in India for the past two weeks. Is it a fact? If so, it is alarming and threat on privacy of our country.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir;

“कोड़ आसेब है, साया है या जादूगर है,
जाने क्या बात है कि हर शख्स के दिल में डर है।”

† "کوئی آسیب ہے، سایہ ہے یا جادوگر ہے،
جانے کیا بات ہے کہ ہر شخص کے دل میں ڈر ہے"

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the following issues. Sir, it has been claimed that WhatsApp informed officials at the Indian Computer Emergency Response team back in May about the vulnerabilities in its software. However, recent reports have revealed that the team at CERT-In apparently published a vulnerability note on May 17, 2019, i.e., three days before WhatsApp approached them. The severity rating of the breach was 'high' according to the note, which has since been taken down. So, my question is this. Why did the Government fail to act on this urgent note by the team at CERT-In at that time? Also, why has this note since been taken down? Sir, for the record of the House, will the Minister state the exact date on which the Government was made aware about the vulnerability of WhatsApp that could be exploited through the use of Pegasus or any other software? Sir, my next question is this. Has the Government launched an investigation to find out who could have bought a spyware meant only for Governmental agencies to spy on Indian citizens? Sir, in reply to a question in Lok Sabha, the Minister said that any interception or monitoring or decryption can be done only by authorized agencies as per due process of law. So, my last question is: Did the Government in any way permit the interception, monitoring or decryption of data through the use of Pegasus spyware? سر، ایک شعر ہے: एक शेर है:

“कैसा अजीब शोर है बस्ती में आजकल,
हर घर से आ रही है सदा जागते रहो।”

"کیسا عجیب شور ہے بستی میں آج کل،
ہر گھر سے آرہی ہے صدا جاگتے رہو"

Thank you very much, Sir.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. The Israeli spyware, Pegasus, developed by NSO, was used to snoop. This is a serious issue. It was used to snoop political and social activists and also the leaders of various political parties and even journalists were snooped by using this particular spyware. Facebook has already confirmed that they had informed the question of security and the issue of snooping to the Government twice, in May and in September also. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why you hide the information that you got from Facebook. What steps have you taken immediately after getting the information? And why you did not caution the WhatsApp users about this security threat and the issue of snooping? Sir, the Minister was saying that the reply of the Facebook was vague. It was reported in media. I am requesting the Minister to table the reply of Facebook. If you do not have anything to hide, why can't you table the reply of Facebook? I am requesting the Government to table the reply of Facebook. And, Sir, the owner of the Pegasus software, NSO, had said that they were selling the spyware only to Government or Government agencies. Then, how did it come to India? Which Government agency brought Pegasus software to India? Was it brought by the Government directly or through any other agency? Sir, it is a very serious issue that those people who were targeted were journalists, social activists, political leaders, former Ministers or former Judges, who were, in fact, fighting against the Government. They were raising their voice against the Government. Why a particular section was targeted, Sir? Why were the people, who were fighting against the Government, targeted? How can one believe that the Government has no role in bringing the software for snooping on the political leaders in our country? How can we believe this when all the circumstances are indicating so? I think, we are still living in a democratic society and not a State where surveillance. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, one minute.

Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of our Constitution. In 2017, the Supreme Court held that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right. Where is the data protection law? For the last one year, the data protection law draft is lying with the Government. Why is the Government not bringing forward the data protection law? I am requesting the Government to immediately bring forward the data protection law with comprehensive provisions to ensure that Right to Privacy is treated as a Fundamental Right. Thank you.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैंने बड़े गौर से ढूँढ़ा कि सौ लोगों में मेरा नाम है कि नहीं, मैं हूँ नहीं, इसलिए बिनाका गीतमाला में मैं अभी उन तथाकथित राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्वों में नहीं आया हूँ, तो थोड़ा एहसास-ए-कमतरी भी है।

Sir, when many of my colleagues, even from the BJP, the Treasury Benches, speak to me, they do not speak to me on any other forum; they speak to me on Telegram, Signal or WhatsApp. This tells you the story as to where we are heading. This is number one. The second important point is that there is a new love for Israeli mode of surveillance and Israeli mode of governance. I have no objection. You have chosen it. But, you know, if it is normalized in our context, in our public life, there is no permanent fix position there. You would be here and then you would be bringing the Calling Attention Motion that we are under surveillance and so on and so is under surveillance. At that time also, we will stand with you, and, today, we want you to stand with us.

Thirdly, Sir, I was reading the statement of the I.T. Minister as well as his responses given earlier. There is a bit of contradiction. Why do I say so? Sir, there is no convincing answer in spite of the fact that, we are told, WhatsApp informed you twice. Correct me, if I am wrong, while you answer, Sir.

Sir, the next point which I wish to raise is, how elastic is the idea of threat to national security? Sir, is it like a chewing gum that you can take it from that corner to this corner? Anybody, even people fighting against hunger deaths, are brought under this. Bhima Koregaon is live example. So, what are we talking about when we talk about national security? Sir, the worrisome issue about Pegasus software is that it not only goes for interception and decryption, it also goes for creation and planting. What are you planning to have as a safeguard? If my device is hacked — so far, thankfully, it has not been because I have not joined that list of *Binaka Geetmala* — it exposes all of us. All of us are vulnerable. My colleague, Mr. Ragesh, was speaking about data protection.

Finally, Sir, if the surveillance or web camera becomes the reality of the day, I tell you we all shall be impacted. Nobody shall be free. Freedom has to be protected; privacy has to be protected. If I am caught by what I hold as a view — which may not be in sync with your view — it is not anti-national. But what has suddenly emerged, Sir? Forgive me, I am saying this, I and you are political adversaries, but, as I have said it n'th times in this Parliament, we are not political enemies. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Lastly, सर, यह software बहुत बुरी चीज़ है। इस तरह के और भी software हैं। कुछ भी नहीं बचेगा, हम आजादी से बात नहीं कर पाएँगे। मुल्क को महफूज़ रखने के और भी तरीके हैं। Snooping, मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि जिस भी राजनीतिक दल या व्यवस्था के चरित्र में आ जाए, उसमें उनके अपने लोग भी सुरक्षित नहीं होते हैं। जय हिन्द!

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, WhatsApp भारत सहित विश्व के 180 देशों और लगभग 1.5 बिलियन लोगों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला ऐप है। इसकी पुष्टि

[श्री वीर सिंह]

WhatsApp ने की है। इसके सॉफ्टवेयर का इस्तेमाल फोन पर स्पायवेयर स्थापित करने के लिए किया गया था, जिससे देश में कथित तौर पर कुछ लोगों के फोन हैक हुए थे।

महोदय, WhatsApp खुद को सुरक्षित संचार ऐप के रूप में बढ़ावा देता है, क्योंकि संदेश encrypted end-to-end होते हैं। उन्हें केवल प्रेषक या प्राप्तकर्ता के डिवाइस पर एक सुपाठ्य रूप में प्रदर्शित किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि यह उल्लंघन दिखाता है कि ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम कितने कमज़ोर हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐप में ऐसे हमलों के खिलाफ सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, जिससे हमारा फोन स्पायवेयर के खिलाफ बेहतर संरक्षित हो सके और हैकिंग में शामिल लोगों के खिलाफ भी क्या किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई हो रही है? क्या सरकार लोगों का डेटा संरक्षित करने हेतु भी कोई कानून लाने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है?

धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. He is not there. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल करना चाहती हूँ।

पहला सवाल यह है कि सोशल मीडिया को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जो कानून बने हुए हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को लगता है कि ये कानून पर्याप्त हैं? दूसरा, अलग-अलग देशों में प्राइवैसी को संरक्षित रखने के लिए विधि का निर्माण किया गया है। जैसे, यूरोपियन यूनियन ने GDPR बनाया है, लेकिन भारत में अभी भी एक व्यापक विधि का निर्माण बाकी है। आखिर उसे कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा?

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں مائٹے منتری جی سے دو سوال کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔

پہلا سوال یہ ہے کہ سوشل میڈیا کو قابو کرنے کے لئے جو قانون بنے ہوئے ہیں، کیا مائٹے منتری جی کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ قانون کافی ہیں؟ دوسرا، الگ الگ دیشوں میں پرائیویسی کو سنرکشن رکھنے کے لئے ودھی کا نرمان کیا گیا ہے۔ جیسے، یورپین یونین نے جی۔ڈی۔پی۔آر۔ بنایا ہے، لیکن بھارت میں ابھی بھی ایک ویاپک ودھی کا نرمان باقی ہے۔ آخر اسے کب تک پورا کر لیا جائے گا؟

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य के अन्त में सरकार का जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया है कि “उचित सुरक्षा उपाय करने चाहिए और इसमें विफल होने पर कानून में अनुज्ञेय उचित कार्रवाई की

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

जाएगी”, यह एक तरीके से इस सरकार का लोगों के प्राइवसी के अधिकार में हस्तक्षेप न करने का संकल्प है। लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कहा है कि “Information Technology Rules, 2011 को मजबूत करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है”, उसके बारे में वे सदन को जानकारी दें।

दूसरा विषय उन्होंने कहा है कि “WhatsApp के अनुसार, पेगासस को एंड्रॉइड, आईओएस और ब्लैकबेरी ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम का उपयोग करके मोबाइल उपकरणों पर दूरस्थ रूप से स्थापित करने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।” तो एक किस्म का टेक्नोलॉजी की दृष्टि से उपयोग करते हुए हमारे बाकी संसाधनों में या बाकी जानकारी में यह विषय आ सकता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया है, उसको मंत्री जी यदि और विस्तार से बतायें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

तीसरा विषय मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि पिछली सरकारों के समय में भी, हम अगर पिछले 10-15 सालों के घटनाक्रमों को देखें, तो मुझे ध्यान में है कि अप्रैल, 2010 में Outlook में एक बड़ा आर्टिकल आया था और संसद में भी हंगामा हुआ था। उस समय सरकार के द्वारा काफी सारी spying या जासूसी की गयी थी। पूर्व में चंद्रशेखर जी की सरकार के समय भी हमें ध्यान में है कि एक बड़ा उदाहरण था। पूर्व सरकार में एक वित्त मंत्री ने अपनी ही सरकार के मंत्री पर bugging करने का आरोप लगाया था। इस प्रकार के जो उदाहरण घटे हैं, इनको देखते हुए, इन अनुभवों के आधार पर सरकार भविष्य में क्या कार्रवाई कर सकती है, इस पर भी मंत्री जी संज्ञान देंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

एक चौथा विषय है, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हमारे एक सदस्य ने उठाया था, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 21 नाम एक पार्टिकुलर विचारधारा के तहत एक पार्टिकुलर विचारधारा के जर्नलिस्ट ने ही क्यों ओपन किये? इसलिए यह कोई विचारधारा की लड़ाई नहीं है, व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों से लड़ने के लिए, स्वतंत्रता से लड़ने के लिए, उनके विचारों को बढ़ाने के लिए है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्ट करें कि क्या एक सिलसिलेवार तरीके से विषय को उठाया गया है या यह वास्तव में प्राइवसी का विषय था? इसके बारे में भी अगर वे जानकारी देंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा विषय रहेगा।

माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने एक विषय उठाया, मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार का जो विषय उठाया कि 5 नवम्बर, 2019 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा की बेंच के द्वारा इस पर observation किया गया। 5 नवम्बर, 2019 को छत्तीसगढ़ की जो वर्तमान सरकार है, इसके संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक observation किया था कि पुलिस अधिकारियों के फोन टैप किए जा रहे हैं, - ऐसा कोई भी राज्य सरकार करे, वह किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो...(समय की घंटी)...। अभी छत्तीसगढ़ की वर्तमान सरकार के बारे में जो विषय उठाया गया है, अगर इसके बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, the Supreme Court, in 2017, has declared privacy as a Fundamental Right and intrinsic to Article 21. In this background, I have to raise four points for clarifications.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, hacking of WhatsApp data by Israeli Pegasus has really shaken the country. It became more serious when it was proven that the phones of more than two dozen journalists, activists, lawyers and politicians were targeted. I understand that the Government is committed to protect the privacy of Indians and is bringing forth the Data Protection Bill but the Data Protection Authority of India, as per the Bill, is not made independent. It is because the Bill says that the Authority would work subject to the provisions. Therefore, how can the Fundamental Rights of the citizens have such a less protection? The third point, which I would like to bring to your kind notice, is on the data localization. Personal data can be better protected if it is stored within the country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA, *in the Chair.*]

Sir, my fourth point is this. The Data Protection Bill is largely based on the lines of the Data Protection Law of the European Union but the European Union law does not allow individual's information or data to be shared by the country.

With these, I conclude by saying that the data theft is not in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court and it goes against the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of the country. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Minister, in your statement, you have not denied that no Government organization has purchased this software. When the Whatsapp, in the lawsuit filed before the U.S. Federal Court in San Francisco, claimed that Israeli NSO Group Technologies has spied 1,400 Whatsapp group users including India through a software called Pegasus, the NSO technologies has given a reply stating that it has sold only to Government agencies. Therefore, the pleadings of the Whatsapp in the lawsuit, as soon as the reply was filed by the NSO technologies, points out that the Government agencies in India have purchased this software. Your statement is very vague. It does not say that your Government agencies have not purchased this. Therefore, I want your reply on this.

Furthermore, are you taking any steps to get yourself impleaded in the lawsuit filed by the Whatsapp group before the San Francisco court? I would like to remind you of the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court. Thirteen judges have clearly said that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right. A Fundamental Right to Privacy without strict legislative safeguards and stiff penalties would not get the respect it deserves. I would also like to point out that in the judgement rendered by the hon. Supreme Court, it calls for the Government to create a data protection regime to protect the privacy of individual. Hon. Law

Minister, you are well aware that under Section 43 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, no data can be stolen. The pleadings filed before the San Francisco court points out against the Indian Government agencies. We want a reply on this. Thank you.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो राइट टू प्राइवसी है, यह एक फंडामेंटल राइट है। यह कोई राजनीतिक विषय नहीं है। हमने भारतीय लोकतंत्र में देखा है कि 80 और 90 के दशक में लोग इस बात के डर से परेशान होते थे कि किसका टेलीफोन रिकॉर्ड हो रहा है, किसकी चिट्ठियाँ पकड़ी जा रही हैं। आज लोकतंत्र में गाड़ी इतनी आगे बढ़ी है कि अब कम से कम देश के भीतर इस बात का खतरा नहीं है कि सरकारें लोगों के टेलीफोन रिकॉर्ड कर रही हैं। WhatsApp की जहाँ तक बात है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि WhatsApp, गूगल वगैरह, ये सब मीडिया कंपनी नहीं हैं। They are companies और मीडिया कंपनी और कंपनी में अंतर होता है। जब कोई कंपनी होती है, तो उसे आइडेंटिटी बताना जरूरी होता है। वह मीडिया कंपनी की तरह व्यवहार नहीं कर सकती। इसमें तीन महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष हैं, उन पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना भी चाहूँगा कि पिछले तीन दशकों से, जब से यह साइबर सिस्टम आया, भारत को knowledge process outsourcing में तो expertise दिया गया, पूरी दुनिया की outsourcing यहाँ से होती रही है, लेकिन knowledge domain develop नहीं किया गया, तो भारत सरकार पिछले वर्षों में knowledge domain develop करने के लिए क्या कोशिश कर रही है?

दूसरा, ये कंपनियाँ, जो विदेशों में स्थित हैं, चाहे गूगल है या WhatsApp है, इनके पास व्यक्तिगत जीवन से लेकर सार्वजनिक जीवन के डेटा का स्टॉक है। उनके पास हमारे व्यक्तिगत जीवन की सारी जानकारी है। हमारे बारे में जो जानकारी हमारे परिवार को नहीं है, वह जानकारी उनके पास है, तो क्या इन नौ साम्राज्यवादी कंपनियों के समानांतर भारत में भी WhatsApp, गूगल का parallel डेवलप करने की कोई कोशिश हो रही है, इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया जा रहा है? एक और सवाल मैं इसके साथ जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास साइबर सिक्योरिटी सिस्टम में रिसर्च के लिए जितना फंड होना चाहिए एफबीआई के पास nine hundred million dollar का फंड है। उसमें से एक बड़ा chunk साइबर सिक्योरिटी सिस्टम को जाता है, तो क्या आगे आने वाले वर्षों में भारत सरकार, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार, जिसकी प्राथमिकता साइबर सिक्योरिटी है और हमने पिछले वर्षों में देखा है कि पहले की तुलना में हमने साइबर सिक्योरिटी में अपने आप को अधिक प्रोटेक्ट किया है, तो क्या इस दिशा में बजट बढ़ाने की सरकार की कोई मंशा है! मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो सवाल आम नागरिकों के मन में है कि जब वे WhatsApp पर या किसी और माध्यम से बातें करते हैं, अपना मेसेज शेयर करते हैं, यदि उसे हैक किया जाता है, ऐसे हैकर को exemplary punishment देने के लिए सरकार कौन-से कानून बना रही है? जब तक exemplary punishment नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक इस तरह की कोशिश होती रहेगी। मुझे एक बात में थोड़ी आपत्ति हुई। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी कांग्रेस के बहुत वरिष्ठ नेता हैं और सांसद हैं - सर, जब हम षड्यंत्र सिद्धांत के तहत जासूसी कंपनियों को भारतीय राज्य के साथ जोड़ देते हैं, तो इससे उन्हें प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है। एक छोटी-सी जासूसी कंपनी ने कोई जासूसी की, तो भारत सरकार ने उसे expose किया और उस पर कार्रवाई कर रही है। जो

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

ऐसे गैर-राजनीतिक विषय हैं, उन पर एक आम सहमति बनाकर हम ऐसे लोगों से लड़ सकते हैं, वरना इनमें कठिनाई आती है और उनको प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है। इसके साथ मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाए, जैसे चाइना ने WhatsApp, गूगल का parallel क्रिएट किया है, चूंकि भारत दुनिया के देशों की नजरों में है, दुनिया की कंपनियों की नजरों में है। इस दिशा में हमारा कदम बढ़ रहा है। हम इसका एक समानांतर तैयार करें, यही इसका एक अंतिम और सुरक्षित समाधान है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I have only one question. The hon. Minister in his statement has said very correctly, a very important point, "It has been alleged that spyware was designed to intercept and extract information and communications from mobile phones and devices." How could it be possible without the permission of the Government or the agencies? We have so many telephone players there. Without their permission and help how could it be possible? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for a very enlightened debate that has happened on the whole issue. I will try my best to reply to all the questions raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Am I supposed to wait? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We are getting a request from Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As you wish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you for yielding.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत ही important issue सामने आया है, जिसमें इस बात के समाचार आए थे कि आईटी के माध्यम से, सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से बहुत-से हिन्दुस्तानी लोगों, almost 1,200 के आसपास नाम बताए जा रहे थे, उनके फोन hack किए गए, उनका data hack किया गया।

सर, एक और भी चीज़ सामने आई है। अभी एक किताब सामने आई है, जिसमें यह disclosure हुआ है कि पूरी दुनिया में, especially, developing countries में espionage का एक बहुत बड़ा नेटवर्क है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज़ की dimension को देखते हुए कि पूरी दुनिया में पॉलिटिकल लोगों का, इकोनॉमिक लोगों का और जो भी ऑनरेबल लोग हैं, उनका बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर डेटा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन-कौन लोग हैं, जो इसमें इन्वॉल्व हैं और हम अपने पूरे सिस्टम को उनसे कैसे immune कर पाएँगे?

सर, मुझे एक जानकारी यह मिली थी कि जब हमारा अमेरिका के साथ “2+2” Agreement हुआ था, उसमें एक COMCASA Agreement हुआ था। उस एग्रीमेंट के अंतर्गत हमारा जितना भी नेट सिस्टम है, हमारे जो भी नेट यूजर्स हैं, they have been exposed to some agencies of some other countries, maybe, American. सर, इन हालात में डेटा की जो privacy and secrecy है और हिन्दुस्तान की जो बहुत-सी vital secrecy भी है, जिसके अंदर सब लोग इन्वॉल्व होते हैं, कहीं न कहीं उनको जानकारियाँ हैं, उनके नेट पर बहुत कुछ रहता है, आर्मी की establishments हैं - अभी पता लगा था कि आर्मी की establishment को hack किया गया था, अभी यह भी पता लगा कि हमारा जो कुडनकुलम न्यूक्लियर स्टेशन है, उसको भी hack किया गया था, यानी इसके security dimensions बड़े ही व्यापक हैं। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, हम अपने देश को कैसे assure करेंगे? Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I think we have concluded. Now, the Minister. Thank you for yielding and giving him an opportunity.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am grateful for all the very incisive questions. I will try my best to reply to them. But, first, let me give a brief background to the whole issue. And the whole issue is, we live in a digital world. In this world, information is power, communication is power. Take the case of India. With a population of 130 crore, we are home to 120 crore mobile phones, nearly 124 crore Aadhaar cards. Today, digital payment, - digital delivery of services, digital skilling, digital literacy, digital governance are all becoming very important segment of our growths. I can share with you that our UPI, today, is a global phenomenon; success of Aadhaar is now a global phenomenon. Therefore, it is digital ecosystem and Digital India talks of digital inclusion, bridging the digital divide in digital haves and digital have-nots. And I must say, it is not our Government. Yes, our hon. Prime Minister has taken a great lead. Many State Governments are doing a great job. As an IT Minister, I know as to how many initiatives of not only the BJP Government, but also of the non-BJP Governments have been taken over the years in bringing in digital inclusion. I was examining one particular platform, eNAM, which is available for farmers to purchase their products digitally and about 1 crore 65 lakh farmers have recorded. There is other platform called GeM, where you can purchase any property straight away by going on that platform. All the tendering, etc., have gone. Therefore, the digital ecosystem of India has done facilitation, empowerment and inclusion. That we need to understand. And for me, the biggest movement is, when I see, I have a common service centre platform; it was hardly 80,000 and it has gone to nearly 3.75 lakh, where by operating a laptop, they are giving digital delivery of services in the hinterland of India and rural parts of India. And your own interest in technology is too well-known, Vice-Chairman, Sir. We all know that. Therefore,

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technology facilitates, technology empowers and technology also develops. But, there are problems also. And, therefore, courts have risen to the occasion. For instance, in the Aadhaar Act, I have had many discussions on the floor of this House, Sir. We have taken enough precautions that even if I, as an IT Minister, can permit a disclosure of any Aadhaar card? biometrics, I can also be hauled up. Such a tough law we have made and courts have also upheld it.

