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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday,

5 March, 2020

15 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 5th March, 2020/15th Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REGARDING SEEKING STATEMENT AND DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, यहाँ पर विपक्ष के जितने भी हमारे साथी हैं, उनकी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने यह तय किया था कि इस सदन में जब भी कोई बिज़नेस होगा, तो वह दिल्ली के दंगों पर डिस्कशन के बाद ही होगा। सरकार ने भी यह मान लिया है कि इस पर 11 तारीख को डिस्कशन होगा। हम लोगों ने तय किया है और आपसे निवेदन भी किया है कि 11 तारीख तक इस सदन में कोई अन्य चर्चा न हो। लेकिन, कोरोना वायरस जैसी बीमारी, जिसने पूरी दुनिया को अपनी लपेट में लिया है, उसके बारे में हमारी 130 करोड़ जनता को जानकारी प्राप्त होनी चाहिए और हम जितने भी अपोज़िशन के लोग हैं, हम उसके बीच में बाधा नहीं डालना चाहते हैं, हम देश को इससे वंचित नहीं रखना चाहते हैं कि सरकार तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को इस बारे में सदन के अंदर देश को क्या बताना है, इसके लिए लोगों को कौन-कौन सी चीज़ें एहतियात के तौर पर करनी हैं और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार इस संबंध में सदन के पटल पर स्टेटमेंट रखे और उस पर विपक्ष या पक्ष की ओर से सदस्य क्वेश्चंस पूछें और और आज की कार्यवाही सिर्फ उसी तक सीमित रहे न कि कोई और कार्यवाही हो। ... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، یہاں پر وپکش کے جتنے بھی ہمارے ساتھی ہیں، ان کی طرف سے اور اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم لوگوں نے یہ طے کر لیا تھا کہ اس سदन میں جب بھی کوئی بزنس ہوگا، تو وہ دہلی کے دنگوں پر ڈسکشن کے بعد ہی ہوگا۔ سرکار نے بھی مان لیا ہے کہ اس پر گھڑہ تاریخ کو ڈسکشن ہوگا۔ ہم لوگوں نے طے کر لیا ہے اور آپ سے گزارش بھی کی ہے کہ گھڑہ تاریخ تک اس سदन میں کوئی دیگر چرچہ نا ہو۔ لیکن، کورونا وائرس جیسی بیماری، جس نے پوری دنیا کو اپنی لپٹ میں لے لیا ہے، اس کے بارے میں ہماری 130 کروڑ عوام کو جانکاری حاصل ہونی چاہیے اور ہم جتنے بھی اپوزیشن کے لوگ ہیں، ہم اس کے بیچ میں رکاوٹ نہیں ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم دیکھیں کہ اس سے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ونچت نہی رکھنا چاہتے ہیں، کہ سرکار اور ہفتہ منسٹری کو اس بارے میں سدن کے اندر
دیش کو کٹی بتانا ہے، اس کے لئے لوگوں کو کون کون سی چینی احتیاط کے طور پر کری
ہیں اور اس کے لئے مرکزی سرکار نے کٹی کٹی اپائے کئے ہیں۔

میں گزارش کروں گا کہ سرکار اس سمبندھ میں سدن کے پٹل پر استعفیہ رکھے اور
اس پر وپکش ٹیپکش کی اور سے سدسٹے سوال پوچھی اور آج کی کاروائی صرف اسی تک
محدود رہے نہ کہ کوئی اور کاروائی ہو۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL;
AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I would like to put the
record straight. The discussion on the unfortunate incidents in Delhi will take place on
11th March in Lok Sabha and on 12th March in Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is, you discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not in
agreement with this proposition. The House cannot run on a condition. As the Chair,
it is my endeavour always to see that the House runs and the Members' issues, whether
it is through Zero Hour, Question Hour or Special Mentions, are taken up. But we have
seen what is happening. I do not want to get into that now and do not want to say
anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): About this also, yesterday, you
said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I said, it will be discussed between the
Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, after peaceful Holi. That is what
I am saying. So, we will discuss about the timing, etc. Now, Papers to be laid on the
Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I** Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles
- II** Report and Accounts (2018-19) of PDEXCIL, Mumbai and related papers
- III** MoU between the Government of India and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI)
Limited

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, along with delay statement:—

1. S.O. 1555 (E), dated the 31st August, 2019, notifying the minimum quality standards and conditions for certain kind or varieties of silkworm seed as notified therein to regulate the quality of silkworm seed.
2. S.O. 2801 (E), dated the 5th August, 2019, notifying the nomination of certain persons, as mentioned therein, to serve as Members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification, subject to the provisions of the Act.
3. S.O. 3713 (E), dated the 15th October, 2019, notifying the nomination of Director, Directorate of Sericulture, Government of Uttarakhand, Premnagar, Dehradun, to serve as Member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification, subject to the provisions of the Act.
4. S.O. 4589 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2019, notifying the nomination of Shri Sanjay Singh, Member of Rajya Sabha, duly elected by Rajya Sabha on 06.12.2019, to serve as a Member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years with effect from 06.12.2019, subject to the provisions of the Act.
5. S.O. 4707 (E), dated the 30th December, 2019, amending the Hindi version of the Notification No. S.O. 2801 (E), dated the 5th August, 2019 and 3713 (E), dated the 11th October, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 2169/17/20]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 4579 (E), dated the 20th December, 2019, nominating Shri Pradan Baruah and Shri Arjun Singh, Members of Parliament of 17th Lok Sabha to serve as members in the National Jute Board for a period upto 28.09.2020, from the date of publication of the notification, under Section 23 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2376/17/20]

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

- (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2198/17/20]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Limited, for the year 2019-20. [Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2202/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NEHHDC, Guwahati and ACL, Bengaluru 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:—

- 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, 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. [Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2153/17/20]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
2. Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 2148/17/20]

Reports and Accounts of various Institutes, Company, Shiksha Abhiyans and University for various years and related papers

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

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 2018/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 2025/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kurnool, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kurnool, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2219/17/20]
 - (iv)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) 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.
[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1753/17/20]
- II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 28 and sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:—
- (i)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2276/17/20]
 - (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Nagpur, 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.
[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2277/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Nagpur, 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.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 2277/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 1747/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 1747/17/20]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Lucknow, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) 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.
[Pleced in Library. See No. L.T. 1747/17/20]
- III. 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) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2018-19.

[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2155/17/20]

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

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

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

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

[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1760/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 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.

[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1760/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 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.

[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1760/17/20]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Pleced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2002/17/20]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2020

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

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 2020.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

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

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:-

- (i) 223rd Report on 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2019';
- (ii) 224th Report on the 'Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Home Affairs'; and
- (iii) 225th Report on the 'Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region'.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 'स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग की अनुदान मांगों 2020-21 (मांग सं 58)' संबंधी 312वां प्रतिवेदन; और

- (ii) 'उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग की अनुदान मांगों 2020-21 (मांग सं. 59)' संबंधी 313वां प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित जल संसाधन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) 'जल शक्ति मंत्रालय - जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)' संबंधी तीसरा प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) 'जल शक्ति मंत्रालय - पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग की अनुदान मांगों (2020-21)' संबंधी चौथा प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) 'उद्योगों द्वारा जल के वाणिज्यिक दोहन का सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रभाव' विषय पर तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I am not able to look at you. Don't think that I am not favourably disposed towards the left. I am not disposed to either left or right. I have to look straight for some time because of my cervical problem.

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

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

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

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

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

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

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2020 and ending on the 30th April, 2021, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Large number of reported cases of Novel Coronavirus and
the Steps taken by the Government**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have directed the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, to make a statement on the serious issue of spread

[Mr. Chairman]

of coronavirus. The Minister will just make a statement and lay it on the Table, and then keeping the observation in mind of the Leader of the Opposition, we will decide what to do.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Respected Chairman and hon. Members of the House, in continuation of the statement made by me in the Rajya Sabha on 7th February and in the Lok Sabha on 10th February, I would further like to update hon. Members on the present situation related to the outbreak of novel coronavirus disease and the actions taken by the Government of India.

As mentioned earlier, coronaviruses are a large group of viruses that cause illness in humans and animals. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can also evolve and infect people and then spread between people such as has been seen with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) in 2014.

Since reporting of an outbreak of Novel Coronavirus on 31st December, 2019 in China, a large number of cases have been reported across all provinces of China and other parts of the world including India. WHO has named the novel coronavirus disease as COVID-19.