Let us take the case of privacy which many Members have raised. Therefore, I would like to take up that question on a larger level. The Supreme Court has upheld privacy as a fundamental right, and we all have accepted that. India is almost in the forefront of the global discourse on privacy when nine judges of India's Supreme Court held privacy to be a fundamental right. But, Sir, with all respect to the Members who are asking questions, I would like to flag it here, the Supreme Court has also stated that a terrorist has no right to privacy; and the Supreme Court in the same judgment -has also stated that a corrupt person has no right to privacy. Therefore, that is our Government's commitment to the freedom of speech and expression on social media. I am a great supporter of social media myself. About 36 lakh people follow me; many crores follow up my leader. Many of you are also being followed up. They ask questions from me. They also criticise me. They also appreciate and shower at times, abuses also. But, I would say it is a kind of acknowledgement of the rights of the people of India. They are asking questions. We welcome that. When I see in the remote part of India, in a rural India, a *rickshawala* or a *thelawala* or a farmer using a smart phone, it is a sign of empowerment of India. Therefore, technology has brought empowerment. We need to understand that. But, Sir, while technology creates opportunity, technology also creates challenges, and this privacy was the first challenge which the Supreme Court has already held. But, Sir, one thing we all need to understand. We all work under the overarching system of our Constitution where fundamental right freedoms are there, but, fundamental right freedom is also subject to reasonable restrictions. Rageshji raised that issue; Bhupenderji also indicated that. Others also touched that. Article 19(1) gives the freedom of speech and expression, assembly association, movement, etc, etc. But, Article 19(2) to (6) clearly says, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, friendly relations with foreign country, these can be reasonably controlled. Now, how do we balance this competing interest of privacy and security of the country? That is an important issue Sir, and any Government, this Government or that Government or anyone else need to be alive to that. मैं एक बात बड़ी विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि देश की सुरक्षा की तुलना चिंगम से की गई थी। आज 28 तारीख है, दो दिन पहले हमने 26/11 मनाया है। हम लोग कभी मुम्बई के उस हमले को भी याद करें, जिसमें सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए थे। उसमें भी इसी डिजिटल

टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रयोग हुआ था। आपको मालूम है कि मोबाइल पर वे क्या बात कर रहे थे, उनको क्या इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिए जा रहे थे। क्या हम उन मारे गए लोगों के अधिकार को भूल जाएं? यह बहुत ज़रूरी है। इसलिए अगर देश रहता है तो डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में भी, there are provisions. हमारे यहां प्रोविजन क्या है, whether it is Section 5 of the Telegraph Act or whether it is Section 69 of the IT Act, there is a clear provision, मैं सब बातों पर आ रहा हूं, क्योंकि मेरे उत्तर में भी बहुत-सी बातें आ रही हैं। सर, मुझे बोलने दें, मैंने किसी को नहीं रोका था। Section 69 of the IT Act and Section 5 of the Telegraph Act clearly contains a provision that in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, intercepts can be made of people, including their computer resource, but, this has to be authorized. And how will it be authorized? In case of Government of India, by the Home Secretary; and in case of State Government, by the State Home Secretary; and it shall be reviewed by a Review Committee, which in the case of the Government of India, shall consist of the Cabinet Secretary, the Law Secretary and the IT Secretary and in case of the State Government, the Chief Secretary, the Law Secretary and their Secretary IT. Therefore, there is a proper oversight there. That is how you undertake the security of the country and intercepts of it. I wish to make it very clear कि हम भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए यह काम करेंगे, क्योंकि यह देशहित में है और हम यहां पर देश की जनता के अधिकारों का भी सम्मान करेंगे, यह बात समझना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

Sir, with this background, I must clarify; there were a lot of questions on the data protection law. It is a work in progress. We shall very soon be bringing it in Parliament. It is a robust law. Raviji, I want to say that we had the widest consultation possible including from eminent people, from all over the country. When we come to you, you will surely feel that India's data protection law is of a robust nature; there is going to be a proper balancing of privacy and protection also.

Sir, I want to make one thing very clear in response to Raviji's concern. India will never compromise on its data sovereignty. I want to make it very clear. भारत अपनी डेटा संप्रभुता के साथ कभी कोई समझौता नहीं करेगा। अगर आज भारत दुनिया के लिए डिजिटल इकोनॉमी बन रहा है, तो हम एक बात साफ कहते हैं कि आप भारत आइए, आप business कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो अति सेंसेटिव डेटाज़ हैं, जो सेंसेटिव डेटाज़ हैं, उन पर भारत अपना अधिकार रखेगा। मैं अभी इसके बारे में विस्तार से नहीं बोलूंगा, जब data protection law आएगा, तो उसके बारे में बोला जाएगा। तब हम उस पर विस्तार से बताएंगे। But, I am very clear that India will never compromise on our data sovereignty. I said it here, I have said it in many international conferences also. I recently said the same thing in the Law Ministers' Conference that this is our position. सर, अब उसके background में यह specific issue आया है, तो मैंने बहुत सारे मित्रों के बहुत सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे दिया है। अब यह जो specific issue आता है, हम इस पर एक बात

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कहना चाहते हैं। सर, WhatsApp से हमारी बातचीत चलती है और जब mob lynching की घटनाएं हुई थीं, तो हमने उनसे साफ-साफ कहा था कि यह क्या है कि एक ही दिन, एक ही इलाके में, एक ही विषय पर लाखों message circulate होते हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है? उनका जवाब था कि हमारा encrypted है, हम छू नहीं सकते। मैंने उनसे कहा कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं चलेगा। You don't need rocket science that on the same day, on the same issue, in the same geographical area, lakhs and lakhs of messages are circulated! सर, हमें इस सदन को बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमारे आग्रह और हमारे दबाव पर उन्होंने कहा कि अब पांच से अधिक messages circulate नहीं होंगे। अगर कुछ लोग उससे अधिक messages circulate करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो उस पर केवल टिक होगा। सर, भारत की शिकायत थी कि हमारे पास उनका grievance officer नहीं है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): वह भी बना दिया गया है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वह भी उन्होंने बना दिया है। WhatsApp ने अपना office भी यहां स्थापित कर लिया और हमें सदन को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि जब भारत सरकार ने यह स्टैंड लिया, तो आज आस्ट्रेलिया, इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका ने भी कहा कि भारत ने जो traceability का विषय उठाया है, हम उस विषय में भारत के साथ हैं। सर, यह traceability का विषय क्या है? They say कि हमारा message encrypted है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। एक doctor अपने patient से क्या बात कर रहा है, एक वकील अपने क्लाइंट से क्या बात कर रहा है, पार्टी के लोग क्या मैसेज भेज रहे हैं, यह हमारा विषय नहीं है, लेकिन अगर किसी मैसेज से violence होता है, terrorism होता है, provocation of communal violence होता है, तो उसका origin क्या है, आपको यह बताना पड़ेगा। किसने उसे circulate किया, यह अलग विषय है, लेकिन शुरू किसने किया, this is an important issue. इस पर हमारी उनसे बहस चल रही है और हमने साफ-साफ कहा है कि आप सबको मत बताइए, लेकिन law enforcing agencies को आपको बताना पड़ेगा कि who was the origin of the whole nuisance into violence. सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कई बार कई चीज़ें पाकिस्तान से शुरू होती हैं। मैं सिक्योरिटी के कारण से विस्तार से इसके बारे में हाउस में नहीं बोल पाऊंगा, लेकिन ये विषय मेरे सामने आते हैं, इसलिए यह खुराफात किसने शुरू की, यह बताना पड़ेगा। जो देश में फैलता है, जिससे हिंसा होती है, इस बारे में हमारी उनसे बहस चल रही है और आज मैं सदन में बहुत साफ-साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि The Government shall be very firm. We don't want to breach your encryption. But as far as any specific case of serious breach of law and order leading to mayhem and violence is concerned, you will have to share the origin of that message. यह बात उनसे चल रही है, वह हम कर रहे हैं। जब यह सब चल रहा था, तो इसी बीच मई में vulnerability का विषय आया था। हमारी जो certain संस्था है, वे सारी चीज़ों को देखते हैं, उन्होंने तुरंत कहा कि इसके बारे में आप बताइए। उनसे मैंने जवाब में कहा, मैं दोबारा नहीं पढ़ूंगा कि आपकी बात हमें मालूम हुई, हमने अपनी vulnerability को address कर लिया है। That I have already said and I don't want to repeat it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You read it and we heard it.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, उसके बाद उनके दो बड़े-बड़े पदाधिकारी हमसे मिलने आए थे। उनके International Vice-President और CEO, जैसा मैंने बताया था। इन दोनों ने कभी यह चिंता व्यक्त नहीं की कि हमारी कुछ गड़बड़ी है। मुझे एक चीज़ बताई जाए कि हमारी vulnerability की वे address करते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमने उसे address कर लिया और उसके बाद उनके दो-दो बड़े पदाधिकारी आते हैं और एक तो जो उनके Policy Vice-President हैं, वे इंग्लैंड के former Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Nick Clegg हैं। जब इस स्तर पर बात होती है और वे इस विषय पर चर्चा नहीं करते हैं, तो मुझे विश्वास करना चाहिए कि उन्होंने अपनी vulnerability को address कर लिया है। उसके बाद अमेरिका में एक केस होता है। Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, if it is a coincidence, then, it is a too much of a coincidence that when the Government of India is pressing for traceability of offensive messages, America, Australia and England are joining that battle. Then suddenly a case is filled. I don't know whether it was by design or it was by accident or it was coincidence, I will not make any judgement. But this happened. सर, मैं बता दूँ कि वहाँ से हमें आज तक किसी का नाम नहीं दिया गया है। हमने CERT-In को नोटिस दिया है, इसका जिक्र किया गया है और एक नोटिस उनको दुबारा भेजा है। CERT-In ने साफ कहा है कि हम आपके पूरे सिस्टम का ऑडिट करेंगे। उन्होंने अपना regret दिया है और उसे अखबार में भी दिया है और मेरे पास उसकी कॉपी भी है कि 'We regret we could not have meaningful engagement with the Government.' लेकिन हमने कहा है कि हम आपके पूरे processes ऑडिट करेंगे। उन्होंने उसका जवाब दिया है। हमने उनसे एक subsequent जवाब मांगा है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहूँगा कि हमने NSO को भी एक नोटिस भेजा है। यह भी हमारे जवाब में लिखा है। आप एक बात समझें कि NSO और WhatsApp में अमेरिका में एक लड़ाई चल रही है। It is their private battle where coincidentally names have come, including some of Indians. How can the Government of India wish to join a private battle between two companies? Yes, the Government of India is firm with WhatsApp, which we are doing, — seeking reply will take action — and also with NSO company. We have sent notice, which we have sent here as well. सर, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमसे सवाल पूछा जा रहा है कि आप क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं। हमने जो किया है, वह आपको बता रहे हैं और आगे और भी करेंगे। सर, एक और बड़े coincidence की बात है, जिसकी चर्चा भूपेन्द्र जी ने की थी कि कुछ ही प्रकार के लोगों की information मीडिया में कहां से आई। आई.टी. एक्ट में प्रोविजन है, जिसमें कोई चाहे, तो शिकायत कर सकता है। सेक्शन 66 में, जिसमें पांच लाख का फाइन और तीन साल की सजा का प्रोविजन है। इसमें आप FIR कर सकते हैं, under Section 66(a) to (e) if any case your privacy is breached. Not even a single FIR has been filed till date, as per the intimation to us. No complaint is made in the IT Ministry till date by anyone. But suddenly we find that the names come in the media and thereafter it becomes a political issue and yes, Bhupenderji is absolutely right, a majority of them are those who have a different political agenda. That is their right, but how is it कि कुछ ऐसे ही लोगों का नाम आता है, जिनका नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के खिलाफ एक अलग ही view है। ऐसा है, तो है - यह उनका अधिकार है। If it is a coincidence, it is

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

too much of a coincidence. इस बात को समझने की आवश्यकता है। अभी तक WhatsApp ने हमें 121 नाम नहीं दिए हैं। हमारा दृष्टिकोण बहुत ही साफ है कि जिसको भी शिकायत है, वह केस करे, पांच लाख का damage ले, तीन साल के लिए जेल भिजवाए। भारत सरकार उस inquiry में पूरी मदद करेगी। But the Government should not be involved into any phishing inquiry, Sir, क्योंकि मुझे भी अपने देश के नागरिकों के सम्मान की बात करनी है। बार-बार बात की गई कि आपने यह खरीदा कि नहीं और दिग्विजय जी, बड़े आदर से मैं deny करना चाहता हूँ कि Pegasus की कोई मीटिंग गृह मंत्री जी के साथ हुई थी, जिसका आपने पूरा ब्योरा मांगा है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं WhatsApp की मीटिंग की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हाँ, WhatsApp की मीटिंग तो हुई थी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मुझे केवल इतना बता दें कि क्या NSO से भारत सरकार ने Pegasus spyware खरीदा है, हाँ या नहीं?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैंने खुद कहा कि WhatsApp के लोग हमसे मिलते हैं, तो गृह मंत्री जी से भी मिले होंगे। After all, WhatsApp का दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा ऑपरेशन हिंदुस्तान में है। दुनिया में फेसबुक का सबसे बड़ा ऑपरेशन हिन्दुस्तान में है, ट्विटर का ऑपरेशन यहां पर है, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनके लोग यहां पर आते हैं। सर, अभी मैंने कहा कि उनको सिक्योरिटी के विषय में निर्देश दिया। उनके साथ बातचीत तो होनी ही चाहिए। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है, without compromising our integrity, data sovereignty and obligation to act to fight firmly in case of any violation of law? सर, अब वे मुझसे बार-बार पूछ रहे हैं कि आपने खरीदा कि नहीं खरीदा। हमने बार-बार कहा है कि एक Standard Operating Procedure है। अब आपकी कई प्रदेश सरकारों ने क्या किया, उसके बारे में तो हम रोज़ अखबारों में सुनते रहते हैं। किसी गैर भाजपा प्रदेश सरकार की बात भी आती है, तो क्या उनके लिए हम जिम्मेवार नहीं हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपने जवाब दे दिया और हम समझ गए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने जवाब साफ दे दिया है। आप सरकार में रहे हैं, लम्बे समय तक मंत्री रहे हैं, विदेश मंत्री भी रहे हैं, तो आप सरकार को समझते हैं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

सर, हमारा स्पष्ट कहना है कि whenever the Government or its agencies which are authorized – I repeat it – if they have to do for the safety and security of India, they do so only as per the Standard Operating Procedure. सर, हमें गर्व है कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमको यह काम करना चाहिए। सर, क्षमा करें, देश के लिए अधिकार की बात, बोलने के अधिकार की बात, निजता के अधिकार की बात तो हम सभी करते हैं, लेकिन देश के लिए मरता कौन है? वही सुरक्षा के जवान, वही हमारे पुलिस, सीआरपीएफ और सेना के ऑफिसर्स और जवान। तो कभी-कभी हमें उनकी भी चिंता करनी चाहिए, जो न अपनी निजता की बात करते हैं, न right to speech की बात करते हैं - वे देश के लिए शहीद होते हैं। इन दोनों को हमें बैलेंस करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि पड़ोस में ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं।

सर, बाकी बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं। पॉलिटिकल सवाल किए गए, हम पॉलिटिकल सवाल पर तो नहीं जायेंगे। एक बात शायद किसी ने कही थी कि हम cyber security को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या काम कर रहे हैं। सर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साफ कहा है कि cyber war is a bloodless war. पूरी दुनिया को cyber war पर acknowledge करके, जागरूक करने में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है। सर, हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि एक-एक जगह cyber ऑडिटर, जजेज़ की cyber ट्रेनिंग, पुलिस की cyber ट्रेनिंग, छोटे-छोटे सिस्टम में भी cyber सिक्योरिटी को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, चाहे वह वित्त विभाग हो या कोई और विभाग हो। सर, खासकर जो हमारा CERT-In है, वहां बहुत cyber security skilling का भी काम चलता है। यह सारा काम हम कर रहे हैं - और भी करने की जरूरत है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसके लिए हमें प्रदेश सरकार को भी और active करने की जरूरत है। मैं उनके मंत्रियों की बैठक लेता हूं और उन्हें बताता हूं। It is a continuous process. सर, मैं इस बात को समझता हूं कि भारत में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि low-cost cyber security solution आयें और मुझे इस सदन को बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि भारत का StartUp मूवमेंट आज से तीन-चार साल पहले शुरू हुआ था और आज भारत में लगभग 25,000 StartUps हो गए हैं, उनमें 24 'unicorn' हैं। Sir, being a man of technology, you will be appreciating that 'unicorn' means having a turnover of US \$ 1 billion. सर, यह 25 साल...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): It is value.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, Sir. It is value of StartUp. 22 साल, 24 साल, 25 साल के यंग बच्चे इतना अच्छा इनोवेशन का काम कर रहे हैं, उसमें वे cyber security का भी काम कर रहे हैं। सर, हमारे विभाग ने एक इंसेंटिव शुरू किया है कि जो original cyber security solutions लेकर आएगा, उसके एक करोड़ रुपये का हम इनाम भी देंगे। हम ये सब काम कर रहे हैं, हम और काम भी करेंगे। मैं इस हाउस को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि भारत की जनता की निजता, उसकी डिजिटल सुरक्षा के लिए, हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। माननीय रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि कोई सरकार, अमेरिका, भारत को झुका नहीं पायेगी, यह मेरा सदन को वायदा है। हम अपनी डिजिटल सम्प्रभुता पर कभी समझौता नहीं करेंगे और साथ ही साथ, अगर पड़ोसी देश या आतंकवादी या करप्ट लोग डिजिटल माध्यम से देश को तोड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई होगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं कि जहां तक आतंकवाद, भ्रष्टाचार और अपराध है, इसको रोकने का आपको पूरा अधिकार है, कानूनी अधिकार है और हम सब इसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं और मेरा प्रश्न सीधा सा है कि व्हाट्सएप कहता है कि आपको जो शिकायत मिली है, क्या आपने उससे पूछा कि उनका जो invasion व्हाट्सएप पर हुआ है, वह एनएसओ के Pegasus spyware के माध्यम से हुआ है। यह जानकारी उन्होंने आपको दी है और यह आपने स्वीकार किया है। अब मैं आपसे केवल एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या एनएसओ से भारत की सरकार या भारत की कोई भी एजेंसी ने कोई बिज़नेस ट्रांजेक्शन किया है या चर्चा की है या उन्हें आमंत्रित किया है - इतना भर हमें बता दें।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने तो आपको पहले ही कहा था कि NSO को भी नोटिस दिया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपने नोटिस दिया है, मैं तो आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। देखिए, नोटिस की बात में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। Have you purchased. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप एक मिनट बैठें। Sir, my reply is very simple. When I say that there is a proper operating procedure under which the security agencies are doing a tough job of keeping us secure, operate, that operating procedure has to be followed. Now, they want a specific thing. I have already replied very clearly and categorically in the case of national security. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the point is very clear. We are not challenging the Standard Operating Procedures as laid down by the law, the IT Act and the Telegraph Act. I am requesting the hon. Minister to answer one specific question, which I have an authority and a right given by the Chair. Has the Government of India negotiated any deal or executed any deal with an Israeli company, the NSO, which has developed the spyware Pegasus?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I think, I have very specifically stated that the security agencies responsible for all these, follow-up of terrorist attacks, etc., follow a particular procedure. If it is in violation of that, there, we take action and we take tough action, and also impose a penalty. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we are Totally dissatisfied. The Government is misleading us. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... One thing more. सर, आप एक बात बताएं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Minister is speaking. Kindly listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अगर दिग्विजय सिंह जी इतना समझते हैं कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इसका अतिक्रमण न करें। यह बात मैं आपसे बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(Interruptions)... सर, मैं इस बारे में कहूंगा कि यह गम्भीर विषय है। सुरक्षा के मामले पर सदन में संवेदनशीलता और समझदारी होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We are not satisfied with the answer. ...(Interruptions)... The Government agencies are part of the national Government. The Government is bound to answer to the Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No. This is wrong.

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you Digvijaya Singhji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इस गंभीर विषय पर संवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They are compromising with the national security of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are compromising with our fundamental right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I have called Shri Anand Sharma. The time for this discussion is over. So, we need to quickly wind this up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for the comprehensive statement that he has given. But the fundamental question still remains there. It is not a question of a service provider, that is, Google or Whatsapp. It is a larger issue. You are right that when it comes to authorised interceptions by identified Government agencies, there is an established procedure, which the Minister has explained, for the Central Government or the concerned State Governments, which has to be duly recorded.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Just ask whether Pegasus was bought or not. Just ask him straight.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Don't tell me what to ask. Let me ask. I am asking.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आनंद शर्मा जी, जयराम रमेश जी आपको भी सिखाते हैं? हमें तो ये सिखाते थे, लेकिन आपको भी सिखाते हैं, यह तो बड़ा आश्चर्य है?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My question to the Minister is very clear. Besides the authorised, what you have explained, have the Government agencies made an unauthorised use of this spyware. You have an information. That information should be given to the House, because that is the real question 'of the unauthorised'. Authorised will be recorded. Spying in this case is unauthorised. Secretaries will record the 'authorize'. But the real concern is that it is being made use of without any authorisation.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you. Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यह प्रश्न है और मैं यह कहना भी चाहूंगा कि रूल 238 में बताया गया है कि हम कोई ऐसी बात न बोलें, जिसके तथ्य हमारे पास न हों। दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो बोला है, उसके तथ्य उनके पास नहीं हैं और इसलिए उन्होंने न्यायाधीशों के विषय में जो बोला है, या दूसरा भी जो विषय बोला है, मुझे लगता है कि यह विषय तथ्यहीन है, इसलिए इसको expunge किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We will examine that, and the Chair will take a decision. Any final responses, Mr. Minister?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, with great respect to this House and to the hon. Anand Sharmaji, I would like to say that we have already stated very clearly that any violation of the established procedure is actionable in law. Action will be taken. If anyone is having a problem, let them file the FIR, let them file a formal complaint. And, Sir, to the best of my knowledge, as he said, no 'unauthorized instruction' has been done. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Manoj Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shri Digvijaya Singhji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have recognized Shri Manoj Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह मैंने कभी नहीं कहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दिग्विजय सिंह जी गलत बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I protest ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इसकी निंदा करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record, the last statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Manoj Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYASINGH: *

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I was just reading the scope of discussion in the Calling Attention Motion. With due respect, Sir, that Calling Attention Motion actually revolves on a nucleus, and, at the end of that, at the

end of the discussion, you have to give either affirmation to the crucial question or say, 'denial'. It cannot be somewhere in the grey area. That is my submission, Sir. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you. We shall now move on to further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur on the 26th of November, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): None of this is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of this is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYASINGH: *

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): None of this is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Next speaker is, Shri Amar Shankar Sable. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of that is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of that is going on record. Shri Sable.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने “सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास” की मन की बात की थी। उसी बात पर जनता ने भारी वोटों से जिताकर मोदी सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास जताया है। अतः उस विश्वास को बरकरार रखने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी छोटे और गरीब निवेशकों के संरक्षण के लिए चिट फंड (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 लेकर आए हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस कानून के बनने के बाद चिट फंड कंपनियाँ उनके पास जमा रकम को किसी को भी देने का फैसला मनमाने तरीके से नहीं कर सकेंगी और चिट फंड कंपनियों को अपनी छवि सुधारने में भी मदद मिलेगी।

* Not Recorded.