As on 4th March, a Total of 80,270 confirmed cases and 2,981 deaths have been reported in China. Though the daily confirmed cases and deaths have shown a downward trend in China, still new cases are being reported from Hubei province and Wuhan city, the epicenter of the outbreak. A Total of 12,857 confirmed cases and 220 deaths have been reported outside China from 78 countries (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). Among these, 30 countries have also reported local transmission.

World Health Organization (WHO) has declared this outbreak as a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" (PHEIC) on 30th January, 2020 and raised the level of global risk to "very high" on 28th February, 2020. Though WHO has not declared COVID-19 to be pandemic, it has asked the countries to remain prepared. It is worth highlighting that India initiated required preparedness and action at field level since 17th January itself, much before the advice of the World Health Organization.

Once a person is exposed to the infection, the disease may develop any time between 1-14 days. The main symptoms of Novel Coronavirus disease are fever, cough, and difficulty in breathing. All suspected or probable cases of COVID-19 must be treated in isolation with barrier nursing and universal precautions to prevent the further spread of disease.

In our country, as on 4th March, a Total of 29 positive cases have been reported so far. Of these, 3 cases were reported in Kerala earlier, who have since recovered and have been discharged already. Since last 3 days, new travel related cases have tested positive. These include one in Delhi (having travel history of Italy) and Telangana (having travel history from Dubai and contact history from person from Singapore). Both are clinically stable. Six more cases have tested positive in Agra, Uttar Pradesh having contact history with case in Delhi. Required action as per Cluster Management plan has been initiated. Further, an Italian tourist and his wife have tested positive in Rajasthan. Fourteen other accompanying tourists in this group and their Indian bus driver tested positive on their return to Delhi. All of them are reported to be stable. A recent positive case has also been reported in Delhi yesterday (having travel history from Italy) and is stable.

The ever increasing magnitude of this outbreak globally calls for a concerted effort by not only health but all sectors of Government. Hon. Prime Minister is personally monitoring the preparedness and response on a regular basis. The Government of India has initiated a series of action to prevent entry of the disease and to contain it. I am daily reviewing the situation. A Group of Ministers consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation and Minister of State for Home Affairs, Minister of State for Shipping and Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, chaired by me has been constituted to monitor the situation. The Group of Ministers has met four times since its inception on 3rd February, 2020. The Cabinet Secretary is taking regular reviews with all related Ministries of Health, Defence, External Affairs, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce and other officials including with State Chief Secretaries. My own Ministry is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Video Conferences are being held with States every other day.

The Government of India has also taken several measures to control the risk of Novel Coronavirus infection spreading to India. Our First Travel Advisory was issued on 17th January, 2020 and as situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

getting revised. Presently, it prescribes: All regular (sticker) Visas/e-Visas (including Visa on Arrival for Japan and South Korea) granted to nationals of Italy, Iran, South Korea, Japan and issued on or before 03.03.2020 and who have not yet entered India, stand suspended with immediate effect. Regular (sticker) visa/e-Visa granted to nationals of People's Republic of China issued on or before 05.02.2020 were suspended earlier; it shall remain in force. Regular (sticker) visas/e-Visas granted to all foreign nationals who have travelled to People's Republic of China, Iran, Italy, South Korea and Japan on or after 01.02.2020, and who have not yet entered India stand suspended with immediate effect. Diplomats, officials of UN and other International bodies, OCI cardholders and aircrew from above countries are exempted from such restriction on entry. However, their screening at point of entry is compulsory. Passengers of all international flights entering into India from any airport are required to furnish duly filled self-declaration form (including personal particulars *i.e.*, phone no. and address in India) and travel history, to Health Officials and Immigration Officials at all airports and ports. Indian citizens are advised to refrain from travel to China, Iran, Republic of Korea, Italy and Japan and advised to avoid non-essential travel to other COVID-19 affected countries.

Screening of passengers was initiated in the country since 18th January, 2020. Initially airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Kochi were covered and subsequently expanded in a Total of 21 airports. As per the evolving situation, initially, Universal Screening was taken up for all passengers coming via direct flights from China, South Korea, Japan, Iran, Italy, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Singapore. Since yesterday, directions have also been issued for Universal Screening for all international passengers coming into the country. Signages have been displayed at prominent places in airports and ports, in-flight announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all passengers. As on 4th March, a Total of 6,241 flights have been screened covering a Total of 6,11,167 passengers. Teams of Specialist doctors were sent to all the airports to ensure effective screening and arrangement for isolation in the attached hospitals.

Screening of passengers has also been initiated in 12 major seaports and 65 minor ports in the country to identify passengers and crew coming from China and to isolate them in case they are found symptomatic. As on 4th March, 16,076 persons have been screened at the ports.

The Government has initiated screening in all integrated check posts with bordering countries in collaboration with States of UP, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and Bihar and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Land Port Authorities. Gram Sabhas have been conducted in villages adjoining the borders to create awareness amongst people about the disease and precautions to be taken in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Ministry. Eight Central Teams visited the bordering villages in States of UP, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and Bihar to review the activities at the border crossing, the conduct of Gram Sabhas and risk communication to the community. A Total number of 3823 Gram Sabhas have been conducted and 11,20,529 people have been screened at the border check post.

In view of the continuing lock down of the Hubei Province in China, the Government of India decided to evacuate the Indian students and other professionals working in Wuhan and neighbouring cities in the Hubei Province. In a coordinated operation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Air India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, two Special Air India flights were operated between Delhi and Wuhan on 31st January and 1st February, 2020 that brought back a Total of 654 passengers that included 647 Indian citizens (including two Indian Embassy officials who were on the ground in Wuhan to coordinate the evacuation operation) and 7 Maldivian nationals. These evacuees were kept in Army Quarantine Centre at Manesar and ITBP Camp at Chhawla. All these evacuees were tested after 14 days and on being found negative, discharged on 18th February, 2020.

Further, Indian Air Force, on 26th February 2020, evacuated a Total of 112 people from Wuhan which included 76 Indians and nationals from Myanmar, Bangladesh, Maldives, China, South Africa, USA and Madagascar. The evacuees reached Delhi on 27th February morning and are kept at ITBP Camp for quarantine for a period of happy days as per protocol. I am happy to to inform that they have all tested negative so far and are stable. This flight also had carried Personal Protective Equipments, disposables and medical equipments which was given as a goodwill gesture to China from Indian Government.

The Indian Embassy and Consulates are also in regular contact with the Indian community in other parts of China and is keeping a constant track of their well-being.

Another evacuation was successfully carried out by Air India, by bringing back 124 people on 27th February morning including 5 foreign nationals who were aboard

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

the COVID-19 infected Cruise Ship Diamond Princess from Port of Yokohama, Japan. They are kept in Army Facility at Manesar for 14 days quarantine presently. I am happy to highlight that even these evacuees have tested negative and are stable.

Regular surveillance has been initiated across the country for all cases having travel history from all major COVID-19 affected countries and for people having contact with such persons and having fever, cough or breathlessness. Through Integrated Disease Surveillance network, all such persons are tracked and as on 4th March, a TOTAL of 28,529 persons were brought under community surveillance and monitored. The State Surveillance Officers, District Surveillance Officers and Rapid Response Teams of health professionals under the leadership of State Health Secretaries are monitoring all such people on a daily basis. Sufficient isolation beds have been made available in the tertiary facilities across the country to manage any outbreak.

The Ministry has issued guidelines to support States on surveillance and contact tracing, surveillance at Points of Entry, laboratory samples' collection, packaging and transport, clinical management protocol and infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities. To ensure availability of critical items like Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) & N95 masks, the exports of the same was also restricted. A buffer stock of personal protective equipments and N95 masks is maintained by States as well as Union Government.

The National Institute of Virology, Pune is the nodal laboratory. As part of ICMR's preparedness for emerging/re-emerging infectious disease, NIV, Pune has established capacity for molecular diagnosis of COVID-19. Next generation sequencing is also established. Testing of clinical samples has also been initiated in 15 more laboratories. Another 19 laboratories are being prepared to test samples to ensure adequate geographical spread across the country. The network is being further expanded. Sir, the risk communication material has been prepared and is widely disseminated even in regional languages through States. Required awareness in community is ensured through technical briefings by experts in Radio and Television. Daily Press briefing is being held by the Ministry of Health and information is being shared through social media also. A 24x7 Control Room is operational with call centre number as 011-23978046. So far, more than 9,200 calls have been attended including 667 international calls.

The Government of India is in regular touch with World Health Organization headquarters, regional office and the country office to get updates on evolving scenario. Our focus is on adherence to core capacities for disease preparedness and response which include surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, hospital preparedness, logistics management, capacity building of health care staff and risk communication to the community. The scale and extent of our interventions have increased in alignment with the evolving situation of COVID-19 across the world and India in particular.

With the increasing global spread of the diseases, we are confronted with new challenges. The contact tracing of positive cases requires tracing of hundreds of contacts in multiple locations and monitoring their health. Similarly, the cases in Agra being transmitted to family members by the confirmed case has necessitated putting up a containment plan to contain the cluster of cases in Agra.

Another major area of concern is Indian pilgrims and students stranded in Tehran and Qom, epicenters of the Iran Covid-19 outbreak. Government of India is following up with Iran authorities for their well-being and to tie up evacuation as per need.

In addition to manage travel-related cases, additional challenge is to contain clusters due to local transmission that requires highly resource intensive containment operations. We have provided the Containment Action Plan to all the States. A national level training workshop has been planned for all the States and hospitals from other Ministries on COVID-19 management on 6th March, 2020 which will then be taken up to District level. Sir, senior officers of the Ministry have been deputed to States and Union Territories to review their preparedness and provide required guidance in the containment efforts.

We have designated District Collector as the nodal officer at field level for containment operations. The States have been guided in terms of identifying containment zone, buffer zone and preparation of micro plan to ensure effective active and passive surveillance and contact tracing through inter-disciplinary teams in the areas where cases are located.

I want to inform this House that the Government is taking all necessary measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 in India. I seek your cooperation in this particular endeavour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Please try to understand this statement and if at all you are willing, I can allow you to make your suggestions because suggestions are the only options, rather than discussion. Now, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सभापति महोदय, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से स्टेटमेंट दी है, उस पर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। आपने पूरे देश को अवगत कराया है कि यह पूरी दुनिया में हो रहा है। जैसा कि ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है, उन्होंने फरमाया है, इसलिए मैं केवल सजेशनस दूंगा। बहुत सारे कदम आपने शुरू किए हैं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने कंट्रोल रूम खोला है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से यह कंट्रोल रूम हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सी.एम.ओ. ऑफिस में होना चाहिए, चीफ मेडिकल ऑफिसर के ऑफिस में होना चाहिए। साढ़े छह सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के चीफ मेडिकल ऑफिसर्स का हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से 24x7 contact होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, जो हमारी preparedness है, वह public places पर होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में खास तौर से सबसे बड़े public places रेलवे स्टेशन्स और बस स्टैंड्स हैं। आपने एयरपोर्ट्स पर तो सुविधाएं दी हैं और दो जगह पर इस तरह की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं, जहां पर अंदर announcement हो सकती है और बाहर भी announcement हो सकती है। महोदय, एयरपोर्ट पर जहाज के अंदर और बाहर भी announcement हो सकती है। रेल मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद जूद हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि अब तो रेलवे में भी बोगी के अंदर और प्लेटफॉर्म पर announcement की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, इसलिए उनसे मेरी गुजारिश है कि वे रेलवे में यह सुविधा प्रदान करें। यह सुविधा बस स्टैंडों पर भी उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है।

महोदय, इस बारे में मेरा केवल यह कहना है कि इसके कारण आज पूरा देश panic में है। हम अपने घर में भी देख रहे हैं कि यह खाओ, वह मत खाओ। इस प्रकार से घर-घर में झगड़े हो रहे हैं कि आखिर क्या खाएं और क्या नहीं खाएं। अतः मेरी गुजारिश है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को WHO से coordinate करके इस बारे में position clear करनी चाहिए। दूसरे बस स्टैंडों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और एयरपोर्ट्स पर अंदर और बाहर इस प्रकार की announcement कराएं कि they do not panic. देश की जितनी भी भाषाएं हैं, फिर चाहे वह तमिल हो, तेलुगु है, मलयालम है, अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, उन सभी भाषाओं में इस प्रकार की घोषणा होनी चाहिए। वहां यह भी बताएं कि Do's and Dont's. इससे कम से कम यह तो नहीं होगा कि लोग सब खाना-पीना ही छोड़ दें। इसलिए Do's and Dont's बहुत जरूरी हैं। मेरे यही कुछ सुझाव हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سبھا پیٹی مہودے، ماننے سواسٹھ منٹری جی نے بہت وستار سے اسٹیٹمنٹ دی ہے، اس پر مجھے کچھ نہی کہنا ہے۔ آپ نے پورے دیش کو آگاہ کرایا ہے کہ پوری دریم می بو رہا ہے۔ جیسا کہ آنرل چٹرمی صاحب نے کہا ہے، انہوں نے فرمایا ہے، اس لئے می صرف سچٹینس دوں گا۔ بہت سارے قدم آپ نے شروع کئے ہیں۔ سواسٹھ منٹری نے کنٹرول روم کھولا ہے، لیکن می نے خطل سے کنٹرول روم

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

بر ڈسٹرکٹ کے سربراہ اور آفس می ہونا چاہئے، چیف میٹیکل آفسر کے آفس می ہونا چاہئے۔ ساڑھے چھ سو ڈسٹرکٹس کے چیف میٹیکل آفسرس کا ہفتہ منسٹری سے 24x7 contact ہونا چاہئے۔

دوسرا، جو ہماری preparedness ہے، وہ public places پر ہونا چاہئے۔ ہمارے دس می خاص طور سے سب سے بڑے public places رطوعے اسٹیشنس اور بس اسٹیشنس ہیں۔ آپ نے ایئرپورٹ پر تو سوئی ہائی دی ہیں اور دو جگہ پر اس طرح کی سوئی ہائی حاصل ہیں، جہاں پر اندر انوائسمینٹ ہو سکتی ہے اور باہر بھی انوائسمینٹ ہو سکتی ہے۔

ایئر پورٹ پر جہاز کے اندر اور باہر بھی انوائسمینٹ ہو سکتی ہے۔ ریل منٹری جی یہاں موجود ہیں۔ می سبھاؤ ہے کہ اب تو رطوعے می بھی ہوگی کے اندر اور پلٹ فارم پر انوائسمینٹ کی سوئی ہائی ہیں، اس لئے ان سے می گزارش ہے کہ وہ رطوعے می نہ سوئی ہا پردان کریں۔ می سوئی ہا بس اسٹیشنوں پر بھی می کرائی جا سکتی ہے۔

مہودے، اس بارے می می صرف یہ کہنا ہے کہ اس کی وجہ سے آج پورا دس panic می ہے۔ ہم اپنے گھر می بھی دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ یہ کھاؤ، وہ مت کھاؤ۔ اس طرح سے گھر گھر می جھگڑے ہو رہے ہیں کہ آخر کی کھائیں اور کی نہ کھائیں۔ آخر می، می گزارش ہے کہ سواستھ منترائی کو ڈبلی۔ایچ۔او۔ سے کوآرڈینیٹ کر کے اس بارے می پوزیشن کلئر کریں چاہئے۔ دوسرے بس اسٹیشنوں، رطوعے اسٹیشنوں اور ایئرپورٹس کے اندر اور باہر اس طرح کی انوائسمینٹ کرائی کہ Do not panic۔ دس کی جتنی بھی ہاشائیں ہیں، پھر چاہے وہ تمل ہے، ننگو ہے، ملظم ہے دیگر ہندوستانی ہاشائیں ہیں، ان سبھی ہاشاؤں می اس طرح کا اعلان ہونا چاہئے۔ وہاں یہ بھی بتائیں کہ Do's and Dont's کیا ہیں؟ اس سے کم سے کم یہ تو نہ ہوگا کہ لوگ سب کھانا پٹا ہی چھوڑ دیں۔ اس لئے Do's and Dont's بہت ضروری ہے۔ می یہ بھی کچھ سبھاؤ ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien. We are hearing suggestions. Let it be noted, and whatever has to be responded, respond. Otherwise, keep them in mind for action. We are not discussing action. Take note of it, and then act upon it unless something very important is to be taken into confidence by the House. That is what I am saying. Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know the special situation in which it has been taken up. It is coming. I do agree.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we thank the hon. Minister for his nine-page statement, and, at least, as far as the Government of West Bengal goes, I can speak on their behalf. We assure the Centre of all cooperation to protect the mothers of our country, the children of our country, the brothers of our country, and the sisters of our country, and not to get into a situation of panic, for example, to give the basic, and even think about using the Public Distribution System to try and get stuff out for the mothers, the brothers, and the children of the country. At this stage, Sir, without at all wishing to spoil this, I have to say this on the floor of the House that this is the first chance I got to speak in four days. *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva. It is not going on record. Except corona virus suggestions, nothing shall go on record. The virus spread should not go on record. The suggestions should go on record.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I, on behalf of the DMK party, appreciate the Government for the measures they have taken and they are taking, Sir. It is a very serious situation, and everyone has a responsibility to cooperate. Sir, I have three suggestions. I think, the Government can suggest to the airlines to supply masks to all the passengers because some international planes are being operated as domestic. So, many passengers are not going, and some passengers who are coming, maybe. So, masks could be given by the airlines, and airports may be sanitised. Something is being spread in the social media which creates some panic in the minds of the people. So, the hon. Health Minister or some responsible person from the Government shall appear on the TV and allay the apprehensions that are there in the minds of the people. Cab drivers can also be taken care of. State Governments can be instructed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Siva. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Actually, I wanted to appreciate all the very good steps which have been taken by the Health Ministry, the Government