** Further discussion continued from the 26th November, 2019.

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

महोदय, देश भर में चिट फंड के द्वारा बहुत दिनों से लोगों को ठगा जा रहा है। चिट की स्पेलिंग है chit यानी, उसका अर्थ होता है, promissory note, memorandum या शॉर्ट ऑफिशियल नोट। सर, चिट फंड एक ऐसा तंत्र है, जो किसी स्कीम में जमा और बचतों को मिश्रित करता है, जिसमें व्यक्ति का एक समूह किसी पूर्व निर्धारित समयावधि के लिए एक साथ होता है और उस अवधि में किस्तों के माध्यम से धन की कतिपय राशि का अभिदेय करता है और ऐसा प्रत्येक अभिदेयता लॉटरी द्वारा या नीलामी द्वारा या निविदा द्वारा या किसी निर्दिष्ट अवधि में यथानिर्धारित अपनी बारी आने पर संग्रहित राशि प्राप्त करता है।

इस ठगाई पर हिंदी फिल्मों में, दिल्ली का ठग, श्रीमान् 420, हेराफेरी नं 1, नं 2, नं. 3, चालबाज, दो और दो पाँच, बंटी और बबली, गोलमाल जैसी अनेक पिक्चरें बनी हैं। पिक्चर बनाने वाले पिक्चर बनाते-बनाते थक गए हैं, लेकिन चिट फंड के माध्यम से ठगी करने वाले अभी तक थके नहीं हैं। अब गाँव-गाँव में चिट फंड के माध्यम से ठग पैदा हुए हैं। उनकी ठगी के कारण देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में ठगे गए बहुत से लोगों ने आत्महत्याएँ भी की हैं। पंजाब में एक गाँव 'छाजली' है। 'पर्ल' कम्पनी उस गाँव के लोगों से दो करोड़ रुपए जमा करके रफूचक्कर हो गई। उस गाँव के 40 आदमियों ने आत्महत्याएँ कर ली हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदारों के पैसे उस कम्पनी में लगवा दिए थे। अब social stigma है कि मेरे रिश्तेदारों में मेरी नाक कटेगी, इसके कारण 10 आदमियों ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। इस 'पर्ल' कम्पनी की पंजाब और दिल्ली ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में बहुत बड़ी property है। देश में पाँच करोड़ लोग उस कम्पनी से प्रभावित हैं।

महोदय, मेरे गृह राज्य, महाराष्ट्र में भी भाऊसाहेब चव्हाण नामक व्यक्ति ने 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का चिट फंड घोटाला किया है। उसमें महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश से 25 हजार लोगों ने पैसे लगा रखे थे। इस कम्पनी ने 30 महीने में पैसे दोगुना, तिगुना करने का वादा किया था और लोगों को निवेश के लिए उकसाया था। कुछ समय बाद वह चिट फंड कम्पनी लोगों का पैसा लेकर भाग गई। उसका सारा परिवार आज भी विदेश में है। लोगों का पैसा डूब गया, अब लोग कुछ नहीं कर सकते। महाराष्ट्र में पुणे में 'साई प्रसाद' और महेश मोतीवार की 'समृद्ध जीवन' चिट फंड योजना थी। उन्होंने भी 20 लाख छोटे निवेशकों को ठगने का काम किया है। इस कम्पनी द्वारा तकरीबन 4.5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ है। 'साई प्रसाद' के भापकर और 'समृद्ध जीवन' के महेश मोतीवार ने इसी पैसे से दो चैनल्स खरीदे और उन चैनल्स के प्रभाव से लोगों को pressurize करने का काम किया। आखिर उनकी कम्पनी डूब गई और अब वे जेल में हैं। इस कम्पनी द्वारा 34 विभिन्न कम्पनियों के नाम से किसानों और गरीबों को ठगने का मामला पुलिस में दर्ज हुआ है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 2019 को मुम्बई, पुणे और ठाणे में 'गुडविन ज्वेलर्स' का ऐसा ही एक मामला सामने आया है, जिसमें कई ग्राहकों द्वारा सोने का निवेश किया गया था, क्योंकि उन्हें लालच दिखाया गया था। तकरीबन 743 निवेशक ठगी के इस जाल में आए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में इसकी 43 ब्रांचेज़ हैं और पूरे देश में और भी करीब 34 ब्रांचेज़ थीं। 700 करोड़ रुपए का

यह घोटाला सामने आया है। लोगों को ठगने वाली ऐसी कम्पनियों पर तुरंत कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ये लोग कई बार छूट जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें आवश्यक कड़ी punishment नहीं मिलती है। अमेरिका में एलेन स्टेनफोर्ड ने भी इसी प्रकार से दोगुना या तिगुना करने का वादा किया था, लेकिन वह दे नहीं सका। इसके कारण उस एलेन स्टेनफोर्ड को अमेरिका में 85 साल की सजा हुई है। ऐसी कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान केन्द्र सरकार करे। देश से ब्रिटिशर्स ने जितना पैसा नहीं लूटा, आतंकवादियों की कार्रवाई से जितना आर्थिक नुकसान नहीं हुआ, उससे भी ज्यादा नुकसान इन cheaters लोगों ने अपनी चिट फंड कम्पनी बना कर किया है। चिट का spelling 'CHIT' है, उसे बदल कर 'CHEAT' यानी कि ठगना, उन्होंने ऐसा अर्थ निकाला है। यह जो चिट फंड कम्पनी है, लोगों को cheat करने की एक permission है, ऐसा भाव रखते हुए इन cheaters लोगों ने चिट फंड कम्पनियों के माध्यम से लोगों को फँसाया है। महाराष्ट्र में तकरीबन 10 लाख छोटे निवेशक हैं, जिनमें किसान, मजदूर, मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं। इन लोगों ने विभिन्न गैर-पंजीकृत चिट फंड कम्पनियों में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये निवेश किये हैं। महाराष्ट्र में चिट फंड से सम्बन्धित 180 से अधिक वित्तीय घोटालों की शिकायतें आयी हैं। इन 180 शिकायतों में बिल्डर, चिट फंड व्यापारी और पौजी योजनाओं के खिलाफ लोग शामिल हैं, जबकि आर्थिक अपराध शाखा ने केवल दो मामले ही दर्ज किये हैं। सरकार को इस तरह के विषयों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और जल्द से जल्द चिट फंड कम्पनियों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

...(समय की घंटी)...

महोदय, सेबी ने non-compliance के लिए 75 entities के खिलाफ पिछले 4 सालों में केसेज़ दर्ज किये, जिनमें से 34 केसेज़ वर्ष 2015-16 में, 11 केसेज़ वर्ष 2016-17 में, 19 केसेज़ वर्ष 2017-18 में और 11 केसेज़ 2018-19 में दर्ज हुए हैं। इसके साथ सेबी ने 34 ऑर्डर्स, equity shares convertible securities को जारी करने के लिए भी पास किये हैं। ED ने पिछले 3 सालों में 27 केसेज़ की जाँच शुरू की है, जोकि चिट फंड एवं पौजी स्कीम से सम्बन्धित हैं। भारत सरकार के कॉरपोरेट अफेयर्स मंत्रालय ने ...

...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर शंकर साबले जी, अभी 4 वक्ता और हैं, इसलिए आप समय देख लें।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: एक मिनट, सर।

आज सरकार चिट फंड कम्पनियों के खिलाफ जिस तरह सक्रिय है, मेरा मानना है कि लाखों लोगों के खून-पसीने की कमाई वापस मिल सकती है। यह संशोधन अत्यन्त सही समय पर लाया गया है। इससे फर्जीवाड़े को रोकने में मदद मिलेगी, यही सोच है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जनता को बेहतर ढंग से शिक्षित एवं जागरूक करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वह वैध एवं फर्जी स्कीमों का अन्तर सही तरह से समझ सके और बड़े-बड़े वादों से सतर्कता बरतती रहे, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मुझसे ठीक पहले मेरे कुलीग साबले साहब कह रहे थे, तो लगा कि मेरी जुबान की ही कुछ बातें उनकी जुबान से आयीं। 'Chit' और cheat में मैं भी थोड़ा परेशान हो रहा था।

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर आप इस चिट फंड का इतिहास देखें, तो खास तौर पर मेरे कई सारे साथी सदस्य यहाँ मानेंगे कि 1991 के बाद एक जो नव-उदारवादी बाजार व्यवस्था, जिसके समक्ष हमने यह तय कर लिया कि यह हमारे लिए मोक्ष का रास्ता देगा, हमारी तमाम बदहालियों को दूर करेगा- इसने कितना किया, क्या किया, वह इतिहास तय करेगा, लेकिन उसने समाज में एक चीज़ जरूर दी, जिसको हम कहते हैं- अचानक धनी बनने का सपना, अचानक आसमान की ऊँचाइयों पर पहुँचने का सपना। सर, Merton नामक एक समाज-वैज्ञानिक थे। उन्होंने कहा कि 'desire to excel' एक ऐसा goal है, जो सबमें बराबर ढंग से बँटा होता है, लेकिन instrument to access, the processes unachieved limited होता है। जो साधन-सम्पन्न लोग हैं, अगर उनके अन्दर यह ख्वाहिश है कि मैं ऊँचाइयों पर पहुँच जाऊँगा, तो सर, वे पहुँच जाते हैं, लेकिन जो साधन-सम्पन्न नहीं हैं, उनके पास भी यह ख्वाब है, वे तामीर करना चाहते हैं कि हम अचानक धनी हो जायें, मेरे पास दुनिया की सारी सुख-सुविधाएँ हो जायें, वैसे लोगों की vulnerability को capture करने के लिए यह चिट फंड है। इसको हमने एक तरह से legitimise किया।

मुझे याद है, 2000 ईस्वी के दशक में मैं बड़े-बड़े शहरों में विज्ञापन देखता था। मुझे याद है कि मेरे पटना के ही अधिकांश निम्न-मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों ने एक कम्पनी में पैसे जमा किये। एक बड़ी कम्पनी थी, जिसका मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा, उसका ताल्लुक रसूखदारों से है और वे अभी भी कम रसूखदार नहीं हुए हैं। फिर unnecessary वह बात हो जायेगी और बात निकलेगी तो दूर तलक जायेगी। मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि उसमें हुआ क्या, आज तक वे व्यक्ति नहीं पकड़े गये। मुझे खुशी है कि आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये कोशिशें आपको दो स्तर पर करनी होंगी। पहला स्तर यह है कि आप जो एक instrument बना रहे हैं, यह instrument- जैसे आप स्वच्छता के लिए 'जनान्दोलन' कहते हैं, तो आपको यह भी तय करना होगा कि यह एक जनान्दोलन भी होना चाहिए।

आपको एक campaign चलाना होगा। इसमें फंसता कौन है? इसमें संभवतः हम और आप नहीं फंसेंगे, बल्कि इसमें वह व्यक्ति फंसता है, जिसके अंदर आपने वे सपने बुन दिए हैं कि तुम भी ऊपर जाओ। चूंकि वह ऊपर जा नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि उसके लिए सीढ़ियां नहीं हैं, इसलिए चिट फंड उसको कृत्रिम सीढ़ियां प्रदान करती है।

सर, इस बिल में एक anomaly है, माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसको देख लेंगे। यह anomaly ऐक्ट की है, हो सकता है कि यह उसकी नज़र में न आया हो। Original Bill में 13(i) है, जब आप उसका अमेंडमेंट लाते हैं, तो उसमें एक जगह 25,000 है और यहां आकर यह एक लाख हो जाता है। या तो 25,000 सही है या एक लाख सही है, यह आपको तय करना होगा। इसमें एक दूसरी anomaly भी है।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करूँगा, इस टिप्पणी को आखिरी ही समझिएगा। हुआ यूँ कि हमारी पॉलिटिकल लाइफ से भी चिट फंड वालों ने बहुत सीखा है। हम भी कहते हैं कुछ, देते हैं कुछ, दिखाते हैं कुछ और हमारे लोगों के पास वह चीज़ पहुंचती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह तो वह नहीं है, जो मेनिफेस्टो में कहा गया था। सर, चिट फंड वालों ने हमसे बहुत सीख लिया। वे जान गए हैं कि जब वे मेनिफेस्टो का पालन नहीं करके अगली बार फिर जीत सकते हैं, तो मेरा भी कोई कुछ करने वाला नहीं

है। यह वह चीज है, जो हम सबके लिए है। आज हो सकता है, लग रहा होगा कि मैं तंज में बोल रहा हूँ। मैं तंज में इधर के लिए भी बोल रहा हूँ - हमने भी किया होगा, आप आज कर रहे हैं। इसलिए चिट फंड वालों पर तभी लगाम कसेगी, जब हमारे सार्वजनिक, राजनीतिक जीवन में भी जो हम कहें, वह करके दिखाएं। हम सब्जबाग न दिखाएं, क्योंकि सब्जबाग दिखाना सबसे आसान होता है। इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि चिट फंड वाले तो फिर भी इसमें पकड़े जाएंगे, लेकिन हममें से तो कोई पकड़ा नहीं जाएगा - दो करोड़ की नौकरियों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ! जय हिन्द, सर।

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after a lot of discussions on this subject, the only point that we must identify is that despite knowing that it is a fraud, it is cheating, it is a crime, millions of people are still falling for it. Going by the numbers that are available, every ninth person in the country, almost 15 crores are victims of this fraud, of this chit fund fraud. We have to first find out as to why people fall for such things. As my colleague Manoj Jhaji just said, it is the *Slumdog Millionaire* or *Kaun Banega Crorepati* की psychology है और यह जो psychology है, यह क्यों बनती है? यह psychology इसलिए बनती है, क्योंकि समाज में बहुत inequality है, समाज में बहुत poverty है और उस poverty और inequality से बाहर आने के लिए लोगों के पास एक ही रास्ता है और वह पैसा मिलने का रास्ता है। That shows that our Total economic system is failure. It is a reflection of social, economic and cultural deprivation. It is not only the uneducated poor and illiterate fall for it, even the so-called urban educated literate people also go for chit funds. The reason partly is that they are in need but it is also little bit of greed. Essentially, it is the need, of the service people, shop-keepers, small teachers, etc. in rural areas as well as the urban areas. That need can be satisfied only by having money. The point, therefore, is that it is a reflection of the economic crisis. After demonetization, hundreds and thousands of jobs were lost, hundreds and thousands of small and medium-scale and micro industries were closed, the workers as well as the shop-keepers and the industry owners were driven to the wall, they did not have money. Sir, you will notice that though we have been discussing the chit fund issue from 1982, the increase in chit fund frauds is only for last about 10 to 15 years, mainly, after the so-called philosophy of reckless liberalization. I think we have to differentiate between the reckless liberalization and the liberalization that was introduced. Reckless liberalization is the current philosophy, current economic practice. So, let us not forget that it is the current economic policies that bring about this fascination for chit funds. If these current economic policies are not reversed, this will continue. I think, it was German playwright, Bertolt Brecht, who said, "Earlier, there were robbers and dacoits, now we have bankers". In India, we have the chit funds. It is the Robber Baron capitalism, as it was known, in the United States and in Europe. That Robber Baron capitalism is playing havoc with our economy and our people. To control this Rob-

[Shri Kumar Ketkar]

ber Baron capitalism, we have to understand the capitalism itself because capitalism has failed to deliver, and Robber Baron capitalism has taken over and this Robber Baron capitalism means chit funds. When the banking system fails, moneylenders take over. I remember, during banks' nationalisation, after the banks were nationalised, the moneylenders were the most unhappy people. Banks were nationalised and loan was available for the small business persons at four per cent rate of interest. It was known as differential rate of interest. At that time, it was possible for the poor people, the poor shopkeeper, the poor trader, the poor craftsman to take loan from the bank at low interest. Moneylenders were angry because of banks' nationalisation.

Today, again, thanks to the reckless liberalization, that moneylender is very happy because moneylender is also partly replaced by the chit fund operators. Since every ninth or tenth citizen of the country is affected by the chit funds, it is necessary to find out what exactly is happening to the society and to the economy, and what economy is doing to the society. As Thomas Piketty famously observed, the main problem is not only poverty — it is, of course, there — but the main problem is widening inequality in the society. In widening inequality, the people who are on the other end of the poverty or inequality, always feel that they must catch up with somebody who is on the other side which is better, which is richer. Therefore, they want to become rich quickly. Chit funds provide them a perfect opportunity. Therefore, it is necessary to change this psyche of the people, and the psyche of the people will not be changed by involving or appointing psychologists, but by changing our economic policies and our economic structure.

If our PSUs are getting sold, essentially, that also means that the Government is participating in chit fund type of earnings. Chit fund type of earning is easy money. PSU sale is easy money for the Government, which is also bankrupt. So, the question is: how to avoid this bankruptcy. Therefore, the question is not amending the laws or amending the Bills with regard to chit funds. Changing semantics or calling chit fund by other names like fraternity fund and rotating fund will not help because changing the name will not change the structure and the character of the economy. The structure and the character of the economy will be changed only if the policies, like demonetisation, flawed implementation of GST and flawed policies in banking, are reversed. Therefore, understanding chit fund is not merely a question of how to amend the Bill and stop chit fund frauds, but how to fix the economy and how to fix the economic laws and how to fix the economic policies.

Registered and unregistered chit funds, both are equally responsible because as we know many of the chit funds, which are under scan, are essentially the registered chit

funds. Those registered chit funds are doing exactly the same things which unregistered chit funds are doing. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the main issue, and that is the economy. Stop the policies which actually drive people to the wall, drive people to fight the poverty, drive people to survive and for that survival, they need money and they go for chit fund frauds. Ten per cent of the people may be going on greed, but ninety per cent of the people go for need, and that need is not being satisfied-by the current policies. It is necessary to fix the economy first. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी चिट फंड पर बहस हो रही है। इसके पहले भी बहुत-से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मान्यवर, कहने को तो इसमें छोटे-छोटे निवेशकों को ठगा गया है, लेकिन इस ठगने के क्रम में यह पूरा का पूरा तंत्र एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। अगर पूरे तौर पर देखा जाए, तो यह एक लाख करोड़ रुपया बहुत ही छोटे-छोटे लोगों से लिया गया। यह कहीं रिक्शे वाले से लिया गया है, कहीं खोमचे वाले से लिया गया है, जिनके पास ये लोग प्रत्येक दिन जाकर वसूली करने का काम करते रहे हैं। गरीबों को देखते हुए ही भारत सरकार ने, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि कैसे इनको बचाया जा सके। इसको दिनांक 12.3.2018 को लोक सभा में पुरःस्थापित किया गया, दिनांक 27.4.2018 को वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति को दिया गया और फिर समिति ने दिनांक 9.8.2018 को चिट फंड संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 के संबंध में अपना 62वाँ प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया।

मान्यवर, इसमें लोगों को लुभाने का काम किया जाता है। कुछ जमाकर्ताओं से यह कहा जाता है कि तुम स्वयं इसके सदस्य बनो तथा और भी नए सदस्य बनाओ। तुम्हें अपना हिस्सा तो मिलेगा ही, हम तुम्हें कंपनी की तरफ से कमीशन का एजेंट बना देते हैं, तुम्हें कमीशन भी मिलेगा। ग्राहकों को परिपक्वता अवधि पूरी होने पर ब्याज सहित पैसा देने की बात भी कही जाती है और उनकी ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हम इस पर higher ब्याज देंगे। जो नए निवेशक बनते हैं, उन निवेशकों के आधार पर प्रारंभिक निवेशकों को थोड़ा-बहुत भुगतान किया जाता है, फिर धीरे-धीरे उनके मन में लालच आता है और फिर वही निवेशक आगे कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं। ये पैसे विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत लगाए जाते हैं और फिर इस पैसे को लगाने के क्रम में आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। इसमें कंपनी 'ए-जमापत्र' शब्दों के आधार पर सेबी और आरबीआई जैसे नियामकों से बच सके, इसके लिए कार्य किया जाता है। फिर, जैसे ही पुराने निवेशकों की संख्या नए निवेशकों से ज्यादा होती है, वह कंपनी तुरंत भाग जाती है। इस तरह से वह कंपनी लोगों को धोखा देने का काम करती है।

मान्यवर, आज स्थिति यह है कि केवल ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, इन सब राज्यों में 194 एजेंसियाँ काम कर रही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय शिव प्रताप जी, कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको छोड़कर अभी तीन और स्पीकर्स हैं और 7 मिनट का समय है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: हमसे तो उन्होंने 10 मिनट बताया था!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is almost over.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: ठीक है, मान्यवर। अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, Rose Valley ने क्या किया? उसने 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का बिज़नेस किया। उसने वापस कितना दिया? 20 करोड़ रुपये। ओडिशा की Seashore Group ने क्या किया? उसने 1,500 करोड़ रुपये का बिज़नेस किया, जबकि उसने वर्ष 2008 से लेकर 2013 तक के लिए केवल 10 करोड़ रुपये दिए। Artha Tatwa Group ने वर्ष 2010 से लेकर वर्ष 2012 तक 500 करोड़ रुपये लिए, जबकि उसने मात्र 30 लाख रुपये लौटाए। MPS Greenery Developers Limited ने वर्ष 2010 से लेकर 2013 तक 500 करोड़ रुपये लिए और केवल 25 लाख रुपये लौटाए। ...(समय की घंटी)... Micro Finance Limited ने 500 करोड़ रुपये का बिज़नेस किया, जबकि उसने 20 लाख रुपये लौटाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three more speakers apart from you and only six minutes' time is left.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं यह इस नाते कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने तो पूरे तौर पर व्यवस्था की कि निवेशकों का पैसा बच सके, लेकिन यहाँ यह भी हुआ है - अगर सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग ही उन लोगों को संरक्षण देंगे, जो छोटे-छोटे निवेशकों का पैसा लेते हैं, तो मुझे यह कहने में बड़ा कष्ट होगा कि अगर मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री ही इन चिट फंड के लोगों के समर्थन में धरने पर बैठ जाएँ, तो फिर इस लोकतंत्र का क्या होगा? यह लोकतंत्र तब तक सुरक्षित रहेगा, जब तक नरेन्द्र मोदी और इस सदन के लोगों के जैसे लोग रहेंगे, जो कहेंगे कि हम इन निवेशकों के साथ खड़े हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, छोटे-छोटे लोगों को ऐसे लोगों से बचाना चाहिए, जो संवैधानिक पदों पर रहते हुए भी वैसे लोगों के साथ आकर खड़े हों। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मूल रूप से इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और इसलिए करता हूँ कि जितनी भी चिट फंड, पॉन्जी फंड स्कीम्स चल रही हैं, ये केवल गरीबों की गाढ़ी कमाई लूटने का एक माध्यम हैं, इनकी ज़रूरत ही नहीं है। मेरा युवा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि फाइनेंशियल इन्क्लूजन का एक comprehensive plan बनाना चाहिए। Self help group के माध्यम से महिलाओं में बचत की प्रवृत्ति रहती है और उनमें जो internal lending होती है, उसमें 95 परसेंट रिकवरी है। मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि आप जो अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, इसमें subscriber के पक्ष में क्या

बात कही है? Subscriber के पक्ष में जहां आपको insurance का प्रावधान करना था, जो रिकमंडेशन थी, आपने उसका प्रावधान नहीं किया है। आपने middle men, foreman की मदद की है कि आप पांच परसेंट से साढ़े सात परसेंट बढ़ा दीजिए। यह ढाई परसेंट किसकी जेब से जाएगा? यह सब्सक्राइबर की जेब से जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा मूल रूप से इस अमेंडमेंट का भी विरोध है और चिट फंड एक्ट का भी विरोध है और मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें इस देश के गरीब मज़दूर, डेली वेजेज़ वाले, ठेले वाले, सब्जी वाले और रेढ़ी वाले लोगों से लुभावने वायदे करके उन्हें आकर्षित किया जाता है। वे हज़ारों करोड़ रुपये जमा करके भाग गए। आज आपके जितने भी रजिस्टर्ड चिट फंड हैं, उससे दुगने अनरजिस्टर्ड चिट फंड हैं। यह लगभग 35 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये से 40 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का व्यवसाय है। यह किसका पैसा है? यह सारा पैसा गरीब मज़दूर का है, जिसके पैसे की लूट हो रही है। मंत्री जी, इसको रोकने की आवश्यकता है। इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि एक नया रास्ता दिखाइए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा कुछ न कुछ नया करते हैं। अगर कुछ नया करना है तो इसमें कीजिए। आपको चिट फंड वालों की मदद करने की क्या ज़रूरत है? आप कह रहे हैं कि वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग करेंगे— आप वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग कहाँ-कहाँ करेंगे? जो जमा करने वाला मज़दूर है, वह कौन सी वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग में चिट उठाने के लिए आने वाला है? इसलिए मेरा सख्त विरोध है और मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि कुछ नया कीजिए, गरीब के लिए, मज़दूर के लिए कीजिए। Comprehensive financial inclusion की एक पॉलिसी व प्लान बनाइए और self help group को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए— आरबीई के थ्रू प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के थ्रू प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए, यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao. Just one minute. Time left is five minutes, and, there are three more speakers from your party.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, then, I would rather not speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, if I have to speak for one minute, I would say, 'Thank You'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not five minutes. Time left for the Party is five minutes, and, there are three more speakers. Please take two minutes.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I don't think, I will be able to do justice. Several Members of my Party have spoken. So, I would rather not speak.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपकी भावना को समझता हूँ, किंतु समय का बंधन है, जिसका मुझे पालन करना है।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: All the important points have been made by my colleagues.

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात कहें।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I will need, at least, three minutes that we get in Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, hon. Members have said that they oppose this Bill because this Bill does not address the concerns of the poor. Let me tell you what our Government has done over the last five years. Sir, 37.5 crore *Jan Dhan* accounts have been opened and one lakh crore rupees have been deposited in these *Jan Dhan* accounts. These are the moneys which would otherwise have gone into the chit funds. You did not provide for this inclusion. We provided an opportunity to the poor people to save their money safely in bank accounts. Sir, 1.7 lakh crore of rupees were deposited in bank accounts.

With regard to Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme, we transferred 7.7 lakh crore of rupees in their accounts so that they can invest and they can keep this money in their bank accounts. Sir, chits are used mainly to take credit from other subscribers. So, under *Mudra yojana*, last year, we provided ₹ 3.21 lakh crore to six crore people. Each year we have provided more than three lakh crore rupees. So, in a way, we obviated the need for people to look for unsafe instruments of investment. Under various social security schemes, we have allowed farmers, the unorganized labour, to get pension of ₹ 3,000 in future by contributing money on a monthly basis now. These are the schemes that we have announced to obviate the need for people to go into unauthorised, irregular and untrustworthy funds. Certainly, our Government has done what needed to be done. In various other Governments, we have seen how ponzi schemes have robbed the poor of their savings. The trust factor that Mr. Derek O'Brien was talking about is missing in West Bengal. That is the reason why thousands of crores of rupees, which was poor people's money, were lost in Saradha scam. The poor people's money was lost in the Rose Valley Scam and in the IMA jewellery scam. We have had AgriGold scam in Andhra Pradesh. In all these cases, public was robbed of thousands of crores of rupees. This Government had brought a Bill last year. Only a few months ago, we legislated on the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Scheme, 2019. This is to punish the people who indulge in financial frauds and crimes. We have actually made it punishable up to ten years. The present Government has ensured that the

poor people of this country do not have to deposit their money in unsafe and irregular deposit schemes. We have also provided for the punishment to culprits and perpetrators of those crimes. And those who have not provided similar legislative framework for the poor in the past, I think, they have no basis to oppose it now. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं चिट फंड अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2019 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, वर्तमान में चिट फंड एक्ट, 4982 के माध्यम से जो चिट फंड में अपना पैसा लगाते हैं, उनको रेग्युलेट किया जाता रहा है। यह देखने में आया है कि वर्तमान में जो कानून चल रहा था, उसमें जो छोटे-छोटे गरीब भाई थे, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने में वह सफल नहीं हो पा रहा था। इसीलिए माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने इसमें अमेंडमेंट लाने का प्रस्ताव किया और उसी के बारे में हम लोग यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझे पूर्ण उम्मीद है कि यह जो बिल है, इसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उससे हमारे छोटे इनवेस्टर भाइयों के हितों की रक्षा जरूर हो सकेगी।

महोदय, इस बिल में दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जो अभी तक शायद वक्ताओं ने नहीं कही, जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा। इस बिल में जो व्यक्तिगत धनराशि लगाने की बात थी, वह एक लाख रुपये थी, जिसको बढ़ाकर तीन लाख रुपये किया गया है। यह आवश्यक था, क्योंकि अगर इसको नहीं बढ़ाते, तो लोग गलत तरीके से इस बड़ी हुई धनराशि का उपयोग करते और वे उसको account for नहीं करते। इसी प्रकार से जो कंपनीज़ थीं, जिनके लिए भी अभी तक 6 लाख रुपये की धनराशि का प्रोविज़न था, उसको 8 लाख रुपये तक किया गया है। सरकार यह चाहती है कि जो भी इन चिट फंड कंपनीज़ में इनवेस्टमेंट हो, वह पारदर्शी तरीके से हो, न कि इसके पीछे किसी भी प्रकार का ऐसा लेन-देन हो, जो कि books of account में न आए। इसमें एक और अच्छी बात की गई है, हालांकि माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने उस बात का विरोध किया है कि इसमें हमारे जो बीच के कमीशन एजेंट हैं, उनकी जो कमीशन की धनराशि है, उसको बढ़ाया गया है। आप इसको बिचौलिए के रूप में न देखें, आप इसको इस प्रकार से देखें कि इसमें अच्छे लोग आएंगे। अगर धनराशि ठीक दी जाएगी, तो अच्छे लोग आएंगे और वे लोग इसमें mediator का काम करेंगे, जिनकी साख होगी और जो अपने बिज़नेस के साथ, अपने कार्य के साथ justification कर पाएंगे। मुझे लगता है कि जो भी amendments सरकार लाई है, ये स्वागत योग्य हैं। हमारे यहां चिट फंड की शुरुआत बहुत पहले हुई थी। पहले छोटे-छोटे मोहल्लों में लोग इसे कमेटी के रूप में चलाते थे। उसमें कई बार उनका धन वापस मिलता था और कई बार नहीं मिलता था। इसी प्रकार से कुछ रिक्शावालों से पैसा इकट्ठा करते थे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...सर, मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस प्रकार की जो धनराशि थी, वह इकट्ठा होती थी और बाद में उसका सदुपयोग भी नहीं हो पाता था और जो उनको investment के समय रकम वापस करने का वायदा होता था, वह भी नहीं हो पाता था। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार जो amendment लाई है, इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ेगी। इसमें एक important बात यह है कि जो minutes हैं, उनको अधिकतम दो दिन में साइन करना होगा और video conferencing के माध्यम से भी इसमें कार्यवाही होगी। मैं सरकार के इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मेरे जो साथी विपक्ष में बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इसका समर्थन करें, धन्यवाद।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, कहने को चिट फंड बड़ी छोटी सी रकम है, लेकिन बिहारी के दोहे की तरह -

‘सतसैया के दोहरे, ज्यों नावक के तीर,
देखन में छोटे लगे, बेधे सकल शरीर।’

ये छोटे-छोटे निवेश गरीब परिवारों के लिए एक बड़ा आधार थे। जब योजनबद्ध ढंग से उन्हें कोई बड़ा काम करना होता था - बेटी की शादी या व्यापार या कोई ऐसा कार्य, तो वे अपनी छोटी-छोटी पूंजी अंशदान में देते थे। इस तरह से चिट फंड के माध्यम से जब कभी उनका नम्बर आता था, लॉटरी में या उस तरीके से, जो भी पद्धति होती थी, उसमें उनका नाम निकलता था, तब उनको एकमुश्त धनराशि मिल जाती थी, जिससे वे अपना कारोबार चलाया करते थे। यह हमारे छोटे व्यापारों के लिए, छोटे लोगों के लिए, छोटे निवेशकों के लिए एक बड़ा माध्यम था। इस तरह की सुविधाएं उनको बैंकिंग के माध्यम से नहीं मिल पाती थीं। अपना योगदान देकर अपना ही पैसा समय पर उनको मिल जाता था। इस कारण इस चिट फंड की बड़ी स्वीकार्यता थी और इसकी आवश्यकता भी थी, लेकिन इसके नाम पर जिस तरह से लूट हुई और 2013 में एक बड़ा मामला प्रकाश में आया, जब शारदा चिट फंड घोटाला हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में सहारा चिट फंड घोटाला हुआ। जब हजारों करोड़ के घोटाले उजागर हुए, जहां जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का और गरीबों का पैसा, जो धीरे-धीरे छोटी-छोटी पूंजी के माध्यम से इकट्ठा होता था, उनमें हजारों करोड़ रुपये के गबन हुए, तब सारे देश का ध्यान इस ओर गया। हमारी सरकार ने इस संबंध में कानून बनाने का निर्णय लिया कि इसको कैसे विनियमित किया जाए, जिससे इसमें लूट-खसोट और गरीब लोगों की गाढ़ी कमाई की लूट न हो सके। इसके लिए 2018 में पार्लियामेंट में विधेयक लाया गया और वह सुविचारित ढंग से लाया गया। इसके लिए एक बड़ी टास्क फोर्स बनाई गई, एडवाइज़री कॉउन्सिल बनाई गई और तमाम विद्वान लोगों ने सलाह दी कि इसको किस तरीके से regulate किया जाए। उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट में विधेयक आया, फिर पार्लियामेंट ने इसको फाइनेंस की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेज दिया और उस कमेटी ने इस पर विचार किया। तब तक लोक सभा का विघटन हो चुका था। अब यह विधेयक दुबारा लोक सभा से पारित होकर राज्य सभा में आया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि चिट फंड की जो आवश्यकता है, उसकी जो निरंतरता है, छोटे लोगों को उसकी बड़ी जरूरत भी है, उसे विनियमित किया जाए, उसमें लूट-खसोट के रास्ते बंद किए जाएं। राज्य सरकारों को भी उसके लिए अधिकार दिए गए हैं कि वे भी इस पर अंकुश लगा सकें और इसकी निगरानी कर सकें कि उनके यहां कौन-कौन सी चिट फंड कंपनियां इस तरह से पंजीकृत हैं। इसमें अंशधारकों के साथ-साथ उन कंपनियों के लिए, जैसे अनिल जी ने कहा, व्यक्तिगत मामलों में एक लाख से बढ़ाकर तीन लाख तक की व्यवस्था की गई है और फर्म के लिए 6 लाख से बढ़ाकर 18 लाख तक की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे वे इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ जो इस चिट फंड society के मुखिया होंगे, उनको 5 परसेंट की जगह 7 परसेंट कमीशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सरकार की मंशा है, इससे हम छोटे निवेशकों को लाभ दे सकेंगे। छोटे-छोटे जरूरतमंद लोगों की, छोटे व्यापारियों की समय पर सहायता हो सकेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसीलिए यह चिट फंड का विधेयक लाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज समय की आवश्यकता है और हमारे देश की जिस तरह की अर्थव्यवस्था है,

उसमें और साथ ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में भी इसकी बड़ी उपयोगिता है। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह बहुत ही सुविचारित और विधिक ढंग से तैयार किया गया विधेयक है। इसमें उन तमाम चीजों का ध्यान रखा गया है, जिनके माध्यम से गरीबों के पैसे की छीजन होती थी, इसमें उनको रोकने के उपाय दर्शाए गए हैं। इसलिए मेरा सदन से भी आग्रह होगा कि इस विधेयक को सर्वमत से पारित करें, जिससे यह छोटे लोगों का सहारा भी बन सके, उनके साथ किसी तरह की धोखा-धड़ी न हो सके और उनका पैसा न डूब सके। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):

धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। मैं सबसे पहले तो सभी माननीय सांसदों का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019 पर अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव भी दिए और समर्थन भी दिया। देश के गरीबों को इस योजना के माध्यम से कहीं न कहीं एक ऑप्शन मिलता है। यह उनके लिए एक source of finance भी है और एक source of saving भी है। यह क्यों source बना? क्योंकि शायद वर्षों तक एक बड़ी कमी banking क्षेत्र में रही होगी, वह भी इसका मूल कारण रहा होगा, उसके बारे में विस्तार से मैं बाद में बात करूंगा।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, Chit Fund Act, 1982 में बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए भी पड़ी - यहां पर माननीय सांसदों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं कि गरीब आदमी जिस बात को सोचकर इसमें पैसा लगाता था, वह कहीं न कहीं विश्वास में पैसा लगाता था, लेकिन जब पैसा लेने का समय आता था, तब वे कम्पनियां भाग जाती थीं। लेकिन सारी बातों में मुझे एक समस्या देखने को मिली है, एक बात का अभाव मैंने इस सदन में भी देखा और दूसरे सदन में भी देखा कि कहीं न कहीं unregulated deposits, ponzi scheme और chit fund में हम अंतर नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। हमने पिछले सत्र में ही unregulated deposit scheme के banning पर एक बिल, Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes पास किया था, सारे सदन ने आम सहमति के साथ उसे पास किया था। वह भी गरीब, gullible इन सब लोगों के हित में किया था और आज भी वही मंशा मैं यहां पर देख पा रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह से यह बिल लोक सभा में पास हुआ, उसी तरह से यहां भी सब लोग गरीब के हित में निर्णय करना चाहते हैं। आखिरकार हमने इस बिल में किया क्या है? भट्टाचार्य जी ने मुझसे शुरुआत में ही कहा कि इसको आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजिए। सर, आखिरकार एक गरीब की आवाज कब सुनी जाएगी? एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हजारों करोड़ का उसके साथ घोटाला हो गया और दूसरी तरफ हम कहते हैं कि कानून बनाने में थोड़ा और इंतजार किया जाए। इसमें मेरा मानना यह है कि Key Advisory Group पहले बनाया गया, उसने अपने सुझाव दिए - ऐसा प्रस्ताव उन्होंने किया था कि compliance का burden भी ज्यादा न हो और chit fund के जो subscribers हैं, उनके धन को भी सुरक्षित रखा जाए। इसमें उनकी भी safety, security की बात कही गई है। जब Standing Committee on Finance ने अपनी 21वीं Report में मत दिया, तब भी उन्होंने कहा कि एक मजबूत कानून को बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिए और Action Taken Report के बाद उन्होंने 35वीं Report में जो कहा, उन सब को ध्यान में रखकर, इस बिल को बनाकर, हम आपके बीच में लाए हैं। अब इसमें key points क्या हैं? 2001 का जो inflation rate है, हमने उसको देखकर तब से इसको calculate किया है। हमने जो

4.00 P.M.

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

individuals हैं, उनके लिए एक लाख से बढ़ाकर तीन लाख रुपये की limit की है और firms के लिए छह लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर अठारह लाख रुपये की limit कर दी है और इसको inflation rate के साथ जोड़कर ही बढ़ाया गया है। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि पांच परसेंट से बढ़ाकर आपने सात परसेंट कमीशन foreman का कर दिया है। यह इसलिए जरूरी हो गया था, क्योंकि इसकी 1982 के समय से limit तय थी। इसकी जिस तरह से compliance पहले के हिसाब से बढ़ी है, उसको शत-प्रतिशत पैसा जमा कराना पड़ता है, ताकि आपके जितने भी investors हैं, investors means जितने भी subscribers हैं - मैं इसको थोड़ा और विस्तार से बताता हूँ कि जो unregulated deposits हैं, जिसके बारे में हम बात करते थे, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने deposit कराने की बात कही, इसमें deposit की बात नहीं है - यह subscription based है, इसीलिए यह उससे अलग है। आपको regular interval पर पैसा देना है, उसकी chit निकाली जाती है and there is a share of discount और वह maximum share of discounts 40 परसेंट है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं जा सकता। वह share of discount जो है, वह subscriber के बीच में proper बांटा जाता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो पैसा इन्होंने चिट के रूप में दिया है, अपनी फीस दी है, उसे सुरक्षित करने के लिए भी हमने यह कहा है कि 100 प्रतिशत पैसा, जो foreman, है, वह पहले देगा। आपने कहा था कि 50 परसेंट करिए। हमने कहा कि नहीं करना है, क्योंकि हमारा interest subscriber है, foreman नहीं है, ताकि पैसा बचे, तो चिट वाले का बचे। इसलिए हमने इस बारे में पूरी तरह से प्रावधान किया हुआ है।

महोदय, यहां पर दूसरी बात आई कि video conferencing के माध्यम से क्यों? मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग वहां पर जाएं, लेकिन व्यस्तताओं के कारण नहीं जा पाते। मान लीजिए कोई दिहाड़ी लगाता है, वह नहीं जा पाया, परन्तु यदि 100 लोगों ने चिट डाल रखी है और उनमें से यदि कोई दो लोग भी video conferencing के माध्यम से जुड़ जाएंगे, तो उनके सामने चिट निकलेगी, उन्हें पता होगा कि किसके नाम की चिट निकली है। दो दिन के अंदर उन्हें रजिस्टर साइन कराना पड़ेगा। यह foreman की duty है। इस प्रकार से हमने पारदर्शिता और जवाहदेही तय की है। अतः इस system में हमने वह प्रावधान भी किया है।

महोदय, जो confusion होता था कि केवल Chit Fund नाम ही क्यों रखा जाए, जैसे किसी ने कहा कि 'चिट फंड', किसी ने कहा कि 'चीट फंड', तो इसका नाम बदलने के लिए भी फ्रेटरनिटी फंड या ROSCA (Rotating Savings & Credit Association) की बात कही गई और कहा गया है कि ये नाम भी आप इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से छवि बदलने की बात भी इसमें कही गई है। इसमें foreman को lien करने का, ग्रहण करने का अधिकार भी हमने दिया है, ताकि subscriber का interest भी देखा जा सके। इसके अलावा जो सीलिंग या cap तय करने की बात कही थी, हमने वह अधिकार भी राज्यों को दिया है।

महोदय, 100 रुपए की वर्ष 1982 में बहुत कीमत रही होगी, लेकिन आजकल 100 रुपए की कितनी कीमत है, हम सबको पता है। इस प्रकार से पश्चिमी बंगाल में राज्य सरकार चाहे जो सीमा तय

करे, महाराष्ट्र में वहां की सरकार जो तय करना चाहे, वह तय करे और यदि राजस्थान की सरकार कुछ अलग करना चाहे, तो वह करे और गुजरात की सरकार अलग करे। इसलिए यह हमने राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ा है कि वे जो चाहें, तय करें।

महोदय, यदि registration भी होगा, तो register of chits के साथ इसका registration किया जाएगा। मान लीजिए आपको multiple chits चलानी हैं, तो जितनी चिट्स आप चलाएंगे, आपको उतना ही security deposit भी, हर चिट के हिसाब से करना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान भी इसमें किया गया है। इसके अलावा, जो आपकी term थी, chit amount उसे भी बदलकर हमने gross chit amount किया है, ताकि इसमें थोड़ी और clarity आ जाए। जो dividend था, उसे हमने share of discount इसलिए कहा, क्योंकि कंपनीज़ एक्ट में dividend कंपनीज़ बांटती हैं, उसमें कोई confusion न हो, इसलिए इसे share of discount कहा है। मान लीजिए आपने कोई चिट 20 परसेंट discount पर उठाई, तो वह 20 परसेंट पैसा, उन बाकी subscribers के बीच में बंट जाएगा। यह प्रावधान भी हमने इसमें किया है।

महोदय, price chit के नाम से भी एक बड़ा confusion पैदा होता है, इसलिए हमने इसे net chit amount कर दिया है, ताकि जो पैसा बचता है, वह net chit amount कितना होगा, इसका प्रावधान भी हमने इसमें किया है। इसके अलावा कहा गया है कि financial literacy नहीं है। इसमें निश्चित तौर पर समय के साथ बदलाव आया। पहले बैंकों की ब्रांचें कम थीं। अगर मैं कहूं कि मान लीजिए UPA-1 में बैंकों की 12,000 ब्रांचें खुली थीं, तो NDA-1 के कार्यकाल में 27,000 ब्रांचें खुलीं, ताकि ज्यादातर जगहों तक बैंकों की ब्रांच पहुंच सकें और लोगों को उनका लाभ मिल सके। मान लीजिए Nationalization of Banks बहुत साल पहले हुआ, लेकिन उसका लाभ देश को कितना हो पाया, यह आपको तय करना है, मैं उसमें नहीं जा रहा हूं। परन्तु जब हमने प्रधान मंत्री 'जन-धन योजना' की शुरुआत की, तो मात्र तीन वर्ष के अंदर जो 37 करोड़ 60 लाख बैंक खाते खुलवाए गए, वे श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने खुलवाए। उन खातों में 1 करोड़ 6 लाख 740 करोड़ रुपए जमा हुए, तो वे देश के गरीबों ने जमा कराए।

महोदय, financial inclusion में हमने ये काम किए हैं। 'प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' में कितने लोग कवर किए गए हैं, मैं उसकी फिगर्स दे सकता हूं, लेकिन वह मैं बाद में दूंगा। अब मैं financial literacy पर आना चाहूंगा। इस पर भी सरकार काम कर रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने देश भर में दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2019 तक 1,483 financial literacy centres खोले हैं। इनमें special camps आयोजित किए जाते हैं, हर महीने कैंप लगाया जाता है। इसमें target specific groups को किया जाता है। इसमें farmers हैं, small entrepreneurs हैं, स्कूल के बच्चे हैं, senior citizens हैं और self help groups हैं, ताकि समाज के इन वर्गों में जागरूकता लाई जाए। अप्रैल, 2018 से लेकर मार्च 2019 तक, उस Financial Year में कुल मिलाकर 52,084 special camps का आयोजन किया गया, 93,343 targeted specific camps organize किए गए। उसी समय rural branches में जो camps conduct किए गए, वे 3,05,672 हैं। पिछली बार 2,64,120 camps financial literacy programme के लगाए गए थे। इसके अलावा, हमारे इस प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत जो एक funding support दिया जाता है,

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वह 6,000 रुपये प्रति कैप दिया जाता है। सर, 313 special focussed districts and ₹ 5,000 per camp for other districts is provided under the financial inclusion fund, जिसकी हम बात करते हैं, उसके अंतर्गत दिया है। इसके अलावा जो नेहरू युवा केंद्र है, हमने उनसे tie-up किया है, ताकि हम उनके volunteers को भी awareness campaign से जोड़ सकें, हम उनको जागरूक करें और उनके माध्यम से आगे समाज को भी जागरूक कर सकें।

सर, हमने इसमें common service centres का भी उपयोग किया है, जोकि e-governance के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसमें भी a film on benefit of saving and sensitizing them about various investor frauds is shown. Chit fund हो या आपके unregulated deposit की बात हो या जो बाकी और तरह-तरह की भ्रान्तियां फैलाई जाती हैं, कोई ई-मेल भेजता है, कोई पिन नंबर मांगता है, इन सबकी जानकारी भी इन financial literacy programmes के अंतर्गत दी जाती है।

सर, हमने 2018-19 में investors के awareness programme के अंतर्गत एक booklet Ponzi schemes पर अलग से निकाली है। हमने 27 हजार, 639 investor awareness programmes CSC (Common Service Centre) e-governance मैकेनिज्म के माध्यम किए हैं। रवि शंकर जी यहाँ मौजूद थे, इनके मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत, "MeitY" के अंतर्गत वे सारे CSC आते हैं। हम उनके साथ भी tie-up करके काम कर रहे हैं। हमने इस पर multiple jingles तैयार किए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारे माननीय सांसदों तक इसकी जानकारी नहीं पहुंच पाई है। हम इसके लिए प्रयास करेंगे और संबंधित विभागों से यह कहेंगे कि अगली बार जहाँ-जहाँ ये कार्यक्रम हों, उसकी जानकारी माननीय सांसदों तक भी पहुंचाई जाए ताकि इस पर और जागरूकता बन सके।

इस जागरूकता प्रोग्राम पर, financial literacy programme पर मेरे पास बहुत लंबी जानकारी है, पर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस पर बहुत लंबा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि इस पर यह भी कहा गया है कि चिट फंड को बैन ही कर दें, खत्म कर दें, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है आदि। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि कड़्यों के पास वर्षों तक बैंकों का प्रावधान नहीं था, यहाँ तक कि बैंक खाते भी नहीं थे। वे बैंक खाते खुलवाने का काम भी हमने 2014 में आकर किया है। हमने बैंक के खाते भी खुलवाए। जो zero filled account थे, उसमें 1 लाख, 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम भी जमा करवाई। 37 करोड़ गरीबों ने - "मुद्रा योजना" की शुरुआत भी माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने की है। यदि करोड़ों रुपये के मुद्रा लोन भी मिले हैं, तो वे एनडीए सरकार की योजना में मिले हैं। हमारा प्रयास लगातार है, लेकिन इतने बड़े देश में अगर हम यह कहें कि रातों-रात एक चीज को बंद कर दें, तो मुझे लगता है कि यदि उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव किसी पर पड़ेगा तो वह देश के गरीब आदमी पर पड़ेगा। इस पर थोड़ा और बेहतर काम करने की आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा platform है, जहाँ पर saving भी है और आपके पास finance भी उपलब्ध है, अतः मुझे लगता है कि स्कीम की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक लिमिट बढ़ाने की बात थी, मैंने आपको उस पर पहले ही जानकारी दी है। यह पूछा गया कि इसकी responsibility किसकी है, तो वह राज्य की सरकार पर है, क्योंकि Registrar of Chits के