*Not recorded.

of India, and while appreciating all the good efforts, I will also plead with the Government to immediately rescue the 721 fishermen, out of whom, 400 are from Kanyakumari, and my district Tirunelveli. Kindly bring them safe because they are in the grip of this coronavirus near Iran coastline. Secondly, nilavembu kudineer is a very good preventive medicine, Sidha traditional ayurvedic preventive medicine. Kindly allow this medicine because, prevention is better than cure. Nothing will happen if you give this medicine; no virus will affect you. It will enhance your immune system. So, nilavembu kudineer medicine may be given to everyone. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only hearing suggestions, and going ahead with the next Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत डिटेल में अपनी स्टेटमेंट दी है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सावधानी तो बरतनी चाहिए, लेकिन जनता के बीच में panic जैसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। देहातों में कहीं पर भी इस तरह की स्थिति नहीं है, सिर्फ शहरों में, वो भी कुछ शहरों के अंदर इस तरह की स्थिति के कुछ मामले हैं, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप विदेशों से आने-जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर नज़र रखिए। यह देहात में कहीं पर भी जाने वाला नहीं है। हमारे आयुर्वेद में इस तरह की तमाम दवाइयाँ हैं, जो कोरोना वायरस को भगा देंगी, इसलिए इसे लेकर लोगों के मन में ज्यादा भय पैदा करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for making a vivid statement in this House. In many States, suspected cases have been detected. In Odisha, there have been four suspected cases, but to know whether it is positive or negative is a time-taking process because the clinical samples have to be sent to Pune for testing. So, the Odisha State Government has requested the Central Government to set up such testing centres in different States, including in Odisha. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is to open such testing centres in different parts of the country, as early as possible, so that it is easy to know the results as early as possible. Thank you.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने काफी सुझाव दिए हैं। उन्होंने अच्छा कदम उठाया है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी प्रदेश सरकारों को सूचित किया जाए कि जितने भी जिला अस्पताल हैं, वहाँ भी इसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि यह रोग ग्रामीण अंचल में न पहुँचे। आपने मुझे अपनी बात को अभिव्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, this House stands in unison in appreciating the facts offered by the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to be tested before you are allowed to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*... All the best to you. I have said it in a lighter vein. Don't take it otherwise!

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I know, Sir; thank you. My only point is that the experience of Kerala in this regard needs to be taken into account. The Government of Kerala, the people of Kerala, the Kerala society as a whole, has shown a model to the country in fighting the Coronavirus. My request to the Government is to get a report from Kerala and try to get the good results of Kerala replicated all over the country. Thank you. Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the Minister for giving us an elaborate report. I request the Government to, firstly, educate the children in schools and colleges on the preventive measures. Secondly, in the social media, a lot of advertisements are appearing about Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines. Whether they are suitable or not should be recommended by the Government, through the States. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too thank the Minister for having given a very detailed statement. A lot of times, it so happens that the Government, in a very well meaning way, prepares the report and the action plan. However, it does not get fully translated into action. I think, the Government must take the initiative to make sure that whatever has been decided is translated into action. Ghulam Nabiji has said that massive awareness needs to be spread on this, and that is important. Do's and don'ts need to be told to the people. Symptoms, too, need to be told to the people. Last, but not the least, Sir, there has been a talk saying that using gomutra and cow dung cakes, etc., is useful in eradicating it. I think, scientific research needs to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is up to the people, we are not here to force anything on them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, the correct practice... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not make anything lighter in this House and create a controversy on such a sensitive issue. It is your belief. Shri Vijayasai Reddy, now.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Minister, in his statement has elaborately explained the steps being taken to identify the cases and the measures that are taken to prevent the outbreak. However, I request the hon. Minister to kindly explain to the House the research that is going on to find out preventive vaccines and remedial medicines for this COVID-19.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी तैयारी के बारे में बहुत कुछ बताया है। सर, मेरे दो निवेदन हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो मास्क तीन रुपए का मिल रहा था, वह आज की तारीख में मेडिकल स्टोर्स पर या तो available नहीं है या अगर available है, तो उसका बहुत दाम लिया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से sanitizers के दाम बहुत बढ़ा कर लिए जा रहे हैं। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि संसद भवन के अन्दर भी हमारे बहुत से राज्यों के अतिथि आते हैं, विदेशों के अतिथि भी आते हैं, साथ ही हमारे बहुत सारे सांसद विदेशों का दौरा करके आते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ संसद के सभी गेट्स पर thermal scanning की व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे कम से कम संसद में भी यह protection रहे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I applaud and appreciate the steps taken by the Government when the people were in panic. Nine hundred fishermen are stranded near Iran because of Coronavirus. Out of these, 700 are from Tamil Nadu. Their families are in tears. Along with this issue, this matter should also be taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, masks are not available. In Kerala, there is an initiative for free vending machines for masks. Please consider that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, an elaborate statement has been made by the hon. Health Minister. My suggestion would be that the kind of fake news which is being spread through social media or even the print media needs to be checked by the Government. Some implementation, on all counts, needs to be done. This unnecessarily spreads fear among the people.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, while complimenting the Health Minister, without unnecessarily inducing panic, I would like to suggest that there are many countries in the world which have imposed restrictions on large gathering as a preventive measure. I don't know whether we have come to such a situation at present, but I think the Health Ministry should be empowered that in the event it reaches to such a state and emergency measures have to be taken, it would, actually, have the right to put restrictions on large gatherings, as a purely precautionary measure.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we appreciate the statement that has been made by the hon. Health Minister. I have three suggestions. No. 1 one is; our pharmaceutical industry, which is very large, over the years has become dependent on active pharma ingredients and also intermediates from China, which goes up to 80 per cent of some critical life saving medicines, including penicillin, ampicillin and other products, and our own capacities have been mothballed. Will the Government now consider revamping our own domestic production of these APIs? No. 2 is; there is a global effort which is going on in leading laboratories of America, Europe and elsewhere, including China, to develop a vaccine in case of H1N1. India emerged as a leader when it came to Tamiflu and also its production. Will the Government, actually put in all its efforts through the ICMR and the Indian Institute of Virology? And lastly, about the treatment protocol of those who are confirmed positive, WHO has come up with a protocol of a combination of two drugs. The Health Minister may kindly ensure that people are informed and sensitised about the hospitals identified in various States available for emergency responses.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would give my suggestions briefly. After China, the most severely affected country is Iran and from Iran, this disease has spread all over Middle East. Will the Government consider banning the entry of passengers who have recently visited Iran and other countries in the Middle-East? This is my first suggestion. My second point is, as was already mentioned by some Members, hand sanitisers and masks are being sold at exorbitant prices. My suggestion would be that the Government should consider and ensure that there is distribution of masks and hand sanitizers through PDS all over the country at affordable price. Lastly, it is coming out in the social media that the AYUSH Ministry has suggested about one homeopathic medicine. Whether that is correct or not, nobody knows. So, the AYUSH Department should clarify this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Health, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Civil Aviation, the Minister of AYUSH, and the Minister of HRD, please take note of the suggestions that have been given by the Members and, then, take appropriate action and keep informed the people from time to time. Any other new development can subsequently be brought to the notice of the House. We have had suggestions from all sides. If any Member ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. If any Member has got any further suggestion, they can give the same in writing to me. My office will pass it on to the

concerned Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Nareshji, what do you want to say?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, hand sanitizers should be kept outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I missed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sanitizers? Okay; okay. ... *(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. ... *(Interruptions)*... Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas. ... *(Interruptions)*... These are all important issues. ... *(Interruptions)*... All Zero Hour submissions are very important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajmani Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not good. कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, this is Zero Hour. ... *(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Members' right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour. This is Members' rights. ... *(Interruptions)*... Members have given notices and I have admitted them. कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is Parliament. We are House of Elders ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Only what Lingaiah Yadav speaks will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to build underpasses/service roads on National Highway 165 at various places in parts of Telangana

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): *"Hon. Chairman, Sir, people living along National Highway 165 are facing problems because of lack of underpasses, service roads and drainages system. During my last visit to Chityal, I observed that due to lack of proper drainage system, water was flowing on the roads, entering into peoples houses and causing great difficulties to them. Sir, through you, I requested the Central Government on many occasions that people from places like Choutuppal, Gundrampally, Chityal, Suryapet, Neredcherla and Huzurnagar are facing various problems due to lack of underpasses along the highways. People from Neredcherla and Huzurnagar are facing problems along the National Highway-165. Sir, I demand that service roads, underpasses and drainages system be built along all the National Highways passing through Telangana."