अंतर्गत हम इसको रजिस्टर करवाते हैं। अब कहा गया कि RBI की powers नहीं हैं। Under Section 47, RBI can inspect the chit books and record of any chit fund. इसके अलावा, under Section 73, RBI can give advice to State Government on any policy matter either on its own or upon request by the State Government. And under Section 87, the State Government can exempt any chit fund from the Act, but in consultation with the RBI. इसमें आरबीआई की एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है और वह समय-समय पर, जहाँ आवश्यकता होती है, वहाँ कदम उठाता है। फिर पूछा गया कि इसमें राज्य स्तर पर कोई कमेटी है या नहीं है? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें State-level Coordination Committees हैं। इसके अलावा एक और बात है, जो मैं कहना भूल गया कि RBI ने एक “सचेत” portal भी बना रखा है, जिस पर इन योजनाओं की जानकारी भी उपलब्ध होती है। जहाँ तक State Level Co-ordination Committee का सवाल है, इसके सदस्य अभी कौन हैं? राज्य का सबसे बड़ा अधिकारी, चीफ सेक्रेटरी इसका चेयरमैन है। RBI का representative, SEBI का representative, Income Tax का representative, SFIO का representative State Police और Economic Offence Wing के representatives भी इसके मेम्बर्स हैं। इसका गठन इसलिए किया गया है, ताकि इन लोगों के पास जो information है, ये आपस में साझा कर सकें। कोई कम्पनी किसी के साथ धोखाधड़ी करके न भागे और गरीब का पैसा न जाए, इसलिए इसका गठन किया गया है, ताकि हर तीसरे महीने इनकी आपस में बैठक भी हो।

सर, light touch regulation की बात कही गई कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया, ताकि compliance बहुत ज्यादा न हो, क्योंकि इसको छोटे-छोटे लोग run करते हैं। यही बड़ा कारण है कि उनका खर्च भी न बढ़े और वे आसानी से compliance कर सकें। जितना कम्पनीज़ को करना पड़ता है, अगर वे उतना बढ़ा करेंगे, तो वे कभी भी नहीं कर पाएँगे और फिर जो अवैध रूप से चलते हैं, वे ज्यादा चलेंगे। यह वैध तरीके से चल पाए, इसलिए ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है।

सर, इसमें कहा गया है कि there is no penal provision. इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि इसमें दंड देने के प्रावधान भी हैं। There are various provisions related to offences and penalties in the Act, and these are provided under Sections 76 to 82 of the Act. बड़े विस्तार से इसकी जानकारी दी गई है। इसमें दो साल तक की सजा भी दी गई है। मुझे लगता है कि जहाँ banning of unregulated deposit में तीन साल की सजा थी, यहाँ पर दो साल की सजा भी है।

सर, अब कहा गया कि इसमें digital payment क्यों करने दें। हमने इसमें यह नहीं कहा कि आपको digital payment ही करनी है। आप cash payment भी कर सकते हैं और digital payment भी कर सकते हैं। यह आपके ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से करना चाहें, तो करें, लेकिन आपका पैसा सुरक्षित रहे, उसके प्रावधान हमने इसमें करके रखे हैं।

सर, अब कहा गया कि एक कम्पनी कितनी chits करे। इस पर ऐसा कोई अंकुश नहीं है कि कितनी करे, लेकिन अगर कोई individual करता है, तो उसकी 3 लाख रुपए की cap है और अगर कोई फर्म करती है, तो उसकी 18 लाख रुपए की cap है। वह जितनी chit चलाएगा, उतना पैसा ही उसको security में जमा कराना पड़ेगा, ताकि आपके किसी भी subscriber का पैसा कोई लेकर न जा सके। इसमें ऐसा प्रावधान करके दिया गया है।

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

सर, अब कहा गया कि 'foreman' शब्द भी बदल दिया जाता। I think, the term 'foreman' is very clearly and unambiguously defined in Section 2(1) of the Act. मुझे लगता है कि इसको बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि कमिटी में भी इसके ऊपर विस्तार से discussion हुआ है। इसी की responsibility है to conduct the chit and running of the chit. यह foreman एक कम्पनी भी हो सकती है और individual भी हो सकता है। यह एक legal entity होगी। चूँकि यह term defined है, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसको बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

सर, एक माननीय सांसद ने कहा कि online chits पर क्या करेंगे। Legal chits have to be registered with the Registrar of Chits. इसमें बड़ा clearly mention किया गया है। जो registered नहीं होगा, वह illegal है। उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई करने के लिए State Level Co-ordination Committee है, जो उसकी जानकारी देगी और इसमें जो दंडनीय अपराध है, उसको illegal माना गया है, तो उसमें दो साल की सजा भी होगी। इसमें वह प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

सर, अब कहा गया कि priority sector lending नहीं होती है। All banks follow the priority sector lending guidelines of the RBI where there are some target for agriculture, marginal farmers, economically weaker sections. इस सम्बन्ध में अगर मैं कहूँ, तो यह लगातार प्रति वर्ष बढ़ा ही है, कम नहीं हुआ है। इसमें कोई कमी नहीं आई है, यह पहले से ज्यादा ही बढ़ा है। यहाँ तक कि अगर मैं specifically agriculture credit की बात करूँ, तो 2008-09 में यह 3 लाख 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए था, जो अब बढ़ कर 12 लाख 54 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। यह चार गुणा से ज्यादा हो गया है। यह कह देना कि priority sector lending नहीं हो रही है, तो मैंने agriculture के बारे में बताया है, मुद्रा लोन के बारे में मैंने आपके माध्यम से पहले जानकारी दी है। यहाँ तक कि जो पैसे की बात कही गई, अगर आपको याद होगा, तो हमने मुद्रा योजना में भी जो overdraft की सुविधा है, वह भी 5 हजार रुपए से बढ़ा कर 10 हजार रुपए की है। सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप में एक महिला के लिए तो हमने 1 लाख रुपये तक का प्रावधान कर दिया है। तो फाइनेंशियल इन्क्लूजन पर जितना मोदी जी की सरकार ने काम किया, मुझे लगता है कि शायद ही पिछले 72 वर्षों में किसी और ने किया होगा। आगे भी और करने की आवश्यकता है, इसमें मैं सभी सांसदों से सहमत हूँ, परन्तु इसमें आपके सुझावों का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

सर, बहुत सारे क्वेश्चंस एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए थे। एक बात कही गयी कि आपने इसकी इंश्योरेंस क्यों नहीं करवायी? एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि फोरमैन की कमीशन बढ़ गयी, तो सबस्क्राइबर के ऊपर खर्चा पड़ेगा, दूसरी तरफ इंश्योरेंस अगर हर चिट की होगी, तो उसका खर्चा भी सबस्क्राइबर को ही देना पड़ेगा। इस बिल में बदलाव करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हर chit-to-chit में फर्क पड़ सकता है। It is an operational matter और इसे इस बिल में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अगर किसी चिट फंड वाले को लगता है कि इसका इंश्योरेंस कराना चाहिए, सबस्क्राइबर उसका पैसा देने के लिए तैयार है, तो करवा ले। इसमें कोई रोक नहीं लगी है। उसका मैटर RDI के अन्तर्गत है। इसमें कोई legislative change करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फोरमैन की फिर वही बात आती है कि 100 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट डिपॉजिट होना चाहिए। सर, यह नहीं हो पायेगा, क्योंकि यह सबस्क्राइबर के साथ सीधे तौर से जुड़ा हुआ है।

सर, यहाँ पर GST की बात कही गयी। GST पर मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि यह विषय GST Council में जायेगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला जी भी यहाँ पर हैं— न तो ये तय कर पायेंगी और न ही हम तय कर पायेंगे— यह GST Council का विषय है, यह वहाँ पर जाएगा। इसमें जो भी अमेंडमेंट होगा, वहीं पर हो सकता है, क्योंकि Registrar of Chit भी राज्य से सम्बन्धित है और राज्य के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव GST Council में आते हैं, इसलिए जब कभी वहाँ पर चर्चा होगी, तो इस पर चर्चा होगी।

सर, 100 रुपये की बात कही गयी कि इसको exemption की बात है। हमने स्टेट्स को अधिकार दिया है कि चिट की कैप को वे तय करें, जैसा उनको करना है।

Shri Vijayasai Reddy asked that under Section 24 of the Act, why is a form prescribed for the balance sheet preparation and why not statutory audit? Sir, there are certain accounting heads which are applicable to chit business only. That is why, a specific form has been prescribed. However, there is a provision for statutory audit by the auditor under the Companies Act.

There was another question on the mechanism to protect the interest of the subscribers so that they get their money back. Under the Chit Funds Act, there are many provisions. Chapter III provides the duties of the foreman including the security to be given by him, which is covering a hundred per cent. Chapter IV contains the provision about the duties of the non-prize subscribers including for their removal or substitution if they default. Chapter V provides for the restriction on those subscribers who win a particular chit so that they continue their future subscriptions. The interests of other subscribers are safe.

Sir, Sections 76 to 82 provide for various provisions related to the offences and penalties. I think, there are enough provisions, इसके अलावा कहा गया कि why does the Act say that it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In Fifth Schedule of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, which deals with the Central laws, made applicable to the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, in serial number seven, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 is mentioned, तो Jammu and Kashmir के Reorganisation Act में इसको mention किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि यहाँ पर इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

मनीष जी ने कहा कि why has Companies Act, 1956 been mentioned in the Principal Act and why not replace it with the Companies Act, 2013? Sir, it is not necessary because the relevant provision is already there in the Companies Act, 2013. Section 220 of the Companies Act, 2013 defines that company means a company incorporated under this Act or under any previous company law. सर, इसके अलावा दो-तीन विषय और थे। मनीष जी, आपने इंश्योरेंस की भी बात कही थी, मैंने उसका उत्तर दे दिया है। आपने rural credit की बात कही, यह विषय पहले आ गया है।

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

सर, मैं अंत में केवल दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूँगा। मनोज जी ने कहा कि इसको जन-आंदोलन बनाना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि आप **banning of unregulated deposits scheme** पर कानून भी बना रहे हैं। आपने पिछले सत्र में इस कानून को भी पास किया। आप आज चिट फंड कानून को पास करेंगे और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इसको सब लोग आम सहमति से पास करेंगे, क्योंकि आप गरीब के हित का एक ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिससे उसके पैसे का बचाव भी हो सके और उसको भविष्य में कोई न लूटे। राज्य की सरकारें उस पर बड़ा कदम उठाएं और सभी माननीय सांसद इसको जन-आंदोलन बनाएं तथा जन-जागरूकता अभियान भी चलाएं। हम इसको **financial literacy programme** में भी शामिल करें। हम यह कहें कि यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, गरीब की जिम्मेदारी है, हम वहां तक सीमित न रहें। आप अपने हर भाषण में कहिए कि जो रजिस्टर्ड चिट फंड है, उसमें क्या-क्या है और जो रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है, वह बिल्कुल गोरख धंधा है, उसमें आप न जाएं।

सर, मुझे लगता है कि एक बात बड़ी स्पष्टता के साथ सबको कहनी पड़ेगी और वह यह है कि जो यह कहता है कि आप इतना पैसा जमा कराइए, इस पर तीन गुना ज्यादा देंगे या चार गुना ज्यादा वापस मिलेगा, वह **fraud** है। इसमें यह बड़े स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा गया है। **Banning unregulated deposits scheme** की परिभाषा भी बहुत स्पष्ट है और इसकी भी बहुत स्पष्ट है। इसलिए मैं माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों की भलाई के लिए आप इसको खारिज करने की बात मत कहिए। मैंने अपनी ओर से काफी स्पष्टता से बात रखने का प्रयास किया है और यह गरीब के हित में है। कानून के अभाव में गरीब और लुटेंगे तथा उनके साथ और धोखाधड़ी होगी। उनकी ईमानदारी की कमाई और व्यर्थ न हो, और फिर एजेंसियों को और काम न करना पड़े, इसलिए आज हम एक अच्छा मजबूत कानून बना कर पारित करें। गरीब की भलाई के लिए हम अच्छा काम भी करें। जन-आंदोलन की जो बात कही गई, मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इस जन-आंदोलन में आप सबकी सहभागिता होगी ताकि हम भविष्य में और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इसका लाभ दिला सकें। सर, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपका और सभी माननीय सांसदों का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि हर स्टेट में एसएलसीसी बनी हुई है। एसएलसीसी में इतने सारे प्रकरण हैं और उसके अंदर कोई डिस्पोजल नहीं हो रहा है। इस संबंध में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सारे चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को बुला कर इसके बारे में बातचीत करके, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उनका **early disposal** करवाएं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, यह सुझाव बड़े वरिष्ठ सांसद महोदय के माध्यम से आया है और निश्चित तौर से इसमें राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है, क्योंकि राज्य का सबसे बड़ा, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उस समिति का चेयरमैन है। सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है, मुझे लगता है कि हम इस पर जल्द कोई कार्रवाई करके आपको इसके संबंध में अवगत भी कराएंगे। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी यहां पर हैं, इनके नेतृत्व में भविष्य में ऐसी बैठक बुला कर बात की जाएगी ताकि भविष्य में सभी राज्य इस पर उचित कार्रवाई कर सकें, ऐसा हम प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is over.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I have only one small clarification. On bankruptcy of a private chit fund firm, what will happen to the subscribers? That is why I was proposing for deposit insurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, मैं इसका एक लाइन में उत्तर दे देता हूँ। इसमें जो भी फोरमैन होगा, उसको पहले उतना पैसा जमा करना होगा, तभी वह चिट फंड रन कर पाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, just before my decision to move the Amendment, I want to suggest, the poor and marginalized section of society running Self-Help Groups, Samta group, etc. were helping with finance to their Members. Hence, I have suggested that “fraternity fund” or “Rotating Savings and Credit Institution” should not be included in this Chit Fund Bill. I am not moving.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that the limit under Clause 5 should be ₹ 5 lakhs, instead of ₹ 3 lakhs. It is because if there are ten members in SHGs and each one contributes ₹ 40,000, it comes to ₹ 4 lakhs. This is my suggestion. I am not moving my amendment.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, here, I would like to suggest that the Act insist that, at least, two subscribers should be present at the time of draw.

So, I suggest that video conferencing should be deleted, because this may be mis-used by foreman. This is my suggestion and the hon. Minister may consider it. I am not moving my amendment.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Bill says that the Minutes of proceedings have to be signed by the subscribers present on the same day of draw. Instead, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that the Minutes of proceedings can be signed within a period of two days. I am not moving.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, अगर सेम डे करना होता तो वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग की भी जरूरत नहीं होती, इसलिए दो दिन का प्रावधान किया है।

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving it.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill

SHRIANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is announcement regarding Government Legislative Business. I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 28th November, 2019, allocated time, as follows, for Government Legislative Business:-

| Sl. No. | Business | Time Allotted |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. | Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:- | |
| (a) | The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019. | Three Hours |
| (b) | The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019. | Three Hours |
| (c) | The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019. | Three Hours |
| (d) | The Industrial Relations Code Bill, 2019. | Four Hours |
| 2. | Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:- | |
| (a) | The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019. | Two Hours |
| | The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019 | Two Hours |
| 3. | Consideration and passing of the following Bills:- | |
| (a) | The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019. | Three Hours (To be discussed together) |
| (b) | The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019. | |

STATUTORY RESOLUTION*

Statutory Resolution disapproving the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 14 of 2019)

And

*Discussed Together.

GOVERNMENT BILL* — *Contd.***The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

“That this House disapproves the prohibition of electronic cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 (No.14 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 18th September, 2019.”

Sir, my point is this. I don't know why the Government is again and again promulgating Ordinances. Prior to the last Session also, more than a dozen Ordinances were promulgated. It was discussed in the last Session time and again. But, unfortunately, again and again, the Government is bringing up various Ordinances. I am requesting the Government to take the House into confidence. Let this House discuss the pros and cons of various Bills. Let various Bills go through the correct legislative processes, the legislative process set by your own Government. Unfortunately, the Government is not listening to that. I don't know what the urgency in bringing forward this particular Bill is. What is the pressure? Let the Government explain that. Personally, I am not against banning the e-cigarettes. At the same time, why is the Government bringing the Bills through the Ordinance route? Let the House discuss the pros and cons of the Bills. That is my submission, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to prohibit the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and advertisement of electronic cigarettes in the interest of public health to protect the people from harm and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, before the House starts discussion on this subject, I would like to give a brief overview of the subject that I have brought before this august House. When I saw the Resolution by Rageshji and Dr. Reddy, I was literally a little shocked as to why they are disapproving. But, now, when Rageshji said that it is only about why we brought this Ordinance, for which, I will, certainly, give an explanation. I am happy that, at least, they are not opposing the introduction of the e-cigarette ban in the country. We all know that all

*Discussed together

forms of intoxicants, whether it is alcohol, tobacco, or for that matter, drugs, narcotics, etc., are extremely harmful to health. E-cigarettes are, actually, electronic devices which can enable the delivery of all intoxicating substances. Predominantly, they are used for nicotine delivery, which is one of the most addictive elements known. This also includes all forms of electronic nicotine as well as non-nicotine delivery devices, e-hookahs and heat-not-burn products. The common thing in all is that we use an electronic mechanism to heat a substance, usually a liquid, containing nicotine. So, at the outset, let me clarify that e-cigarettes are not tobacco products. Any comparison about their adverse health impacts with tobacco is misplaced. There is also no conclusive evidence to suggest that e-cigarettes are less harmful than conventional cigarettes. On the other hand, there is, definitely, an emerging evidence all over the world that e-cigarettes have significantly harmful effects on health. This Bill is about prohibiting all commercial operations for the trade of e-cigarettes which includes manufacturing, production, import, export, distribution, sale, advertising, including on-line sale and advertising; and this has been brought to replace the Ordinance, the route, which has been opposed, banning e-cigarettes, and this Notification was brought on September 18th, about two months back.

Sir, let me share with the House a couple of things about nicotine. Sir, nicotine sulfate was once approved to be used as a pesticide by the Agriculture Department. Recently, even that approval has been withdrawn considering its toxicity. Therefore, it is not a chemical that is even fit to be used as a pesticide. That is the latest about nicotine. It is the most addictive substance currently known in the world and is even more addictive than heroin; and, Sir, there is currently no known treatment for nicotine-addiction anywhere in the world. Sir, e-cigarettes contain nicotine. That is a highly toxic chemical that can adversely affect any organ of the body. Some States have included it in the Schedule of poisonous substances. A dosage of 30-50 milligrams of nicotine can kill an adult human, and nicotine, in pure form, may also cause cancer.

Sir, there is definite evidence to suggest that e-cigarettes are harmful for health. The chemicals found in the e-cigarette papers include toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde, heavy metal particles such as nickel, chromium, carcinogens such as benzene apart from nicotine. Sir, the general assumption is that the vapours which are produced through the e-cigarettes are steam. This assumption is absolutely wrong. The vapours are produced by heating an e-liquid, a solution consisting of propylene, glycol and glycerin. These chemical vapours deliver nicotine or any other substance-mixed in the liquid along with toxic substances, metals as well as chemicals. Sir, e-cigarettes affect every organ and system of the

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

human body. Their use can lead to heart attacks, hypertension, diabetes, stroke and a plethora of diseases of the lungs. There is definite evidence of harm due to these products and it has been established in various studies.

Sir, I have to inform this House that in this year itself, there was a big outbreak in America in the month of August which is about vaping-related —when you use e-cigarettes, you call it ‘vaping’ — lung diseases; and in a span of two months, 2,172 cases were reported of lung disease, 42 persons died; and these cases were reported in 49 out of the 50 States in America. This is the potential of the epidemic. Then a little detail about it. It adversely impacts the cardiovascular system,- it causes strokes; shortens thrombosis occlusion and breathing time; the risk of bronchitis increases two-fold. Many times, there are popcorn lungs; respiratory system is badly affected. The part of the brain that is responsible for decision-making and impulse control is not fully developed during adolescent age and it affects the adolescent brains very significantly. Nicotine changes the way synapses are formed which can harm the parts of the brain that control attention and learning, primes the brain’s reward system putting vapers at risk of addiction to other drugs. Then, there is evidence of Nicotine-induced seizures and cancers because of heating-released carcinogenic carbonyl compounds like formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolyn. Then there are adverse outcomes on pregnancy also. There has been established and reported low birth weight, abnormal corpus callosum, which is a part of the brain, alterations in appetite, attention and cognition, and of course, there are bad effects on the oral tissues. There are a lot of details about that, like effects on peridontium, effect on dental implants, oral sub-mucous fibrosis, etc. Then, there is evidence that in countries where we did not ban these e-cigarettes there has been an exponential growth in these e-cigarettes. According to the latest report of the *Surgeon Generals*, 2018, which is an American report, every one in five high school students and every one in twenty middle school students used e-cigarettes in USA in 2018. The incidence increased by 77.80 per cent in high school students, 48.50 per cent amongst middle school students in the USA in just one year that was 2018. All this is because of the attractive design features of these e-cigarettes. There are aggressive marketing strategies of the tobacco companies, which are now in fact shifting to making of these e-cigarettes to lure children with the addition of various flavours, advertisement campaigns to associate glamour and fashion with e-cigarette use. This is what the tobacco companies did many decades ago to lure young children to start smoking when smoking was propagated as a symbol of modern youth and also to create a false notion of safety in the use of these products. As for use of these products, since they don’t leave any foul odour generally associated with cigarette or beedi smoking, it is easier for the younger

people to get addicted to it. Nobody can diagnose it, not the family members and not even the teachers. That, unfortunately, becomes a blessing in disguise for the children who are falling into it without the parents knowing about it.

Sir, recognizing all these risks, the Ministry undertook extensive discussions with legal experts and health experts. There is a long chronology of events about which I would talk and tell you why we brought this Ordinance. Then, in May, 2019, ICMR published a White Paper suggesting that there should be a complete ban on e-cigarettes in the interest of public health. Reputed institutions, medical colleges, eminent doctors, eminent health professionals, eminent experts, all strongly supported the ban and, for the information of this House, in the whole country, 16 States and UTs have already banned e-cigarettes before we brought this Ordinance. Forty-two countries have also completely banned this. In the USA, San Francisco, Massachusetts, New York, etc. have banned it. There is a list of these 42 countries which have already banned it and these countries include big countries and developing countries as well. As the hon. Member has asked why we have brought this Ordinance, I would like to apprise this House of chronology of facts in the last one year. In August 2018, a PIL was filed in the High Court of Delhi in the matter of Seema Sehgal Vs. Union of India, and the Court directed the Ministry to state its policy regarding measures about the emerging threats of e-cigarettes. On August 28, 2018, the Ministry issued an advisory advising States and UTs to ban e-cigarettes except as may be approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. In the wake of therapeutic claims being made by e-cigarette companies, it was ensured that sales were approved unless they were allowed. In March 2019, the High Court of Delhi ruled that e-cigarettes are not drugs and stayed further action. On May 31, 2019, as I said earlier, ICMR issued a White Paper on e-cigarettes suggesting a complete ban on e-cigarettes in view of their adverse public health impact. The matter was listed on August 22, 2019 again, but got deferred to 18th of November. In August itself, as I mentioned earlier, instances of vaping-related deaths and illnesses started to emerge on an epidemic scale in the United States. On 11th September, the United States Government decided to take flavoured e-cigarettes off the shelf and imposed many restrictions. Simultaneously, there was another development which was happening in this country that some of the big tobacco companies changed their names to other names and started making plans to enter India. They had made full preparations. There was an announced entry of a company called, Juul, one of the leading global manufacturers of e-cigarettes, in December 2019. It was probably one of the most imminent concerns that worried all of us. The Ministry was cognisant of this announced entry and the global giant would have taken up the Indian market by storm. The immediate need was also to take it up as an emergency and

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the need of the hour was preventive action. Hence, an Ordinance was promulgated on 18th September, 2019. This was decided since regulation has not succeeded in checking the scare in other countries such as the United States. Rather the epidemic had grown since there were only regulations. India has a large young population which would have been targeted by the e-cigarette companies.

I would just like to give you an idea about this very, very strong threat from the tobacco companies. Globally, smoking levels are on a decline due to sustained tobacco control efforts which have happened with whole world acting together against the tobacco companies and fighting the tobacco menace because of the WHO FCTC Framework, that is, WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control which was initiated in 2002-03 with the help of the World Health Organisation. Tobacco companies were facing a strict regulation in respect of combustible tobacco products and they started venturing into e-cigarettes to regain the market. I will give you the list of four big companies. One is, Philip Morris International which produces the cigarette 'Marlboro'. They started a campaign 'Reduced Risk Products' introduced in two ENDS products, namely, Nicocigs and Juul and 'HTPs products with IQOS'. British American Tobacco Company, again, produces Dunhill. They said, we will produce next generation products, and they had this ENDS vape and there was HTPS as IQOS; and the Imperial Tobacco Company producing Davidoff, West, JPS cigarettes. I really don't know about all these brands. And, the industry jargon again had the next generation products. ENDS was with a new company. There are the BLU, JAI, Puritane and HTPs and also those of the Japan Tobacco International, Benson and Hedges and Camel, again the next generation products, saying reduced risk products, logic cig, e-lites, Plum. All these with new names, in new garb, these companies now had entered the e-cigarette market. Once this Juul had, in fact, officially announced and appointed different people in the country. We, in fact, notified this Ordinance on 18th of September. Not only notified it, immediately instructed the Chief Secretaries, DG of Police, Health Secretaries of all States, UTs, stakeholders¹, Ministries, departments for the compliance of the Ordinance. Video conference was held with the DGPs, Health Secretaries. We had the first seizure, and a police case reported from Goa also, and instructions were passed by various Ministries to the field officers also. We brought this Ordinance being a responsible Government and a Health Minister also, more particularly as an ENT Surgeon and someone who has been working and fighting the tobacco menace for almost thirty years. Since the time I planned to become an ENT Surgeon in the 1980 and for over a decade, I had seen hundreds and thousands of these cases suffering because of tobacco and all these related issues. Sir, we all know that we took almost 50 years. We were grappling with the tobacco epidemic in this country. It took

this country 50 years to have the first law against tobacco when that epidemic had grown so big. I had the privilege to draft and introduce the first anti-tobacco legislation in this country in 1996 which got passed in 1997 when this House was celebrating the 50 years of its Independence. I was the Health Minister in Delhi and I brought the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non-Smokers Health Protection Act. I got the highest international award of WHO also for that in 1998. Then, we all saw that 'India' under Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, in 2002, — hon. Ram Jethmalaniji is not here — he was used to be the Law Minister. I was part of a function in 2002 in New Delhi itself when the WHO's Director-General, Dr. Brundtland had come to India. In her presence, India, under Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, signed for the first time, our participation in the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control which was introduced by the WHO, where 170 countries had signed and decided that we will jointly fight the tobacco menace all over the world. It was then followed by COTPA Act in 2003. There were modifications from time to time. I also had the privilege in 2014, on 15th of October, as Union Health Minister at that time, to sign an order for ensuring that we have 85 per cent warnings on cigarette packs, announcing that tobacco causes death and nothing less than death. On 15th of October, from 136th position in the world, we had come up to the first position, where we had the maximum space given to these warnings. Since then, we have been fighting against it. That is another story, but the point that I want to emphasise here is that we have taken too long to start our fight against tobacco. Even now, despite the fact that there has been an extensive, aggressive effort all over the country and that the incidence of tobacco use has declined significantly, over 28 per cent of the population is, in fact, using tobacco in some form or the other in this country. This was description of, as I said, what was actually happening at that time internationally and within the country. Of course, we cannot wait further because it is our responsibility to stop this if we know that this is something which is happening, which is disastrous for the country. So, it was a sort of a pre-emptive strike. For me, I can say that nothing is more important than the health of the people, and more particularly, our children. That was the reason that we brought this Ordinance.

Then, Sir, I will give some information which, I think, will frighten us. Use of e-cigarettes, as per the data available, in India was found in only 0.02 per cent of the population according to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey in 2016. However, during a surprise inspection by a school management in Delhi itself, where we are discussing all these things, 150 vaping devices were found in the school bags of children. So, we can't assume that the problem is not growing. Regulation has not been enough anywhere in the world and a complete ban was necessary.

5.00 P.M.

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

Sir, I would also like to apprise the hon. Members that as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey Report, 2016, in the age group of 15-24 years, 96.6 per cent of the population are fortunately non-smokers. It is this age group of children and youth that the Government seeks to protect against the risk of addiction through this ban.

Sir, in a country like India, you will all appreciate that it is difficult to ban a product once it has a large consumer base and that is what we are facing with regular cigarettes and the tobacco products because there is a social acceptance of these products. We have to fight it the other way. We have to educate people and we have to spread awareness. We can't straightway ban everything when it has a big consumer base. We know the classic example is about tobacco, pan masala, alcohol, etc. Since e-cigarettes have a small consumer base, we strongly feel that ban is the most effective measure and it is the need of the hour. I am just finishing in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, is it reply or introduction of the Bill? The Minister is taking so much time in introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I will listen to all the Members patiently for as long as they would like to speak.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप मोशन मूव करें।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Okay, Sir, I stop here. Since it was a new subject, I thought that it would be good on my part to explain what the e-cigarettes are. Anyway, Sir, I will continue after I have heard everyone. I have no problem. I would like the House to start the discussion on the subject. With this, I move the Bill.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the statutory resolution and the motion for consideration of the Bill are open for discussion. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you Deputy Chairman, Sir, and through you, I want to thank the Minister for finally giving us the chance to speak on the Bill. Sir, as the Minister pointed out, in society, there are many addictive substances that people like to consume. Alcohol, nicotine, tobacco, these are the different kind of substances that people are drawn to and these are also available in society in various forms. Some of these substances were deemed to be extremely harmful, for example, drugs, narcotics, etc., and we impose a very significant ban on them.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) *in the Chair*]

But, when it comes to alcohol and tobacco, even though, we know that these essentially have negative impacts, we have chosen to regulate them. We have not chosen to ban them. In certain instances, the prohibition on alcohol is there. But, many States have tried that and found that prohibition leads to an underground market and essentially creates mafias and all kinds of other negative impacts. Therefore, they have chosen to allow alcohol to be sold and also the significant excise duties and taxes on these products earn Governments quite a bit of revenue as well. Madam, the larger issue is of regulation of risk. There are so many different weapons in the armoury of Governments to regulate risk. The Minister gave us a little bit of the history of how tobacco regulation eventually evolved. But, part of the reason was because we needed scientific proof that tobacco is actually harmful, that it was causing emphysema, cancer and various other kinds of lung diseases, which, as an ENT doctor himself, he was fully aware of. But, that scientific evidence had to be there before you could actually go out and do something. So, if you trace the history of regulatory interventions with tobacco, basically, they start with a softer intervention like providing information, the statutory warning. Tobacco smoking may be injurious to health' that is how they started it. Then, as more information started coming out, as the link between tobacco inhalation and cancer or any of these lung diseases became evident, we started to see Governments taking more drastic action. Then we started to see that there was regulation of spaces from smoking to non-smoking, banning of advertisements, so that people are not drawn to consumption of these particular products. But, Sir, in his youth and in mine, all of these were very, very prominently advertised. They used to be aspirational in many ways. People used to look at the advertisements and say, 'My god, I could also be like that'. My colleague has rightly pointed out, there was glorification of smoking. So, that is how it was sold to us, and then we stepped in as Government and banned those advertisements. Even, going forward, then there was a societal change. Once it was discovered that it was not just the smoker enjoying himself or herself, but there was also the problem of second hand smoke. It was discovered that the person exposed to it was also being harmed, then, the Government had even more of a reason, a classic externality correction reason to step in and regulate, and in that context, we started to see much more aggressive measures. What were these aggressive measures? In terms of advertisements, as the Minister has pointed out, now India has, on every cigarette pack, the branding itself is difficult to find. What you see a gory graphic image which turn people off from the idea of

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

smoking by saying that cigarette smoking causes a painful death, cigarette smoking causes cancer, etc. So, that is one aggressive move. Another was to initially separate smoking and non-smoking areas in public spaces. Then, during the years of UPA Government, I think the Health Minister, Anbumani Ramadoss aggressively pushed for banning of tobacco consumption in public spaces. That was surprisingly implemented fairly well in this country also, given that there is not much enforcement, it has actually become a larger practice that you don't have much smoking in public spaces, thereby saving a lot of people from the harm of second-hand smoking. But, forty to fifty years back, you could smoke on planes, you could smoke on trains, these were very much a part of what was possible and was happily accepted because the scientific cause and effect relationship was not clearly stated. That is what we need. We need a good set of scientific studies which tell us whatever product that we are intervening to ban or to regulate, that actually merits the kind of policy response that the Government has gone for and given us. There, we need to look at the morbidity or the mortality statistics associated with the current form of nicotine consumption through tobacco, through smoking. Today there are large numbers of people, crores of Indians who consume or access nicotine through smoking of cigarettes, through smoking of bidis and that is still regulated and allowed. There are bans on sale near schools, there are bans on sale to youngsters, etc., but other than that, this is absolutely allowed and there is tangible health impact for the society. There is certain amount of cost of taking care of illnesses and there is, of course, huge cost of dealing with cancer and other life-threatening diseases caused by tobacco.

Now, in this context, we have a new technology entering, and that is, these electronic delivery devices for nicotine consumption. What the smoker is after is nicotine. That is what gives the high or maintains the addiction, and, however harmful it is, we have allowed people to smoke, we have allowed them access to nicotine. Therefore, when you find that there may be less harmful methods of delivering that same nicotine, then, it is something that the Government needs to pay attention to because in the process, it might actually lower the morbidity or mortality impact, the health costs that have to be borne by the people in the society and the Governments themselves. So, this is a larger issue of balancing risks, of trying to think through what is the cost of society of allowing less harmful devices versus banning it altogether. I am afraid that the hon. Minister, in the approach that has been taken, has been focused on a very, very harsh and aggressive ban rather than a consideration of this risk-regulatory balancing. I have looked at some of the studies which are there. This is a study by Public Health, England, which showed that e-cigarettes were found to be almost 95 per cent less harmful than conventional cigarettes. How is this? It is because, essentially, when you smoke a cigarette, you are also inhaling smoke, burnt

product including burnt paper, there is tar, there is carbon monoxide and there are various other contaminants that you inhale which can cause the damage over a particular period of time.

Another study that was done in the United Kingdom of a randomised trial of e-cigarettes showed that e-cigarettes have assisted people in quitting smoking successfully. Of course, the Minister will say that there are nicotine patches, there are other methods of helping the people get out of their addiction to nicotine. In the last year's Economic Survey, there was a whole chapter devoted to 'behavioural economics'. Behaviour is something that we need to pay attention to. How do people behave in response to various policy options? If you can provide a behavioural option which mimics something they are used to, which is the act of smoking, the act of blowing something out of their mouth, and, it is 95 per cent less harmful, then, this is actually something that should be possibly allowed rather than banned because it will give people a chance to get away from the more harmful cigarette or *bidi* into something that would be less harmful. No addict, I think, really wants to be addicted but he wants to find out a way out. The Government could rise to the occasion and provide those alternatives that will help people get out of this addiction.

The main argument that has been propelled by the Minister is about children being enticed to smoke. He just gave us an example of a random check that was done in schools in Delhi and said that so many vaping devices were found in the school bags. This raises a larger issue of what kind of raids are being conducted on our children but anything is possible obviously. The point here is if they were not having those vaping devices, I would argue, they would have cigarettes with them. Children especially teenagers are prone to temptation, they are prone to peer pressure to try out different kinds of intoxicants. I was a very good boy until the age of 15 when I finished my high school ICSE examination. The day I finished that, my friends said that we must celebrate that with a cigarette and a drink and, at that fairly young age, I crossed that line and discovered what these addictions were all about. I am not saying anything more than that. My wife and family are opposed to my possible addictions. So I do not publicly acknowledge any of them. That is the whole point.

Madam, the point is that children also are not going to be prevented from accessing tobacco just by taking away this stylish and attractive device. What you can do instead is, make sure that this device is available in a very, very restrictive manner. For example, it could be made available only in pharmacies and can only possibly be sold as a result of a prescription. There are ways out which will help smokers trying to kick the habit to actually use this option to get away from their addiction. But that kind of option is not offered under this very, very drastic ban.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

The other argument that was given was about the United States where some recent epidemic of illnesses has been caused by vaping devices. But there what has actually happened is that it is not just e-cigarettes that have been used there. They have added various other substances, including cannabis-laden substances, etc., to it with flavours of various kinds. The damage seems to have been caused by those substances being added rather than the actual product itself. I would argue that what the Minister is offering as evidence would not be applicable to India. In the United States, in some States, including cities like San Francisco, which he referred to, they allow official sale and consumption of marijuana, of cannabis and of ganja as we call it. These particular substances were added to the e-cigarette devices in the United States. Such a situation does not exist in India. And we don't have free and legal sale, though, of course, we have cultural practice of consuming marijuana in different forms in different religious and other occasions. But these sorts of contaminants are not a problem in India. Therefore, the comparison and justification I would find very, very hard to go along with.

Madam, the Minister says that a ban has been adopted by about 34 countries. But 98 countries have adopted regulatory measures instead of a ban. So, if the Minister is suggesting to us that we should follow international example, then the numbers are in favour of regulation rather than a ban. And that is a point that should be noted. A ban or prohibition, as we have seen everywhere, results in underground activities. It results in criminalization of society. It results in creation of a whole mafia that deals with the underground activity. Therefore, the ban has to be the last resort that you should go to rather than the first resort which is what has been the practice in this particular context.

There are so many ways to prevent youngsters from getting anywhere near this. What I would suggest, and I am speaking here more as an individual, is this. Considering the nicotine levels that are possibly inhaled through these e-cigarette devices, when there is a way of sort of reducing the amount that can be consumed as well, you can actually work with smokers and help them make the way out. That really would be the way out of dealing with this challenge that the Minister points out. I would urge him even now to try and think through how to actually work with smokers to reduce their illnesses, their health challenges by allowing a regulated approach rather than a ban. Thank you very much, Madam.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): मैडम, मैं तीन कारणों से आदरणीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब का अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा। पहला कारण यह है कि मई, 2019 में ICMR की जो सलाह आई थी कि ई-सिगरेट को बैन करना चाहिए और वे उसी वक्त, एक-डेढ़ महीने में ही यह ऑर्डिनेंस लाए कि यह बैन होना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दे रहे हैं और तुरंत एक्शन ले रहे

हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ। अपने देश में यह ई-सिगरेट की बीमारी पूरी तरह से फैली नहीं है। हमारे राजीव गौडा जी ने अभी कहा कि बाकी जगह बैन के बजाए *regularization* होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह अभी पूरे देश में फैली हुई बीमारी नहीं है। अभी इसका *addiction* ज्यादा नहीं है यानी ई-सिगरेट का यूज़ बहुत कम है, इसलिए उसे जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकने का काम इस बिल के द्वारा हो सकता है। इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ, क्योंकि वे इस पर तुरंत एक्शन लेकर यह बिल लाए हैं। तीसरा कारण यह है कि हर बार हर सरकार सोचती है, जैसा कि अभी राजीव गौडा जी ने भी बताया कि इससे रेवेन्यू मिल सकता है। हाँ, इससे रेवेन्यू मिल सकता है क्योंकि यह बहुत *costly affair* भी है। इस संबंध में 205 का जो आंकड़ा है, वह इस प्रकार है - पूरे वर्ल्ड में इस ई-सिगरेट बिज़नेस में 71 हजार करोड़ रुपए का *turnover* हुआ और अभी यह एक लाख करोड़ रुपए से भी ज्यादा हो सकता है। यह मोदी सरकार है, जो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ ध्यान देती है, न कि पैसों की तरफ, न कि रेवेन्यू की तरफ, इसलिए मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

मैडम, इस *vaping* या धुएँ से जो तकलीफ होती है, उसके बारे में भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय जी ने बहुत विस्तृत जानकारी दी है, फिर भी मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि *e-cigarette* और *e-hookah* क्या होता है। *e-cigarette* और *e-hookah* सिगार या बीड़ी से थोड़ा अलग है, क्योंकि सिगार या बीड़ी में हम तम्बाकू जलाते हैं और तम्बाकू को जलाने से जो निकोटिन या बाकी जो टार तैयार होता है, उसे इन्हेल किया जाता है, लेकिन इसमें एक डिवाइस होता है, जिसमें बैट्री होती है और इसके माध्यम से उसमें जो भी *liquid* है, उसको गर्म किया जाता है और उससे *vapour* तैयार होता है। उसमें ऐसे *chemicals* डाले जाते हैं, जिनसे वह *vapour* तैयार होता है और उसको इन्हेल करने के बाद उसमें मौजूद निकोटिन शरीर में घूमता है। इसे *Electronic Nicotine Delivery System* बोलते हैं और इसकी *shape* और *size* को बहुत *attractive* बनाया जाता है, जैसा कि अभी राजीव गौडा जी ने बताया। इसकी *short-form ENDS* है यानी *Electronic Nicotine Delivery System* और मुझे लगता है कि यह *short-form* बहुत अच्छा है, *because it ENDS the health system of that person. So, it must be banned.* यह सिर्फ उन्हीं की हेल्थ खराब करता है, जो इसको यूज़ करते हैं - ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि जो बाजू में हैं, उनके ऊपर भी *automatically passive smokers* की तरह इसका असर होता है और इस कारण से बाकी लोगों को भी बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं। जैसे हम सिगरेट के बारे में कहते हैं, वैसे ही इसकी भी परेशानियाँ हैं। अभी-अभी हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने भी बताया कि यह *addictive* है, इसकी लत लगती है और एक बार लत लग गई, तो इसको छोड़ना बहुत ही कठिन है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि हमें आज ही इसे जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकना चाहिए। इसके लिए इसे पूरी तरह से बैन करना बहुत जरूरी है। हम सबको पता है कि निकोटिन के कारण कितने *diseases* होते हैं, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया, लेकिन मैं फिर बता देता हूँ कि इसके यूज़ से *hypertension, heart diseases* और *COPD* यानी *lung diseases* ज्यादा होते हैं। इसके यूज़ से कैंसर भी होता है। इस कारण से इस पर बैन जरूरी है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

महोदय, जो भी कंपनियाँ इसको *manufacture* करती हैं, उनको इसके माध्यम से पैसा मिलता है, इसलिए वे हमेशा कहेंगी कि यह सिगरेट स्मोकिंग से बेटर है। यदि आप इसको पीते हैं, तो धीरे-धीरे

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

सिगरेट की लत छूट सकती है, सिगरेट का addiction छूट सकता है, लेकिन हमें सभी प्रकार से उसके ऊपर विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उनका कहना है कि इसमें टार नहीं रहता है, लेकिन निकोटीन के तो पूरे असर हो रहे हैं। निकोटीन से जो बीमारियां होंगी, वे तो होने ही वाली हैं। दूसरा, vapour formation के लिए और उसकी स्मेल अच्छी रहे, इसके लिए उसमें फ्लेवर्स एड किए जाते हैं, जैसे edible mango flavour या और ऐसे फ्लेवर्स एड किए जाते हैं, जिन्हें toxicants कहते हैं। सर, उनका कहना है कि ये फ्लेवर्स ऐसे पदार्थों से बने हैं, जिन्हें हम हमेशा खाते हैं। जैसे vegetable glycerine है, propylene glycol है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये भी toxic substances हैं, यानी ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि उसमें tar नहीं है, तो बाकी और toxic substances नहीं है। इस पर भी स्टडी अभी होनी है। हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जो हम खाते हैं, वह खाने में सही हो सकता है, लेकिन क्या वह लंग्स के लिए, फेफड़ों के लिए भी सही है? हम यह सोच सकते हैं कि जो हम पचा सकते हैं, खा सकते हैं, वह हमारे inhalation से लंग्स में जाए, तो वह भी सेफ होगा। नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होता, हम सभी को पता है। इसके बारे में एक और बात कहते हैं कि यह less harmful है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत attractive है। युवा वर्ग और बच्चे इस पर ज्यादा attract होते हैं, लेकिन सिगरेट के लिए attraction नहीं हो सकता। जब कोई पहली बार सिगरेट पीता है - यह राजीव गोडा जी भी बताएंगे, जब उन्होंने पी होगी - उसको पहली बार खांसी आती है, थोड़ा ठीक नहीं लगता और बाद में अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन ई-सिगरेट से आपको पहले ऐसी कुछ भी तकलीफ नहीं होती। आपको लगता है कि यह तो बहुत अच्छी है और बच्चों को attract करने के लिए इसके attractive flavour भी अच्छे हैं। जब किसी को समझ नहीं है, तो वह पहली बार से ही addict हो जाता है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि 12-13 साल के बच्चे addict क्यों नहीं होंगे? इसे समझना जरूरी है और इस बीमारी के फैलने से पहले ही इसे बैन करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें खुशबू भी आती है। यह बताया भी गया है कि parents और टीचर्स को पता ही नहीं चलता कि आप ई-सिगरेट पी रहे हैं। सर, उनका कहना है कि यह less harmful है और इसके लिए अभी काफी सारे evidences के बारे में भी बताया। इसके लिए एक evidence काफी दिया जाता है कि इसे पीने से सिगरेट की लत, addiction कम हो सकती है। मैंने आपको पहले भी बताया कि इसमें खुशबू आती है, साथ ही अन्य वजहों से भी जो इसके addict नहीं होते हैं, वे भी addict होना शुरू हो जाते हैं - हमें यह भूलना नहीं चाहिए। दूसरा, जो इसे पीते हैं, वे addict हो जाते हैं और बाद में उनके पास पैसा नहीं होता - यह बहुत costly affair है। कंपनियों को इससे बहुत नफा-मुनाफा मिलेगा, तो ये उसकी काफी मार्केटिंग करेंगी और मार्केटिंग के नए-नए फंडे लाएंगी। जिन बच्चों को समझ नहीं है, उन्हें वे किस तरह से attract करेंगी, यह आप समझ सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनको पढ़ाया जाता है कि मार्केटिंग कैसे करनी चाहिए। वे इसके लिए तीन-चार साल पढ़ाई करते हैं। End result में इतना प्रोडक्ट सेल होना ही चाहिए, उन्हें ऐसा टारगेट भी दिया जाता है। तो क्या यह अच्छा है? नहीं इससे स्मोकिंग कम हो सकती है। जब कोई इसके पैसे नहीं भर सकता, उसे लगता है कि यह बहुत costly है, लेकिन उसे निकोटीन की जरूरत तो पड़ेगी, क्योंकि वह इसका addict हो गया, तो वह सिगरेट पर भी शिफ्ट हो जाएगा? यानी ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि इससे addiction कम होगा। एक बात evidence के बारे में बताई गई। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि जब सिगरेट पर रिसर्च से पता चला कि इससे कैंसर होता है, तो कंपनियों द्वारा रिसर्च में बहुत पैसे पम्प किए गए और उनकी तरफ से

रिसर्च आई कि सिगरेट और tobacco से कैंसर नहीं हो रहा है, सिगरेट के पेपर से हो रहा है। हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जिन्होंने यह स्टडी की, जो evidence आया, वह किस ग्रेड का है। नहीं तो ऐसे गलत रिजल्ट्स लाना बहुत आसान है। यह समझना बहुत जरूरी है कि उनको sponser कौन कर रहा है? उसे रिसर्च के लिए पैसे कौन दे रहा है? यह जानना भी जरूरी है कि वह किस तरीके से किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि हम अपने यहाँ का evidence समझें। Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) ने भी evidence दिया हुआ है। उन्होंने बताया और सलाह दी, जिसके ऊपर सरकार तुरंत एक्शन ले रही है। यूएसए के एफडीए ने, जिसके बारे में हम समझते हैं कि वह सबसे अच्छा...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. विकास महात्मे जी, मुरलीधरन जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, since the Business of the day includes a Statement by the External Affairs Minister and the House should have the time to seek clarifications also, I propose that the hon. Member's speech, which is going on now, may be stopped at present. He may be requested to continue it tomorrow, perhaps, if he has not finished it, and we can now take up the Statement by the External Affairs Minister.