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seat and then say whatever you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Henceforth, if anybody gives notice and is present in the House and does not want to speak, I will not allow him for the rest of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are in the House and you don't want to speak, I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko. You also don't want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You cannot dictate me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear.

Need to restore train service from Amritsar to Vaishno Devi shrine

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में दो महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थान हैं - एक वैष्णो देवी और दूसरा गुरु नगरी अमृतसर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will lose the opportunity for the rest of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record, except the Member who is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Member's right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: इन दोनों स्थानों पर हर साल लाखों श्रद्धालु श्रद्धा के सुमन अर्पित करने जाते हैं। यहां चार घंटे का ट्रेवल है। जिनके पास कार है, वे कार से अपने परिवार को लेकर चले जाते हैं, यह उन्हें सस्ता पड़ता है। लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो न कार अफोर्ड कर सकते हैं और न बस अफोर्ड कर सकते हैं, न कोई और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का साधन अफोर्ड कर सकते हैं, वे ट्रेवल नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसी कारण उनके लिए ट्रेन की सुविधा दी गई थी, जो सस्ती पड़ती है। उनके लिए अमृतसर से लेकर कटरा तक ट्रेन चलाई गई थी, कुछ ट्रांसपोर्टर्स की कनाइवेन्स से वह फुली एयरकंडीशन्ड ट्रेन थी। अब इतनी महंगी टिकट लेकर गरीब आदमी रेहड़ी वाला, छाबड़ी वाला आदि वहां जा नहीं सकते हैं, इस कारण वे इन दोनों स्थानों पर पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि एक जनरल ट्रेन चलाई जाए, जैसे हरिद्वार और अमृतसर में चलाई गई है। उस जनरल ट्रेन में सस्ती टिकटों पर आम आदमी को जाने की सुविधा मिले। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. Not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot speak from the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Not present.

...(Interruptions)... Shri Ram Vichar Netam. ...(Interruptions)... This Is Zero Hour, not the Government Business or anything else. ...(Interruptions)...

**Illegal sand mining in Pangan river in Balrampur - Ramanujganj
district of Chhattisgarh**

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति जी, आज पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ में और छत्तीसगढ़ के बॉर्डर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती ग्रामों में इल्लीगल तरीके से बालू का अवैध कारोबार चल रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार ने उनको पूरी तरह से छूट दे रखी है। वहां के माफिया के माध्यम से बालू के धंधे से करोड़ों रुपये वहां की सरकार जमा कर रही है। अभी वहां जो इनकम टैक्स की छापेमारी हुई, उसमें लोगों के पास से बड़े पैमाने पर धनराशि जब्त हुई है और कहीं न कहीं इल्लीगल माइनिंग की वजह से इस तरह का कारोबार पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ में फल-फूल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record, except the Member's submission. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पांगन नदी में जिस तरह से बालू का अवैध खनन हो रहा है, उससे वहां के पर्यावरण को नुकसान हो रहा है और वहां के पुल-पुलिया और रोड आदि सब ध्वस्त हो रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. Not present. ...(Interruptions)... Prof. Rajeev Gowda. Not present. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

Need to save Indian fishermen stranded in Iran

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, actually, I mentioned it here just a few minutes ago that 721 fishermen belonging to villages of Arockiapuram, Murttom, Kanyakumari, Thoothoo, Kurumpanai of Kanyakumari district and from villages of Uvari and Oathapalli of Tirunalvelli district were employed by Arabian ship owners for fishing in the Islands of Kish, Sarak, Sero, Lavan, Pushar and Kangaon in Iran for fishing activities. ...(Interruptions)... Due to rapid spread of Coronavirus, the Government of Iran has closed down all the ports. ...(Interruptions)... No fishing activity is taking place there. ...(Interruptions)... But, these fishermen are stranded in the fishing boats. ...(Interruptions)... So, fishing activity has been abandoned. Helpless fishermen are stranded there with their fishing boats. They do not have food and water. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the issue about fishermen who are stranded in Iran. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They have a fear that they might also be infected by Coronavirus. So, this fear is gripping them and their families are struggling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their families are in agony. On behalf of our Government, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaishankar, to ensure safe and immediate return of the Indian fishermen, especially, the fishermen from Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts and protecting their families. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, do you want to associate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. I want to speak. My name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have come back now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, my name is there in the Zero Hour submissions.

Need to revoke AICTE notification making the subject Chemistry optional for admission to Engineering Colleges

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these years, Chemistry has been one of the mandatory subjects along with Maths and Physics for admission in engineering courses. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the AICTE has issued proceedings to all educational institutions that in +1 and +2 school education, Chemistry is not mandatory and it is to be included in the optional list. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, for getting admission in an engineering college, +2 level Chemistry subject marks need not be considered. Marks of only Maths and Physics will be considered for calculating the cut-off marks. ...*(Interruptions)*... This decision has terribly shocked the people in the field of education. This will affect the student community and thousands of Chemistry teachers in the schools.

...(Interruptions)... Lecturers and Professors in colleges would lose their jobs. Students who score 400/500 in the Xth standard opt Maths, Physics and Chemistry group in +1 level. Students of this category alone, who go to P.G. courses and Research (Ph.D), can invent new findings and technologies. ...(Interruptions)... Courses like B.E. Agri, Civil, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, etc., and also technological courses need Chemistry knowledge at +2 level. ...(Interruptions)... This will close the doors of research in the field of Chemistry. After that, for new findings and innovations in research, we will have to depend on scientists of other countries. ...(Interruptions)... Textile, painting, plastics, fertilizer, agriculture, all this will be affected. Chemical science finds application in all fields of our life. Every science related course and industry needs extraordinary chemical scientists. ...(Interruptions)... Nowadays, an intellectual Chemistry graduate gets a job in any chemical industry easily than a B.E. graduate. When an average or a below average student opts for Chemistry course, he will get fit into a job which may have no connection with Chemistry. ...(Interruptions)... Inclusion of Chemistry for engineering admission will not affect the enrolment in engineering colleges, whereas Chemistry as an optional subject will affect the Arts colleges and admissions to B.Sc. Chemistry course. ...(Interruptions)... Hence, I would request the Central Government to instruct the AICTE to revoke the new notification and follow the existing norms for admission to engineering courses. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Kumari Selja. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I can't hear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Crop Damage due to Hailstorms'. ...(Interruptions)... Shri P.L. Punia. ...(Interruptions)... You can't speak from the Well. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTION

Need to release funds for people affected by Cyclone Fani under the PMAY-G rehabilitation programme in Odisha

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the State Government of Odisha had moved the Ministry of Rural Development to sanction Special Houses under the PMAY (Gramin) in the first phase for the homeless poor families whose houses were partially or completely damaged by 'Fani'. Initially, the State Government had requested:

12.00 Noon

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

...(Interruptions)... (i) Waiver of the Permanent Waiting List (PWL) criteria for these houses; ...(Interruptions)... (ii) 90:10 fund sharing between the Centre-State as a special case; and (iii) Increasing the Unit Assistance of these houses to ₹2.5 lakh to improve disaster resilience. ...(Interruptions)...