श्री उपसभापति: डा. विकास महात्मे जी, आपका भाषण आगे जारी रहेगा। The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 पर यह चर्चा आगे जारी रहेगी, उस वक्त आप बोलेंगे। Now, the Statement by Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Regarding Government's efforts to promote foreign policy by focusing on high level visits that have taken place recently

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a statement to this -August House on the Government's efforts to promote our foreign policy since the last Session of the Parliament. In doing so, I will focus on high-level visits that have taken place recently. In order that their full significance is properly appreciated, allow me, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, to briefly share with the House the larger context in which they have been organized.

This Government has a comprehensive foreign policy outlook that reflects both the state of the world and India's growing role in it. We see a multipolar landscape that has been unfolding over the last decade, although its pace has been hastened in recent years. Our own growing capability and influence is, of course, one part of this change. This

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

requires us to strengthen multilateralism even while engaging in more intensive bilateral interactions. It also means looking beyond orthodox diplomacy and arriving at issue-based understandings with different combination of nations. To shape the global agenda more effectively, India has to engage countries large and small across all regions. It is not only a matter of advancing our own national interest. The expectations that the world has of us is also very much higher. In our own region, this is visible in the Neighbourhood First approach as well as in the SAGAR doctrine. We have pursued the Act East Policy vigorously while building an effective bridge to the Gulf in the West. Our Indo-Pacific outlook has steadily gained understanding. Our commitments to Africa and other nations of the South are well under implementation. Regional summits speak for the growing salience of India in the perception of the world.

The cumulative impact of all this is therefore a combination of greater diplomatic activity, more intensive development partnerships, stronger security engagements and growing global profile. Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas is the guiding principle of our foreign policy as well. That is visible, Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the high-level visits since the last Session. Hon. Rashtrapati ji has paid state visits to Iceland, Switzerland and Slovenia in September, and the Philippines and Japan in October 2019. The hon. Vice President has visited Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in August as also to Comoros and Sierra Leone in October. The Vice President also headed the delegation for the 18th Non-Aligned Summit and went to Azerbaijan in October, 2019. Prime Minister visited Bhutan and then France, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain in August; Russia and the United States in September on a trip that included a visit to the United Nations; Saudi Arabia in October and Thailand for the East Asia Summit and Brazil for the BRICS Summit in November. Raksha Mantri represented India at the Heads of Government Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in November. Their diplomatic initiatives have been supported by my own visits and that of Minister of State to various other countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and the America.

Through these endeavours, we have sought to cover a variety of regions and a broad range of partners. They have helped to shape the global agenda, bringing India's interests and perspectives to the table. They have advanced our national interests by strengthening bilateral partnerships and creating favourable plurilateral and multilateral outcomes. These range from big ideas on climate change to policy measures on counter-terrorism and anti-corruption, as well as practical steps on trade, investment and labour opportunities besides ensuring the welfare of the diaspora. And together, they have helped raise the image of India in the world.

Visits by hon. Rashtrapati*ji* and hon. Vice-President have enabled us cement our bilateral partnerships. Rashtrapati*ji*'s visit to Slovenia was the first ever Presidential visit from India to that country. During his various visits, Rashtrapati*ji* had a chance to interact with the vibrant Indian community in those places, gave lectures at universities, unveiled a bust of Mahatma Gandhi in Switzerland in Villeneuve, a city which Mahatma Gandhi had visited in 1931, and signed important MoUs such as those on white shipping and tourism with Philippines and on science and technology with Slovenia. Rashtrapati*ji* also addressed business forums in Iceland, Slovenia, Switzerland and the Philippines. His visit to Japan for the enthronement of the Emperor underscored the importance that we attach to this important partner.

All the six countries visited by hon. Vice-President during this period marked the first high level visit from India to those countries. Hon. Vice-President's visits have enabled us to further our economic relations with the Baltic States and highlighted our cultural and linguistic ties with those countries. His visits to Comoros and Sierra Leone were widely appreciated for they reiterated our commitment to friendship with African countries. The visits also resulted in tangible outcomes including cooperation in the field of defence with Comoros and an MoU for US\$ 30 million Line of Credit with Sierra Leone.

Hon. Vice-President's visit to Azerbaijan for the NAM Summit highlighted India's continued commitment to the NAM. It had added significance as it came just before the 65th anniversary of the Bandung Principles in 2020 and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of NAM in 2021. During the visit, hon. Vice-President also had bilateral meetings with the Presidents of Afghanistan, Cuba, Venezuela and Iran, the Vice-President of Vietnam and the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh and Nepal.

Since the last session of the House, Prime Minister paid a state visit to Bhutan from 17-18 August, 2019. This visit, early in the second term, underscores the Government's continuing commitment to our "Neighbourhood First" policy. India's unique and special friendship with Bhutan is evident from the fact that the Prime Minister of Bhutan, Dr. Lhotay Tshering, received our Prime Minister at the airport and accompanied him throughout his visit. Prime Minister had warm interactions with His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, the King of Bhutan, as well as with His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the fourth King. In his talks with the Prime Minister of Bhutan, the latter conveyed Bhutan's appreciation for India's continuing assistance to Bhutan's socio-economic development, including in the hydro-power sector. The two Prime Ministers also jointly inaugurated the 720 MW Mangdechhu Hydro-Power Project and the Ground Earth Station for the South-

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

Asia Satellite and launched the RuPay Card. They agreed on the establishment of an Indo-Bhutan Super Speciality Hospital in Thimphu. The visit was also an opportunity for both countries to re-emphasise the common and indivisible nature of our security interests.

Prime Minister was invited by the President of France to participate in the G7 Summit Outreach Session held in Biarritz, France on 25-26 August, 2019. The invitation is an acknowledgment of the importance that G-7 countries attach to India's leadership on matters related to Climate, Biodiversity and Oceans, and on Digital Transformation. Prime Minister's call for a mass movement against single-use plastic was welcomed by the other leaders. At the Digital Transformation Session, where Prime Minister was invited to be the lead speaker, he highlighted the initiatives being taken by his Government for empowerment and inclusive social development. We will continue to work with G-7 countries on such issues, and also on the reform of the multilateral system in order to make it more representative of current realities. Prime Minister held bilateral meetings on the sidelines with President Donald Trump of the U.S., Prime Minister Boris Johnson of UK, President Macky Sall of Senegal and the UN Secretary General. He separately paid a bilateral visit to France and held wide-ranging talks with President Macron on ways to further deepen our strategic partnership with France including, *inter alia*, in the areas of defence and security, energy including civil nuclear cooperation, space, counter terrorism, and trade and investment. In pursuance of Government's determination to build even closer relations with the Gulf States, Prime Minister visited Bahrain and United Arab Emirates between August 22-24, 2019, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 29 October, 2019. Prime Minister's visit to Bahrain is the first ever by any Prime Minister, and was welcomed by the King and other leaders as a signal of our commitment to strengthen all-round relations. With the leaderships of Saudi Arabia and the UAE, with whom we have witnessed a qualitative transformation of our relations since 2014, Prime Minister's visit afforded another occasion to advance our shared interests in the areas of energy, trade, investment and security, as well as to take up matters of interest to our large diasporas in this region. RuPay card was also launched in Bahrain and UAE. The King of Bahrain and the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi conferred their nations' highest awards on Prime Minister as a gesture of close friendship and affinity. We have also established a Strategic Partnership Council with Saudi Arabia that will oversee the trade and investment, energy as well as security-related cooperation, which is expected to further strengthen our strategic relations. Prime Minister delivered a key-note address to the Future Investment Initiative Forum on India's economic prospects and investment opportunities.

The Prime Minister's visit to Russia from 4-5 September, 2019, for both the Annual Summit with President Putin and to participate as the Guest of Honour at the Fifth Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok, was also a new milestone in our bilateral relations. Prior to Prime Minister's visit, a high-level delegation, led by the Commerce and Industry Minister, accompanied by the Chief Ministers of four States and over 100 business persons, had visited Vladivostok to scope out possibilities for cooperation with the Russian Far East in sectors like energy, mining and agriculture. The energy agenda that envisaged a five year programme of cooperation was also prepared in advance by a visit of the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. To support Indian companies to do business in the Russian Far East, Prime Minister has announced a special Line of Credit for USD 1 billion, specifically for this part of Russia. The Annual Summit with President Putin was utilized to review and progress our multifarious activities and cooperation in defence and security, space (Gaganyaan programme), civil nuclear cooperation, trade and investment and people-to-people contacts. President Putin highly appreciated Prime Minister's participation in the EEF in Vladivostok as a mark of India's firm commitment to the Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership with the Russian Federation.

Prime Minister's presence at the High Level Segment of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York from 22-27 September, 2019, underscored our Government's firm commitment to multilateralism during a period of global uncertainty. Prime Minister called for making the UN more effective and purposeful through fundamental reform. Prime Minister participated in three important events - the Climate Action Summit, at which he announced the launch of our new initiative, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, and also reiterated our decision to end the use of single use plastic; the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, where he highlighted the Ayushman Bharat initiative taken by our Government and joined in the commitment by all Governments to "A Vision for Universal Health Coverage by 2030"; and the Leaders' Dialogue on Strategic Responses to Terrorist and Violent Extremists Narratives, where he spoke of the urgent collective need for all nations to join hands in combating the scourge of terrorism. Prime Minister's participation was welcomed by the general membership of the UN as a clear iteration of India's support to the United Nations Organization as it enters its 75th year.

In his address at the General Debate of the UNGA, Prime Minister focussed on the development agenda. He highlighted India's initiatives, such as Swachh Bharat, Jan Dhan Yojana, etc. as inspiration for the world. The Prime Minister said that India's development

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provides hope to the world and offered to share our experience and expertise with other developing countries in addressing their developmental challenges. He emphasised Mahatma Gandhi's message of truth and non-violence for peace, development and prosperity, and Swami Vivekananda's message of harmony and peace on a model for multilateralism.

A highlight of Prime Minister's engagements in New York included, for the very first time, a Leaders Meeting with the Pacific Small Islands Developing States and a Leaders Meeting with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). This outreach was greatly appreciated by all the leaders of these two regions. Prime Minister's offer of financial assistance for high impact community development projects and concessional Lines of Credit, was welcomed. Prime Minister also had bilateral meetings with 16 others Heads of State and Government, including with US President Trump, Iran's President Rouhani, President Solih of the Maldives, Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and the incoming President of the European Council, Mr. Charles Michel of Belgium, on the sidelines of UNGA. To mark the 150th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Prime Minister presided over a special commemorative event on 21st September, in the presence of the U.N. Secretary General, the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh, Jamaica, Singapore and the President of South Korea. A commemorative stamp was issued by the U.N. to mark the 150th Anniversary. The Prime Minister also dedicated the Solar Panels installed on the roof of the U.N. building with an Indian grant of US\$ 1 million, in memory of Gandhiji.

Prime Minister visited Thailand from November 2-4 to participate in the Annual India-ASEAN and India-East Asia Summits and related meetings. He emphasized the centrality of ASEAN in our Act East Policy and our initiatives to enhance this partnership, including our offer of the Ph.D. fellowship programme for up to 1000 Asian students at our IITs. This is the largest single capacity building project by India for ASEAN. The ASEAN leaders were deeply appreciative of our vision of the Indo-Pacific. At the East Asia Summit, we proposed an Indo-Pacific Oceans initiative as an open, free and inclusive platform for cooperation. At the 3rd RCEP Summit, Prime Minister conveyed that India had participated in the RCEP negotiations with sincerity and in a spirit of cooperation, but was unable to associate itself with the RCEP Agreement since the agreement in its present form does not satisfactorily address all our outstanding issues and concerns. The Government remains firmly committed to upholding our interests in all such negotiations.

Prime Minister has just returned from the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia from 13-14 November, 2019, where he also had bilateral meetings with the Presidents of Brazil, China and Russia. The Summit focused, *inter alia*, on national sovereignty, intra-BRICS coopera-

tion for economic development, terrorism, multilateralism, digital transformation, and Science, Technology and Innovation. There are important deliverables in many of these areas. Five sub-working groups on terrorism have been set up to focus on practical cooperation. Prime Minister made announcements of several BRICS initiatives which India proposes to pursue in the coming years, including the hosting of the BRICS Digital Health Summit in keeping with our “Fit India Movement”, the hosting of the first BRICS Water Ministers Meeting, a BRICS Film Technology Symposium, as well as a BRICS Youth Summit. During the visit, PM had a productive meeting with President Bolsonaro of Brazil. PM invited the President of Brazil to India as the Chief Guest for Republic Day and he has accepted the invitation.

As is customary, our leaders met with Indian communities in many of the nations that they visited. Rashtrapati ji had such interactions in all the five countries he visited, and the Vice-President during his visits to Europe and Africa. Prime Minister addressed the Indian diaspora in Bahrain, Houston and Bangkok, respectively. The Houston event was notable for the presence and participation of President Donald Trump.

In the past three months, Prime Minister also received several world leaders in India. Reflecting the excellent state of our bilateral relations with Bangladesh, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina paid an official visit on October 5th. Several important agreements were concluded during this visit, including on the use of Chattogram and Mongla ports. This will greatly enhance connectivity to our North East. An Agreement for supply of drinking water in Sabroom town in Tripura from the waters of the Feni River was another notable outcome. Prime Minister and President Xi Jinping continued their in-depth discussion overarching, long-term and strategic issues of global and regional importance at their second Informal Summit in Chennai on 11-12 October. The 5th Biennial Inter-Governmental Consultations were held with Chancellor Merkel of Germany on 1 November at which the two sides agreed to step up cooperation in New and Advanced Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Skills Development, Railways modernization and cyber security.

In sum, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the first six months of this Government’s tenure, we have re-emphasized our Neighbourhood First policy, re-inforced our relationships with all the major countries at the highest levels, worked to expand our relations with the Gulf, South East Asia and African regions, launched a new international initiative known as the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, and also expressed our strong interest in fulfilling our commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals and in reforming the multilateral system so as to make it responsive to the current requirements. In pursuing

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these objectives, our Government has always maintained its independence and autonomy in the exercise of our foreign policy, and ensured that the national interest determines our foreign policy objectives. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, kindly be precise in your clarifications. In the end, the hon. Minister will reply. You can send your names.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir I am happy that our hon. Prime Minister got the privilege of meeting top level leaders and very useful and purposeful discussions took place with Mr. Putin, Mr. Donald Trump, Mr. Xi Jinping and other leaders. When I was a Member of Parliament here, the practice was, after every visit the Prime Minister used to make a statement here about his visit and his experience and what inputs he got from there and the Members used to seek clarifications from the Prime Minister himself. Our Prime Minister has gone and met almost all important leaders of the entire world. So, it is the prerogative of every Member here to know from the Prime Minister himself about the experience. I have got respect for the External Affairs Minister. He has got the capability; he has got all the qualities. I know everything about him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Vaikoji.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, why was the practice given up?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have to put your clarifications. Be brief.

SHRI VAIKO: Do we make statements on the Government's efforts to promote foreign policy focusing on high level visits that have taken place recently. The External Affairs Minister also is a high level Minister. He has gone to Colombo to give a bouquet to a person who is responsible for the ©of Tamils. What has happened?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the occasion for making a speech here.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, this is democracy. Don't try to strangle my voice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call other Members also.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, you may call. The practice here, I have seen, was not like this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already put your clarifications.

SHRI VAIKO: My question is, now the two Tamil newspapers have been closed by intimidation of the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa. He has stated, 'I am

elected only by the Sinhalese.' Our mothers and sisters were raped and lakhs and lakhs of people were killed. He is the root cause for genocide of Tamils and you have gone there to invite him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Bhattacharya. It must be very pointed questions. I will not allow... *(Interruptions)*... No, your speech will not go on record now.

SHRIVAICO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record now. I cannot give time for speeches. Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Foreign Minister has distributed this matter to us. It is a statement, but I say it is a matter. It is like a Press note. We read everything, every inch, every line in different newspapers at different times when President visited, when Prime Minister visited, but we would like to know a very simple question. After visiting all these dignitaries, what was the profit of Indian Government? We would like to know from you. Are you going to settle the Teesta River Agreement very soon or not? I would just like to know about it.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, you can extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I congratulate the External Affairs Minister for a very comprehensive and a very competent summary of all Press Releases issued after the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister's visits. My questions are on para 9, para 11 and para 16. As for para 9, I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister, negotiations have been going on with the French Government now for ten years on civil nuclear cooperation. I would like to know from him what the current status of negotiations with France is. In para 11, again, I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister that 2X1000 MW reactots have already been installed in Kudankulam. Negotiations have started for four more reactors. I wanted to know the status of negotiations on expansion of Kudankulam beyond 2000 MW.

I come to para 16. Sir, till the RCEP Summit took place, spokesmen for the Government were saying that joining RCEP was essential for India's economic interest. At Bangkok, we welcomed the hon. Prime Minister discovering the talisman of Gandhji and withdrew, for

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

the time being, from the RCEP Agreement. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister what is the roadmap for the next few months that India has with regard to the RCEP Agreement and whether any commitment has been made to review the Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly be pointed in your questions. Dr. Sasmit Patra.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I, firstly, like to congratulate the hon. External Affairs Minister for the good work that has been done over the last three months. I just wish to add, before I come to my clarification, that I had the privilege of being on the Inter-Parliamentary Union Delegation to Serbia. This, actually, opened my eyes to the challenges lie in international diplomacy which I was not aware of till then.

Having understood that and being a rapporteur in the Climate Agreement at the IPU in Belgrade, my specific question would be regarding COP25 in Chile. Considering that there are specific paras at which it has been mentioned that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Vice-President had been to various Summits which have relevance to climate and climate change and also considering that we are engaging in discussions with like-minded countries moving towards COP25 which seems to be one of the major areas of concern, how are you really preparing for it? Are we ready with our roadmap for COP25 in Chile? A lot of issues between developing and developed countries are going to come up in terms of disaster mitigation and disaster management.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we all know, leadership plays a very vital role in international politics. It is not unobvious that Modi Doctrine has been making impact in international politics. I congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs for focused presentation on our international relationships. I have two queries for him.

The Modi Doctrine has two important elements. The first one is: After becoming the Prime Minister, Shri Modi has emphasized on relationship with the Buddhist countries. It is very significant for India's economic and political relationship. So, I would like to know what progress we have made in that regard.

Secondly, the Modi Doctrine has emphasized on non-political issues like poverty alleviation, health issues, terrorism, etc. And, we are getting support on these. So, my small query is: Are we going to reorient ourselves now in the new international situation? It is a major challenge for India to reorient itself and give a new life to the NAM, so that we play a significant role in a multi-polar world.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am really delighted to see that our hon. Prime Minister was so busy visiting so many countries and finding little time to stay back in his own country.

Sir, with all humility, I would like to know that we all have seen in the USA he was holding the hand of Mr. Donald Trump and was campaigning before lakhs of people that agli baar Trump sarkar. Sir, my question is: If Modi magic does not click there, as it did not click in the recently held three by-elections in our West Bengal, then, don't you think that this is going to hamper the Indo-American relationship? Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also join him and say that hon. Prime Minister, normally, gives us a report of what happened in his tour. It is going on right from Pandit Nehru. Pandit Nehru used to address both the Houses. Why is hon. Prime Minister ignoring this august House? I thank the hon. External Affairs for his detailed statement. My point is: What is the sum Total? How much India gained? How much investment we got? We need to know that one.

Secondly, are you going to continue with the RCEP negotiations with ASEAN and other countries?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Rangarajanji. Okay. You already sought two clarifications.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thirdly, we are proposing to add four more reactors in Kudankulam. Sir, the people of Tamil Nadu are afraid. So, you have to clarify about the safety of reactors. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Swapan Dasgupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, we should have had a larger debate on Foreign Policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Mr. Rangarajan is not allowing me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI VAIKO: *

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I thank. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, this is not going on record.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I concur with the other Members who say that a larger discussion on Foreign Policy should have taken place. But, however, since the Minister has generously given the Statement, I would just like to quote one particular portion from it, which mentions about one of the objectives of our Foreign Policy. “To shape the global agenda effectively, India has to engage with countries large and small across all regions. It is not only a matter of advancing our own national interest.” In this context, it is known that for the past six or seven years, we have not entered into a single FTA in this country. Again, this time, we turned our back at the last minute, for whatever reasons, from the RCEP Agreement. Does this suggest that our present economic approach is in harmony with our Foreign Policy?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister of External Affairs. He is a seasoned diplomat who has taken pains to brief us about the visits. On three paras, I have some queries. My first query is on Para no.4. It mentions about big ideas on climate change. I would like to know a bit more about that. What is this big idea on climate change?

Then, Para 16 is about RCEP. Many Members have raised an issue here. As an Indian, I feel proud. At the last moment, our Prime Minister remembered Mahatma Gandhi and his talisman. ...*(Time-Bell rings)*... Sir, I have three questions only. I am not making any speech. It is my right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your pointed questions only.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I have asked only questions. But, there are apprehensions that in the Vietnam next session, there may be compulsion from many quarters including the Ministry of Commerce to dilute that position. I want you to clarify it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: My third question is,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other Members also. I won't allow this. Shri K.J. Alphons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.J. Alphons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: *

*Not recorded.

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. You have already sought one clarification. ...(Interruptions).. I will allow only one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already sought one clarification.

SHRIBINOY VISWAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall I move on? ...(Interruptions)... I have limited time.

SHRIBINOY VISWAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alphons, you speak. It will go on the record now. ...(Interruptions)... Only your clarification will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I thank the hon. External Affairs Minister for a very comprehensive report on where India is travelling and what has been achieved. I think the achievements during the past five years have really put India on the center stage. I think it is a great achievement. The simple question is: I know we have certain problems with acquisition of the S-400 missile ship from Russia. How are we navigating it because I know the US has objections? At what stage is it?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही डिटेल्ड स्टेटमेंट रखी है और सरकार ने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ जो ग्लोबल support हासिल किया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई के लायक है। आपने इसका जिक्र नहीं किया है, लेकिन मुझे पता चला है और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योग diplomacy भी बहुत काम कर रही है। हिंदुस्तान की जो geopolitical या geostrategic सिचुएशन है, हिंदुस्तान जो सबसे बड़ा consmer base है, जहाँ आबादी सबसे ज्यादा है, जहाँ technical supply, manpower बहुत ज्यादा है, उसके हिसाब से हिंदुस्तान को साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया का natural leader बनना चाहिए था। आपकी | Look East Policy चल रही है। इसका क्या ब्लूप्रिंट है, वह आज तक क्लियर नहीं हो पाया है, माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप इसके बारे में बताएंगे?

महोदय, नेपाल हमसे खुश नहीं है।

जो हमारी neighbouring countries हैं, उनमें भी हमसे नाराजगी है। पाकिस्तान दिवालिया हो चुका था, उसको चीन ने take over कर लिया है और उसको उसने 100 बिलियन डॉलर्स दिए हैं। आज हालत यह है कि पाकिस्तान सीधे चीन का interest safeguard कर रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इन हालात में हम अपने आपको अपनी immediate surroundings में कैसे एक natural leader के तौर पर put up अकर पाएँगे, मेहरबानी करके आप इसके बारे में बताइएगा।

*Not recorded.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I congratulate the hon. External Affairs Minister for this statement. This statement essentially emphasizes on the need for multiculturalism, multipolar world and therefore multilateral set-up. But what has happened to our FTAs after 2014?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just wait for a minute. ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, 6 बज चुके हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पर हाउस की आम सहमति है कि माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब होने और स्पेशल मेंशेस तक हम बैठ रहे हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ, सर।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: So, my question is, what has happened to the FTAs, the bilateral FTAs, particularly? Are there any complexities with regard to the FTAs with EU and the ASEAN? What is the roadmap ahead? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also compliment the External Affairs Minister for his very comprehensive report. But I want one clarification from the Minister at Para No. 8. The hon. Prime Minister has inaugurated in Bhutan a hydroelectric project but that is at the cost of the people of Assam. Bhutan leaves the entire water and the whole land gets flooded. Seventeen districts of Assam have been Totally drowned. So, I want to know whether the Government of India will take up this matter with Bhutan Government to address this issue.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also compliment our Foreign Minister for bringing a very comprehensive package of all the bilateral visits as well as the State visits of our President, the Prime Minister, the Vice-President, especially. I also had the privilege of accompanying both of them. I also bring on record that our Prime Minister chose Chennai to be his best location to have the international meeting, the Informal Summit in Chennai between the Prime Minister of India and the President, Mr. Xi Jinping, of China. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... My question to the External Affairs Minister is this. What is the step forward, what is India doing and whether India will become a Permanent Member in the United Nations Security Council? How far have we gone and how many steps have we taken? As a dynamic Foreign Minister has taken over, maybe, this will be accomplished in this year. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will reply.

(SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Sir, let me begin by, first of all, expressing my appreciation, through you, Sir, to all the hon. Members for taking interest in the development and progress of our Foreign Policy. I would like to start by saying that the Statement today was an account of the high level visits taken by Rastrapatiji, hon. Vice-President and the Prime

Minister. So, it was a comprehensive review of all the visits which have taken place since the last Session, and, let me say, Sir, that as the External Affairs Minister of India, I am completely competent to do so and these are visits, to many of which I have myself been. So, I can assure you that I speak both for the Government and for the Prime Minister on this. So, please be rest assured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, ... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. No, not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are speaking without permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Let me transfer then to Mr. Vaiko's statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, please take your seat. It is not going on record.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, let me transfer to Mr. Vaiko's observation about the Sri Lankan President. I had visited Sri Lanka a day after he was sworn-in as President. We discussed briefly our bilateral relationship. The President of Sri Lanka is due in India for a visit. Many of our bilateral concerns will be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are unnecessarily. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, the relevant point which I would like to make for the consideration of the House, and for Mr. Vaiko, is that the President of Sri Lanka assured us that he is today the President of all Srilankans. So, I think we need to look at that assurance and, obviously, whatever discussions happen during his visit would demonstrate where that assurance holds. ...*(Interruptions)*... As regards the question about what the gain is for the Indian Government, I think that is an issue that more than one Member, hon. Members across the aisle, had raised, but some other Members had also raised it and some, in a direct or indirect manner, had referred to it. I think there were a lot of gains from these visits. The gains were, as I said, on big issues. Somebody asked me, in climate change what were the big ideas. The big ideas, for example, included the International Solar Alliance. The big idea right now, which was tabled in the visit to the UN, was the Coalition for Disaster

*Not recorded.

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

Resilient Infrastructure, which was very widely welcomed by a lot of countries who are feeling the effects of climate change, but don't have the resources to cope with it. So, today they welcome a coalition of countries and they welcome the leadership from some country which has got a feeling for countries of the South, which is willing to help with capacity-building. So, I think today we have to recognize whether it is in big ideas — or, let me give more practical considerations. We have, for example, in discussions raised issues about the welfare of our neighbour. The Prime Minister has been to three countries in the Gulf. We have somewhere between 8.5 to 9 million people in the Gulf. These are really people who work under very difficult conditions, support their country and send back money to this country. Their welfare and their security are issues which have been discussed at some length and sometimes with great practicality and detail as well. We have discussed issues, again, when we are talking of outcomes, issues pertaining to security. These could be security in practical terms, in terms of technology, in terms of access to defence equipment, but these are also issues of political support on matters of our vital national interest. This is a period, for example, where Pakistan has sought to raise the internal issue of article 370 abroad. And in many of these visits, the support and understanding that we saw from conversations which the Prime Minister, the President and the Vice-President had, were all very relevant. So, I think there are a range of outcomes out here. Some of them can be put in numbers. Some of them are, as I said, in concepts and ideas, but let me assure the House that together, this is what Foreign Policy is about. It is about getting our interests advanced. It is about getting our point of view understood and it is about getting our people looked after.

Sir, let me now turn to questions which Mr. Jairam Ramesh asked. With regard to the nuclear issues where negotiations with the French are concerned, it is progressing. There are issues. There are issues regarding the techno-commercial offer. There are issues regarding the reference plant which the French have to have operating for some time. Hon. Member is fully aware that nuclear plants and nuclear contracts take years, in fact, many, many years, to negotiate and fructify. In a different way, there are also ongoing negotiations with the Russians on Kudankulam, and I can assure the hon. Members that whatever we do, whether it is in Kudankulam or Jaitapur as a future site — today you heard from my ministerial colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh — the Government is fully committed to ensuring the safety and security of our nuclear power plants. So, I think the Members should rest assured.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Kudankulam would be the same even if you add four more reactors.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, you are very senior Member. You may first listen to him.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that I have a background in nuclear negotiations, not in nuclear technology. But I would go by the technologist's advice. If our Atomic Energy Commission, which is represented by the most eminent scientists and nuclear technologists of our era, takes that decision, I would respect that decision and I would urge the hon. Member to also do so. A number of Members raised RCEP. Let me say this very frankly. You have negotiations. These are not negotiations which were started under this Government; there are negotiations which have been carried on for many years. What happens in a negotiation? You negotiate till a point comes where you have to take a decision. When we reached Bangkok, we had issues and concerns. These were being negotiated. They were negotiated even when we were in Bangkok. At that point, the Government took a view that we had to assess whether our interest is adequately met in the document, in the set of outcomes that had been agreed on for the RCEP and we came to the conclusion that our concerns and interests were not sufficiently addressed. I believe, to me, it is a matter of pride and it is a positive thing that the Prime Minister actually looked at it and said that it is not in the best interest of the nation that we go forward at this time on this basis. So, I think, frankly, the House should be welcoming this as someone who stands for the interest of the country, is willing to take the tough decisions and who will not let the pressure of international diplomacy hustle him into taking a decision which is not good for the country. I think, again, Members should be reassured that this Government and this Prime Minister will do what is right for the country on trade matters as on all other matters. So, on the RCEP, what will happen in the future is speculated; it depends on whether our concerns are addressed or not. So, if our concerns are addressed, then, obviously, somebody will take whatever call needs to be taken. If they are not, then, obviously, the current call will continue.

Dr. Patra raised the issue of COP-25. I would, in all honesty, defer this matter for my colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar. I don't have the expertise to answer your question in detail, but, again, I would like to assure the hon. Member that on Climate Change, especially in Paris and after the Paris Conference, we have played a very positive and constructive role. Today, we are seen as one of the leaders of Climate Change and a lot of countries of the South Asia today look up to us to protect their interests and ensure that their voice is heard. As I said, these initiatives like the International Solar Alliance, have been very helpful in giving a practical shape to our Climate Change Policy.

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

Shri Rakesh Sinha raised the issue of our relationship with Buddhist countries. This has been progressing; it has progressed in terms of engagements and events which we have done with many Buddhist countries. We support our regular Buddhist cultural gathering. We have also, in South-East Asia, supported the restoration of Buddhist heritage. We have, in Mongolia, supported Buddhist monasteries. In a number of other countries, we have been involved in exchanges of Buddhist heritage. So, the fact that India is the land of Buddha, this gives us a very special standing with a lot of countries where the Buddhist faith is very strong. It is something which we recognise, we value and we will nurture.

With regard to the Non-Alignment Movement, again, I can assure you, hon. Vice-President led our delegation, we took full part in that negotiation and we shaped a lot of important outcomes. We are regarded as the founder member of the NAM and, I think, today, there is still a very strong NAM constituent and I believe that it is an important aspect of our foreign policy that we nurture and maintain that support and constituency.

Dr. Singh made a reference to Houston. What I would like to say is, we heard from Houston two or three important messages. One, that today the Indian community, persons of Indian origin, stand united in support of India. They came to Houston to express their support for India, for the changes in India and for the message of India. I think, that is something that should be welcomed. As regards his concern how this would be perceived in the United States, again I can assure him that we have handled the United States in a bipartisan manner; we have good relations across the board. Before President Trump spoke in Houston, the House Majority Leader, Steny Hoyer, also spoke. He is the second ranking Democrat in the House. There were Democratic Members present in the House as well. In fact, a few days later, I was in the library of Congress and the Speaker of House of Representative, Nancy Pelosi, came and spoke again on the 150th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. So, I would like to assure you that our relationship goes across party divides in the United States. Today, it is a very durable relationship. It is a relationship that has got very firm foundations. So, he can be assured that there can be no issues in that regard.

Again, Mr. Rangarajan raised the issue of the RCEP Negotiations, and about the safety of Kudankulam, which I assure him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My point is how much trade and investment has come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, you are such a senior Member. Please.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: I would urge the hon. Member to actually to look at our investment figures. He will see that our investment figures have actually steadily gone up in the last few years. If he wishes to quantify visits in terms of trade outputs, and I don't completely agree with that approach, but if he wishes to see, year on year visits, on trade, I can assure him, he will find all the trade figures going up. There will be no confusion on that point.

My colleague, Shri Swapan Dasgupta, raised the issue as to how you relate economic approaches to foreign policy. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is an in-principle opposition to doing FTAs or an in-principle acceptance to doing FTAs. Every FTA must be judged on the basis of what it offers India. Does India gain, does India lose? If India loses, we should not be hustled into it. If India gains, naturally, it is in our interest to do it. What has happened in the last few years? We signed a lot of FTAs. We are today studying what the impact of those FTAs on our economy has been. It's a very mixed picture. So, we have urged the partner countries of those FTAs to do the review. I think an hon. Member actually asked me, "Will you do a review of the ASEAN FTAs." Yes. We are doing a review of the ASEAN FTAs. We have also urged Japan to do a review of our bilateral FTA. So, if an FTA offers us gains, we are open-minded about it. For example, there is a bilateral BTIA, the bilateral FTA, with EU. We are open to resuming the negotiations. But, we don't have a doctrine approach. I can assure you again, through the Chair that hon. Member should note that there is today a great deal of synchronization between our economic policy or financial policy and foreign policy. This is a very, very cohesive Government. All of us are doing work together as one team. So, there are no mixed messages or discontinuity amongst us. As regards the issue of the S-400, which was raised by the hon. Member, we have made it very clear to everybody that India takes its decision on its merits. We will not be influenced by other countries on what we do in terms of our national security and defence. If we have committed to the S-400 Agreement, which we have, then, other countries need to respect that decision. It has been made clear to all other countries.

Then, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma raised the issue of anti-terrorism. He appreciated the support that we have got from the rest of the world on this issue. I think that is something the House should recognize that we have had actually an effort to bring up this issue in close consultation with the U.N. Security Council. An effort was made to have a special debate and a resolution at the U.N. Human Rights Council. These were all blocked. They were defeated. Today, a lot of Governments understand our positions.

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

They hear our concerns. I think that is something which the visits of our leaders have actually helped to make possible. But, the practical point he makes is how do we become a human resources leader when it comes to South-East Asia. Where South-East Asia is concerned, we have an FTA with all 10 ASEAN countries. We have three bilateral FTAs out there. We have FTAs with Japan and Korea. So, it was not that RCEP is going to make a big difference where South-East Asia is concerned. With regard to Nepal, I would respectfully differ. I think our problems with Nepal, whatever misunderstandings were there with Nepal, are behind us. I have myself gone to Nepal. In fact, there have been conversations between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Nepal. They have jointly inaugurated a fuel pipeline between the two countries. I can assure him that a lot of our projects, a lot of our issues with Nepal are going very smoothly, and I frankly think that our bilateral co-operation will go up.

With regard to Pakistan, I completely accept that it is a unique neighbour. It is very different from all our other neighbours. But when it comes to 'Neighbourhood First' policy, our objective today is that all our neighbours work with us. In different ways, we have connectivity with them. We have improved co-operation with them. We have more contacts with them. If you look at trade, if you look at projects, if you look at visas of people travelling, every number with every neighbour, barring Pakistan, is actually better than what it was before. So, for us, 'Neighbourhood First' is a statement of priority. It is a statement of the importance we put to them and we have made it very clear to them that we will be generous and large-hearted. I think that has been the Prime Minister's message from his first visit to Nepal in 2014. It is a message he has carried to every one of the neighbouring countries and, I think, today, they have great faith in his leadership to deliver on that.

The issue of FTAs, EU and ASEAN, was raised by Dr. Patnaik. As regards the issue which the hon. Member asked about the dam in Bhutan, it is not my understanding that the dam in Bhutan is, in any way, contributing to whatever problems there may be in Assam. I can assure you that when we look at the dams in Bhutan, all these projects are actually projects which have been undertaken bilaterally by India and Bhutan. Many of them are done by our agencies. The technical assessments are done by us. So, I am sure that our own agencies will keep our national interest very much in mind.

Finally, Sir, with regard to the two observations made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, first, she asked as to when we will become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Well, I would hope soon, but I am realistic enough to know that it is a long and patient effort. We are not lacking in patience, we are not lacking in our perseverance

and we are not lacking in our aspiration. We will get there one day. I am very confident and it is progressing step by step. Finally, as regards her second observation, let me conclude my reply with this. She was very happy that Xi Jinping and our Prime Minister's meeting took place in Chennai. So was I. Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to increase banking coverage in Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I stand to raise an important issue relating to the need to increase the banking coverage in Odisha. Seventy per cent of Odisha does not have brick and mortar banking coverage. As on October, 2018, there were 4,597 unbanked Gram Panchayats in Odisha. As on 30th June, 2019, there were 2,536 urban and semi-urban bank branches, while only 2,817 branches for rural areas. Considering this grim situation, I urge upon the Union Government to take strong steps to ensure that brick and mortar banking coverage is enhanced in Odisha to cover 70 per cent of Odisha which is unbanked at the moment. Only then, true financial inclusion can be achieved as proposed by the Reserve Bank of India Committee on Comprehensive Financial Services for Small Businesses and Low Income Households in 2016.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur, not present. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar, not present. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

Demand to improve facilities and infrastructure at the Indo-Bangladesh cross over point at Gede in West Bengal

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, the Indo-Bangladesh crossover point at Gede border in West Bengal is plagued by numerous problems. It begins with the B.S.F. registration. There are long queues of several hundreds of meters, bereft of any shed to save the people from the scorching sun or torrential rain. Neither are there any basic public amenities nor are there sitting arrangements even for the old and infirm. There is insufficient female staff to handle ladies and at times, though rare, even the male B.S.F. personnel unfortunately check women. People are detained for hours together for no reason. Registration is done twice, once unofficially by the B.S.F., who in this case has no locus standi, and then by those in charge at Immigration Check Post. Redundant double checking is only done at this border and nowhere else.

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

The Customs and Immigration check point at Gede Railway Station besides platform No. 1 has inconveniences with no sitting arrangements which existed till recently, but are missing currently. It lacks drinking water facility except one tap and sanitary provisions except one toilet which invariably remains locked causing great inconvenience. Approximately 3000 persons cross over daily and facilities are proving to be very, very insufficient, but more importantly, at the very outset, it paints a very sorry picture of our nation in the minds of foreign nationals.

The hon. Ministers of Home Affairs and Railways may please act accordingly to ensure convenience and relief and also provide the requisite amenities conforming to a 'venue of international importance', imperatively so for saving the image of our motherland.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next Special Mention is of Shri Elamaram Kareem, he is not present. Now, the next Special Mention is of Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

**Demand to support small entrepreneurs in ease of doing business
model of the Government of India**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान अभी हाल ही में विश्व बैंक द्वारा जारी ईज-ऑफ-डूइंग-बिज़नेस रैंकिंग रिपोर्ट की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता है। इस रिपोर्ट में भारत, जो पहले 77वें पायदान पर था, 14 अंकों की जबरदस्त उछाल के साथ अब 63वें पायदान पर पहुंच गया है। मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व को और वित्त मंत्री जी तथा वाणिज्य मंत्री जी के योगदान को विशेष श्रेय दूंगा। जहां वर्ष 2014 में भारत बहुत नीचे 142वें पायदान पर था, पिछले पांच वर्षों में NDA सरकार के कार्यकाल में हमने ईज-ऑफ-डूइंग-बिज़नेस रैंकिंग में 79 अंकों का सुधार किया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो टॉप 50 देशों में आने का लक्ष्य रखा है बहुत शीघ्र ही हम उसे प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

व्यवसाय के वातावरण को सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बहुत बड़े-बड़े कदम उठाये हैं। सरकार दिवालिया कानून लायी, GST लागू किया और उसके बाद भी लगातार इनकी प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाया जा रहा है। आज सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली द्वारा व्यवसायों को सभी स्वीकृतियां कम से कम समय में दी जा रही हैं। इसी दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में उठाया है, और वह है, आयकर में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कर निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि आंशिक अड़चनों के बावजूद सरकार इस दिशा में अपना कार्य जारी रखेगी। मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि भविष्य में ऐसे किये जाने वाले कार्यों में छोटे उद्यमियों का और अधिक ध्यान रखा जाए।

**Demand to restore the natural flow of river water as dams and
embankments lead to ecological catastrophes**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, in thirteen States of India this year, the monsoon appeared in the form of floods. Himalayan rivers used to bring fine silt to

north Bihar from Nepal which would be deposited across the plains, making it one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the subcontinent. But, unfortunately, embankments cut off this efficient transport of nutrients, making the land poorer and agribusiness corporations richer. Unable to deposit the sediment, rivers are forced to retain it. This raises its bed, making floods an inevitability and not an accident. It is my earnest suggestion to the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti that unplanned infrastructure development will amplify risks, and as always, the poor will suffer the most.

In the data presented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in December, 2018, there are 5,701 large dams in India of which 5,264 are completed and 437 are under construction. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is to push for more river engineering through dredging. Interlinking of dams and embankments will lead to more floods and ecological catastrophes, and, hence, I request the Government to restore the natural flow of river water. I request that it should be seriously considered.

**Demand to look into the steep slide of the country in the
Global Hunger Index (GHI)**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the latest ranking of India in hunger index conducted on the basis of a report prepared by Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide. As per the Global Hunger Index, India has been rated as 102 out of 117 countries. The situation is so poor that even Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, all in South Asia, have been rated higher than India in the Global Hunger Index. It is a matter of serious concern that India is surpassed even by countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The Report has placed India among the 45 countries which have serious levels of hunger. It has also been documented that 9.6 per cent of children between six years and 23 months are fed with a minimum acceptable diet. The Report has lauded the efforts made in Bangladesh towards economic growth which is directly related to child nutrition and attention to nutrition-sensitive sectors such as education, sanitation and health.

I raise this alarming issue and request the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development to look into the matter and find out where exactly we have went wrong and to take immediate corrective measures.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

Demand to ban smoking to check cancer

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, cancer has now-a-days become a big evil to the society. Many people are becoming prey to it and losing their lives. Cancer is caused mainly because of three reasons, first is genetic reason; second is addiction to smoking; and third is consumption of alcohol and storage food affected by fungus.

After storage, *jowar roti* is being consumed in Karnataka and some other States. Jowar is good for health but they make it and store it for days. But researchers found that consumption of storage food affected by fungus is a major cause of cancer. Cancer prevention is possible. As per Government's instructions printed on packets 'tobacco causes painful death'. It kills the smokers, and, therefore, Government should ban manufacturing of cigarettes. Rules should be framed that law-makers, politicians, and Government employees should not smoke.

Government should implement anti-smoking ban activity by establishing a Cancer Care Centre in every district headquarters. My suggestion to the Government is to carry the *No-Smoking Programme* in a big way on the lines of Swachh Bharat Mission.

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

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

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for utilisation of non-conventional solar energy
of Rajasthan for the nation**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, राजस्थान राज्य में वर्ष में 325 से भी ज्यादा दिन तक प्रदेश को तपाने वाले सूरज की तपिश रहती है। ऊर्जा के परंपरागत स्रोत कोयला, प्राकृतिक गैस और तेल लगातार कम हो रहे हैं, जो पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। ऐसे में राजस्थान सूरज से मिलने वाली अक्षय ऊर्जा से अक्षय आपूर्तिकर्ता बन सकता है। सूरज की तपिश के मामले में अमरीका के नेवादा रेगिस्तान का मुकाबला सिर्फ राजस्थान करता है। प्रदेश के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर, चुरु, जालौर जिलों का वर्ष का औसत तापमान 35 से 40 डिग्री के बीच रहता है और गर्मियों में तो यह 45 डिग्री तक जा पहुंचता है। राजस्थान में प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर 6-7 किलोवाट सौर ऊर्जा उपलब्ध है। राज्य की 4 प्रतिशत धरती का अगर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से उपयोग कर लें, तो तीन लाख मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा प्राप्त की जा सकती है - वह भी हर तरह के प्रदूषण से मुक्त और अकेला जैसलमेर जिला पूरे देश को

बिजली दे सकता है। आज प्रदेश में 2,245 मेगावाट क्षमता का भड़ला (जोधपुर) जैसा बड़ा सोलर पार्क स्थापित हो चुका है। राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा हेतु करीब 1 लाख 25 हजार हेक्टेयर सरकारी भूमि की उपलब्धता, सर्वाधिक सोलर रेडिएशन तथा बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित होने के कारण निवेशकों के लिए राजस्थान सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन का सबसे बेहतर डेस्टीनेशन है। जैसलमेर के नोख में राजस्थान सोलर पार्क डेवलपमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड के माध्यम से करीब एक हजार मेगावाट का सोलर पार्क विकसित किया जा रहा है। अतः मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार सूरज की इस तपिश की ऊर्जा के अमेरिका की तर्ज पर देश के लिए सदुपयोग हेतु एक योजना लागू करे।

Increasing financial burden of education

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, you must be aware of the economic slowdown that has gripped the nation with GDP at historic low, unemployment being highest in 45 years and retail inflation making even basic vegetables such as onions and tomatoes into unaffordable commodities. In the wake of the economic slowdown, we are witnessing mass student agitations against increased financial burden of education. While an annual increase is an understandable phenomenon, many universities and educational institutions are proposing arbitrary and multifold increase overnight. An example of the same has been brought to the fore by the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University. The proposed fee hike in the JNU will likely double the annual fee of the hostellers. It must be recognised that the burden of increased fee is borne by the parents of the students who are very much a part of our economy.

You may recall that India asserted its commitment towards education when it was made a fundamental right with the passage of Right to Education on 1st April, 2010. In 1964, the Kothari Commission recommended allocation of 6 per cent of the GDP on education, but currently it is below 5 per cent.

The situation begs the question whether the Government has done enough to strengthen the education sector; whether the funds allocated by the Government are being fully and judiciously utilized; and whether suitable steps are being taken to stop the incessant commodification of education and to prevent future generations from being burdened by expensive education loans as they step into adulthood. Thank you, Sir.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 29th November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 29th November, 2019.*