Subsequently, the Odisha Government had geo-tagged 12.75 lakh damaged/kutchha houses and requested early sanction of these as PMAY (Gramin) Special Houses for Fani-affected families. ...(Interruptions)... However, as a few left-out but eligible families remain, an additional 15 days are sought for geo-tagging through the Awaas+ App for the 14 Fani-affected districts. ...(Interruptions)... The State Government has also identified all 'kutchha' houses left out of the PWL across all districts. ...(Interruptions)... In a letter to the Prime Minister, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had requested that these eligible left-out families in the 16 'non-Fani' affected districts could be included via geo-tagging on the Awaas+ App and be brought under the PMAY(G). ...(Interruptions)... He also brought notice to the fact that the MoRD is yet to release to the State: ...(Interruptions)... (1) Balance Central share of ₹ 818 crore as the first tranche under PMAY(G) 2019-20; and (2) Arrears of ₹ 202 crore under PMAY(G) Contingency Fund since 2017-18. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I demand that the requisite action be taken on these issues at the earliest. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Patnaikji, thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour is over. ...(Interruptions)... It's over. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats, please. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour समाप्त हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... सदस्यों को अपना हक इस्तेमाल करने का मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... We are entering into Question Hour. You don't want Question Hour which belongs to Members! They want to raise questions and get answers. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... A few people are coming into the Well of the House and shouting slogans, not allowing the House to function, depriving the Members and also the people of the country to get information on very important issues, very important issues. ...(Interruptions)... This is a Member's right. ...(Interruptions)... once again repeat, no slogan should be reported. ...(Interruptions)... No slogan should be reported. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing which has not been permitted has to be reported by both electronic and print media also. ...(Interruptions)... Only names which the Chair has called, their submissions will go on record. That has to be understood. ...(Interruptions)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Districts selected under aspirational districts programme in Andhra Pradesh**

*151. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any backward districts for development of education, healthcare and infrastructure facilities under Aspirational Districts Programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts selected and the funds sanctioned and released so far, the details thereof; and

(d) the works undertaken in these districts and progress thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has identified three districts from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Aspirational Districts Programme. The three districts from the State of Andhra Pradesh are Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and YSR Kadapa.

(c) The broad strategy of the programme rests on the 3Cs - Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts). As the main strategy of the programme is based on convergence of existing schemes which have their own funding arrangement, large infusion of additional fund is not envisaged. However, in order to foster competitive spirit, and for addressing the critical gaps, additional allocation on challenge route is also envisaged. Under this arrangement, Visakhapatnam having secured 1st rank in Education sector in the month of January 2019 became eligible for additional allocation and has been sanctioned ₹2.92 crores. Similarly YSR Kadapa having secured good overall rank in the month of December 2019 has become eligible for ₹ 5 cr and is currently formulating projects to be taken-up in the district.

(d) The programme focuses on five major areas; Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic

Infrastructure. The three Aspirational Districts of Andhra Pradesh have consistently remained in top 5 districts (out of 112) in overall average performance since the beginning of the program *i.e.* March, 2018 to January, 2020.

Uniform to postal employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a uniform prescribed for the employees of postal services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that now a days very few postmen wear their uniform; and

(c) what are the reasons for not wearing of uniform by postal employees and whether any steps are proposed to be taken to ensure compulsory wearing of uniform?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Uniforms are prescribed for certain categories of employees of postal services namely, Postmen, Postwomen, Mailguards, Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) and Mail motor drivers.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. All postal employees including postmen, wear uniform regularly. However, there is no uniform prescribed for Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) who also perform duty of delivery of mails. If any incident of not wearing of uniform, by any postal employee, for whom wearing of uniform have been prescribed, comes to the notice of the department, action is taken against him/her as per rules.

Proposal for inclusion in ST list from Chhattisgarh

†*153. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the castes which have been proposed by the State Government of Chhattisgarh to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons due to which the proposal of State Government still remains pending;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether any timeline has been fixed for the disposal of the said proposal;
- (d) whether it is a fact that long periods of pendency of the proposals hamper the development of such castes; and
- (e) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (e) The details and current status of the proposals received from the Government of Chhattisgarh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying list of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation. All actions are taken with respect to proposals of State/UT Governments for the communities demanding Scheduled Tribes status as per these modalities. As such, no time line can be specified for inclusion of communities.

(d) Development of such castes due to pendency of proposal cannot be ascertained as the benefits are meant for specific communities which are notified as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled tribes (STs) or Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The benefit of Scheduled Tribes can be extended only when a community is notified as Scheduled Tribes (ST).

Statement

List of the names of community which have been proposed by the State of Chhattisgarh for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes and status thereof

Sl. No.	Name of community for which proposals are received for inclusion/modification in the list of STs of Chhattisgarh	Status
1	2	3
1.	Saunra, Saonra, as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	These proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

1	2	3
2.	Bhuinya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyan, Bhuyya, Bhiyanas synonyms of "Bharia Bhumia"	
3.	Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar as a synonym of Dhanwar	
4.	Kisan as synonym of Nagesia, Nagasia	
5.	Dhangad (rectification in Hindi version)	
6.	Binjhia	
7.	Gadba (change/modification in Hindi version)	
8.	Kodaku	
9.	Kond (Hindi variant of Kondh)	
10.	Pando (inclusion of Devanagari variants)	
11.	Bharia (rectification in Hindi Version)	
12.	Gond (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	
13.	Saura, Sahara, Saora, Soura as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	Pending. The opinion received from various sources are in the process of being studied.
14.	Sabria	
15.	Rautia	
16.	Parganiha, Pardhan	
17.	Dhuri, Dhoori	
18.	Banjara, Nayak	
19.	Amnit, Amneet as sub-caste of Bhattara	
20.	Nagawanshi (change/modification in Hindi version)	
21.	Kherwar, Khairwar along with Kharwar at Sl.No. 21	
22.	Majhwar (inclusion of variant Devnagari version)	

1	2	3
23.	Tanwar Chhatri (removal of comma between Tanwar and Chhatri) and replacing तनवर with तंवरछत्री, तंवरक्षत्री, तंवरछत्री, तंवर	
24.	Parhia	
25.	Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah	
26.	Bhuinhar (inclusion of Devanagari variant)	
27.	Koda as synonyms of Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad at Sl. No. 33 in ST list	

Plan to improve nutrition level of children and lactating mothers

*154. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and improve nutrition level of children and lactating mothers;

(b) if so, the details of the project/State-wise targets fixed for next two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the report of Sample Registration System (SRS) (2015-17) released by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India reduced from 167, per 100,000 live births in SRS 2011-13 to 122 per 100,000 live births in 2015-17.

As per the National Health Policy (NHP) 2017, the target of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 100 per 100,000 live births to be achieved by the end of 2020. In India, 11 States (Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Karnataka and Haryana) have achieved the National Health Policy target.

As per the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the target of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 70 per 100,000 live births to be achieved by the end of 2030. In India, 3 States (Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu) have achieved the SDG target.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), following steps are taken by the Government to reduce maternal deaths in the country:—

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and sick infants. Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions, including free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, diet and blood (if required).
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA): Under PMSMA, all pregnant women are provided fixed day, free of cost assured and quality Antenatal Care. As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services (including investigations and drugs) is provided to the beneficiaries on the 9th day of every month.
- Comprehensive Abortion Care services are strengthened through trainings of health care providers, supply of drugs, equipments, Information Education and Communication (IEC), etc.
- LaQshya programme aims to improve the quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum.
- Midwifery programme initiated in 2018 to create a cadre for Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery skilled in accordance to International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) competencies and capable of providing compassionate women-centred, reproductive, maternal and newborn health care services.
- Surakshit Matritva Ashwasan (SUMAN) a comprehensive multi-pronged and coordinated policy approach with an aim to assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every women and newborn visiting public health facilities in order to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths and morbidities and provide positive birthing experience.

Further, the Government is making serious efforts to improve the nutrition levels among women and children. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as targeted interventions in this direction:—

- Anganwadi Services, aims to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Under the Scheme, a package of six services is provided through a network of Anganwadi Centers, which include supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services.
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls is implemented for out-of-school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls; improvement of nutritional and health status; to promote awareness about health, hygiene & nutrition; support to out-of-school Adolescent Girls for successful transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training; upgrade their home-based skills and life skills.
- The objective of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is 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.
- POSHAN Abhiyaan: Government is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) since 18th 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 with fixed targets as under:—

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	@ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	@ 2% p.a.

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children (6-59 months)	@ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	@ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	@ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a lifecycle approach by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensures 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.

Additionally, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is also implementing various health and nutrition interventions under National Health Mission (NHM) to improve nutrition level of Lactating Mothers and Children. These *inter alia* include organization of Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) in convergence with Anganwadi Services, provision of Iron and Folic Acid and Calcium tablets, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme, home based care of young children, treatment of sick children with severe acute malnutrition at nutrition rehabilitation centers, universal immunization programme, Vitamin-A supplementation for children up to 5 years of age, de-worming for all children in the age group of 1-19 years, prevention of childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea through Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight and Defeat Diarrhoea Initiative, Anaemia Mukht Bharat and Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram etc.

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme

*155. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is responsible for infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region (NER);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Governments of NER have submitted their priority list of

projects for the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) for 2019-2020 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the number of projects sanctioned during the last two years under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Various Ministries/Departments of Government of India concerned with infrastructure development like Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Railways, Shipping, Power, Telecommunications etc. are responsible for infrastructure development in North Eastern Region (NER). Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) coordinates with these Ministries/Departments in matters relating to planning, execution and monitoring of development schemes and projects of NER. MDoNER also do some gap funding of infrastructure projects in certain specified sectors like connectivity, water supply, power etc. in NER under its scheme of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS).

(c) and (d) State Governments submit project proposals to this Ministry from time to time based on their entitled allocation under NESIDS. The projects proposals submitted by State Governments are placed before the Inter Ministerial Committee/ NESIDS Committee for consideration for selection/sanction. The numbers of projects sanctioned under NESIDS during 2018-19 and 2019-20 in North Eastern States, state-wise, are as under:-

Sl. No	State	Nos.	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	374.21
2.	Assam	8	458.04
3.	Manipur	9	194.84
4.	Meghalaya	6	174.81
5.	Mizoram	4	187.56
6.	Nagaland	9	177.75
7.	Sikkim	2	103.31
8.	Tripura	3	164.83
TOTAL		59	1835.35

Pendency of cases in Supreme Court/High Courts

†*156. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of civil and criminal cases pending in the Supreme Court and different High Courts of India;

(b) out of these cases, the number of cases pending in each court for a period of less than five years and more than five years along with the period of less than ten years and more than ten years; and

(c) whether any measures have been adopted by Government to speed up the process of disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Supreme Court, TOTAL 60,603 cases are pending in Supreme Court, out of which 49,088 are Civil matters and 11,515 are Criminal matters as on 03.03.2020. As per data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of pending cases in High Courts as on 29.02.2020 is as under:

(Number in lakh)

Number of pending cases in High Courts				Number of cases pending in High Courts, age-wise		
Civil	Criminal	Writ	Total	For less than 5 years	More than 5 years and less than 10 years	More than 10 years
19.23	13.24	13.67	46.15	27.86	9.25	8.97

High Court-wise details of pending cases for less than five years, for five to ten years and for more than ten years as on 29.02.2020 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. Government has no role in disposal of cases in courts. However, the Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases. The National Mission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. The major steps taken during the last five years under various initiatives are as follows:—

- (i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹ 7,453.10 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹4,008.80 crores (which is 53.79% of the TOTAL amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,694 as on 29.02.2020 and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,432 as on 29.02.2020 under this scheme. In addition, 2,814 court halls and 1,843 residential units are under construction.
- (ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District & Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software has been developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. All stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently, case status information in respect of over 13.13 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.46 crore orders/judgments pertaining to these computerized courts is available on NJDG. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial

Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails.

- (c) Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts: From 01.05.2014 to 29.02.2020, 35 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 522 new Judges were appointed and 443 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased as follows:—

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
29.02.2020	24,018	19,160

Filling up of vacancies in Subordinate judiciary falls within the domain of the State Governments and High Courts concerned.

- (iv) Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees: In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases: The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter-alia*, establishing Fast Track

Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 31.12.2019, 828 Fast Track Courts are functional for heinous crimes, crimes against women and children, family and matrimonial disputes, etc. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, ten (10) Special Courts are functional in nine (9) States (1 each in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and 2 in NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. Further, Government has approved a scheme for setting up 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious disposal of pending cases of Rape under IPC and crimes under POCSO Act. As on date, 27 States/UTs have joined the scheme for setting up of 649 FTSCs including 363 exclusive POCSO courts. ₹99.43 crore (out of the TOTAL allocation of ₹100 crore) has already been released as the first instalment for FTSCs.

Statement

Details of pending cases in the country High Court-wise

Sl. No.	Name of High Courts	Less than 5years	More than 5 years & Less than 10 years (5-10 years)	More than 10 years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad High Court	283636	171635	277466
2.	Calcutta High Court	3986	4200	8385
3.	Gauhati High Court	41862	5736	617
4.	High Court for the State of Telangana	133635	57611	29186
5.	High Court of Andhra Pradesh	115482	53613	29073
6.	High Court of Bombay	131214	56846	79749
7.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	53743	12560	4394

1	2	3	4	5
8.	High Court of Delhi	58005	14424	8984
9.	High Court of Gujarat	92856	24435	14246
10.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	52423	8118	1608
11.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	42830	24392	8382
12.	High Court of Jharkhand	50038	17345	15553
13.	High Court of Karnataka	185983	54154	7631 1
14.	High Court of Kerala	131244	48325	19687
15.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	192852	96755	74193
16.	High Court of Manipur	3118	323	313
17.	High Court of Meghalaya	1117	38	0
18.	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	385147	83044	86758
19.	High Court of Rajasthan	330049	69638	77725
20.	High Court of Sikkim	231	3	0
21.	High Court of Tripura	2022	16	1
22.	High Court of Uttarakhand	30572	5405	4351
23.	Madras High Court	246580	56196	96895
24.	Odisha High Court	84905	40046	28446
25.	Patna High Court	133197	21002	23372
TOTAL		2786727	925860	897015

Misuse of student unions

*157. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that misuse of student unions and student associations in higher educational institutions is increasing in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to review the setting up of student unions in the country;

(c) if so, whether many of the students are involved in protest and engaging in anti-national activities; and

(d) if so, the action taken/to be taken against those students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Certain cases in this regard are reported from some Higher Educational Institutions.

(b) Regarding student unions in the country, Ministry of Human Resource Development had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.M. Lyngdoh (Former Chief Election Commissioner) to frame the guidelines on Students' Union Election in College/Universities. The Committee submitted its report on 26th May, 2006. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 22nd September, 2006 directed that the recommendations of the Lyngdoh Committee shall be implemented and followed by all colleges / universities for the student union elections to be held thereafter. UGC had directed all the universities to take necessary steps to ensure strict compliance of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. UGC had made available the recommendations of the committee on their website which is available at <http://www.dbrau.org.in/attachment/LyngdohcommitteeReport.pdf>.

(c) and (d) Universities/ Higher Educational Institutions are statutory autonomous organizations. They are empowered to regulate and enforce discipline among the students by taking such actions as deemed necessary. Students, who are involved in any kind of anti-national activity, lawful action is taken against them. The ministry is sensitive towards this matter.

Degree course on handloom technology in NIFT, Hyderabad

*158. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to introduce a degree course on handloom technology/designing in the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Hyderabad in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c)
There is no such proposal.

Delayed justice delivery in crimes against women

*159. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delayed justice delivery in cases of crime against women is a cause of concern and has been much debated; and

(b) whether Government has taken note of the Disha Act' passed in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and whether Government has any plans or proposal to recommend such Legislation in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. Expeditious disposal of cases related to crime against the women is a priority of this government. Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. Government has no role in disposal of cases in courts. The Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. However, timely disposal of cases in courts also depends on several other factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

The Central Government has enacted The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 making the punishment for offences like rape more stringent by including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also, *inter-alia*, mandates

completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each. Further, in order to ensure that the amendments in law effectively translate at ground level, and to enhance women safety in the country, the Government has undertaken a number of measures for implementation. These include an online analytic tool for police launched on 19th February 2019 called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018; launch of National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO) on 20th September 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies; sanction of Safe City Projects in phase-I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) under Nirbhaya Fund for using technology to aid smart policing and safety management; and steps taken to improve investigation by strengthening DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories, which includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. Guidelines have been notified for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. For building adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded two Bills, passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor, for consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Indian Constitution namely, (i) The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill- Criminal Law (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019 and (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill-Andhra Pradesh Special Courts for Specified Offences against Women and Children Bill, 2019. Ministry of Home Affairs has received these two Bills on 20.01.2020 and 27.01.2020 respectively.

Setting up of new nuclear power plants

*160. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the discussions with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company for setting up six new Nuclear plants in India have come to a conclusion;
- (b) if so, the cost and schedule of the finalized project; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sir, presently discussions are in progress with

M/s. Westinghouse Electric Company to arrive at a project proposal for setting up six nuclear power plants at Kowada in Andhra Pradesh in India.

(b) and (c) The details will emerge on conclusion of the discussions.

Common/universal charger for mobiles phones

*161. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to instruct phone makers to produce a common/universal charger for all mobile and portable devices to avoid environmental concerns/waste as well as for the benefit of consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the modified charger would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The government of India is not considering to instruct phone makers to produce a common/universal charger for all mobile and portable devices. However, at present MeitY has notified safety standards on power adaptors for IT equipment, audio, video and similar electronic apparatus, household and similar electrical appliances.

Funds released and utilised under POSHAN Abhiyaan

*162. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the list of Total funds released and utilized under POSHAN Abhiyaan till December, 2019, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied the reasons why States have not utilized up to 50 per cent of the funds released by the Central Government since the inception of the scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure maximum utilization of funds by States under this scheme; and

(d) whether the Ministry has studied the outcomes of the scheme since 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) State-wise Statement of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan till December, 2019 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The reasons for low utilization of funds are mainly as under:

- (i) POSHAN Abhiyaan was approved by the Government on 18.12.2017. The States could not make provisions in their Budget of the financial year 2017-18 for incurring expenditure under various components of POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- (ii) Odisha has recently approved implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan in the State and West Bengal is yet to implement the Abhiyaan.
- (iii) Delay in procurement of smart phones and Growth Monitoring Devices (GMDs) in most of States/UTs.

(c) To ensure utilization of funds and expeditious roll-out of the POSHAN Abhiyaan, meetings have been held with Chief Ministers of 16 States during the last eight months in which apart from the senior officers of Ministry, representatives of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and NITI Aayog also participated. National Council under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and the Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) also monitors the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Secretary, MWCD has also reviewed the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan with the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Women and Child Development of States during his visits to the States. Recently, a national conference was organised on 13th and 14th November, 2019 with State Secretaries of Women and Child Development for in-depth review of POSHAN Abhiyaan and other Schemes. Series of Video Conferences were also organized in order to accelerate the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Further, letters are also sent regularly to Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Women and Child Development of States regarding monitoring and effective implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Ministry pursues regularly with States/UTs to complete all the activities and ensure utilization of funds.

(d) 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, which were 38.4%, 21% and 35.7% respectively.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan
(as on 31.12.2019)*

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Released in FY 2017-18 + Unspent balance of ISSNIP	Released in FY 2018-19	Released in FY 2019-20	Total Released	Total Central fund Utilization as on 31.12.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,572.41	8,604.68	5,582.52	16,759.61	8,677.99
2.	Bihar	7,063.44	15,001.67	10,000.00	32,065.11	18,373.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,668.12	9,629.51	0.00	11,297.63	3,096.26
4.	Delhi	945.95	2,206.88	0.00	3,152.83	1,254.14
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78	0.00	435.85	101.68
6.	Gujarat	3,036.66	11,228.04	7,531.00	21,795.7	11222.25
7.	Haryana	400.97	5,992.46	0.00	6,393.43	2,696.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,557.26	4,153.15	2,480.00	8,190.41	4,966.17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir*	388.59	8,343.52	0.00	8,732.11	2188.33
10.	Jharkhand	2,429.59	5,110.45	0.00	7,540.04	2,065.05
11.	Karnataka	3,351.05	9,870.89	0.00	13,221.94	420.68
12.	Kerala	1,273.37	6,491.91	0.00	7,765.28	2455.31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,067.20	15,894.17	17,883.00	37,844.37	12,404.30
14.	Maharashtra	2,572.31	20,989.28	33,061.47	56,623.06	23,602.32
15.	Odisha	4,600.46	10,571.65	0.00	15,172.11	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	497.00	929.94	224.71
17.	Punjab	819.51	6,090.33	0.00	6,909.84	306.50
18.	Rajasthan	4,216.26	9,680.99	0.00	13,897.25	6,315.69
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,340.51	12,210.93	0.00	13,551.44	10464.20
20.	Telangana	1,736.94	8,595.70	7,003.00	17,335.64	4,579.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8,440.60	29,582.87	0.00	38,023.47	17132.35
22.	Uttarakhand	1,866.25	4,301.57	3,696.00	9,863.82	3,768.19
23.	West Bengal	5,545.27	19,294.11	0.00	24,839.38	0.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2,663.35	0.00	2,716.28	368.30
25.	Assam	2,298.27	15,492.36	14,171.00	31,961.63	11,591.74
26.	Manipur	340.46	3,865.37	0.00	4,205.83	1,233.24
27.	Meghalaya	462.98	1,713.27	1,706.80	3,883.05	2,144.45
28.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	902.00	1,979.03	1,461.47
29.	Nagaland	163.74	1,251.97	1,445.17	2,860.88	1,561.92
30.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	544.00	971.06	436.75
31.	Tripura	277.91	3,695.72	0.00	3,973.63	810.75
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89	307.62	824.73	224.49
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	526.97	992.67	257.68
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32	681.16*	919.31	805.14
35.	Daman and Diu#	42.06	197.66	446.98	686.70	197.66
35.	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	126.75	325.65	198.90
TOTAL		64,454.28	2,55,593.98	1,08,592.44	4,28,640.71	1,57,607.95

* Jammu and Kashmir figures include Ladakh UT.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu now merged.

Disposal of pending cases

*163. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are lying pending in different courts of the country for the last several years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal from the judiciary to increase the working hours of the court for speedy and quick disposal of pending cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has established new benches of High Courts in large States of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per information available, details of cases pending in Supreme Court during last three years and the current year are given below:-

Year	Pendency
2016	62,537
2017	55,588
2018 (As on 01.12.2018)	56,994
2019 (As on 02.12.2019)	59,535
2020 (As on 01.02.2020)	59,670

As per information/data furnished by High Courts and also information/data available on web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), details of High Court-wise and State/UT-wise pendency of cases in District and Subordinate Courts during last three years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Working days/hours in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts in the country are regulated by rules framed by the respective courts and is a matter which falls within the domain of the judiciary.

(c) High Court Benches, at a place other than its Principal seat are established in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and

judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P. (C) No.379 of 2000 and after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government incorporating readiness to provide infrastructure and meet the expenditure, along with the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the consent of the Governor of the concerned State.

A new Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court, at Jalpaiguri, West Bengal has recently been established *vide* Presidential Order dated 7th February, 2019.

Statement-I

Details of High Court-wise pendency of cases during the last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	High Court	As on 31.12.2017*	As on 21.12.2018*	As on 30.06.2019*	As on 29.02.2020*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad**		7,24,726	7,30,255	732737
2.	Punjab & Haryana	3,84,098	3,93,953	4,52,221	554949
3.	Madras	3,14,345	3,98,997	4,00,276	399671
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3,07,384	3,30,554	3,46,365	363800
5.	Andhra Pradesh	3,25,119	3,60,574	1,77,949	198168
6.	Bombay	4,64,074	4,64,074	2,67,809	267809
7.	Rajasthan	2,63,103	7,41,193	4,32,038	477412
8.	Karnataka	2,11,110	2,36,161	2,43,841	247768
9.	Calcutta	2,32,116	2,43,456	21,589	21971
10.	Odisha	1,68,375	1,67,072	1,53,045	153397
11.	Kerala	1,81,114	1,93,371	1,94,398	199256
12.	Patna	1,45,056	1,49,920	1,60,715	177571
13.	Gujarat	1,09,709	1,13,511	1,22,594	131537
14.	Jharkhand	57,944	87,997	86,733	82936
15.	Delhi	69,546	74,252	78,718	81413

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh**		91,994	73,487	75604
17.	Chhattisgarh	59,463	63,359	65,292	70697
18.	Uttarakhand	36,910	55,751	56,567	40328
19.	Himachal Pradesh	37,955	36,066	39,285	62149
20.	Gauhati	39,191	40,457	41,235	48215
21.	Manipur	16,889	7,308	3,797	3817
22.	Tripura	2,798	2,964	3062	2039
23.	Meghalaya	951	1,069	1,174	1155
24.	Sikkim	212	254	273	234
25.	Telangana#			2,10,492	220432
	TOTAL	34,27,462	49,79,033	43,63,210	46,15,065

* As per data available on the web-portal (National Judicial Data Grid) uploaded by concerned High Courts.

** Data as on 31.12.2017 was not available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

New High Court established after bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise pendency of cases during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 31.12.2017*	As on 20.12.2018*	As on 30.06.2019*	As on 29.02.2020*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	11,185	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,99,246	5,22,776	5,48,025	559392
3.	Telangana	4,16,164	5,16,297	5,35,505	566507
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0	0	0
5.	Assam	2,23,954	2,85,390	2,93,361	300449

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bihar	16,58,292	24,68,897	27,17,081	2890320
7.	Chandigarh	38,628	43,288	47,037	48389
8.	Chhattisgarh	2,72,888	2,59,949	2,65,930	275491
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,552	2,717	3,092	2976
10.	Daman and Diu	1,746	1,859	2,203	2276
11.	Delhi	6,07,036	7,19,078	7,90,389	865037
12.	Goa	39,745	44,105	27,563	48191
13.	Gujarat	16,41,355	16,23,470	16,97,830	1577049
14.	Haryana	6,45,647	7,24,636	8,06,042	878011
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2,09,938	2,57,784	2,80,525	295591
16.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	1,21,754	1,59,065	1,69,453	178084
17.	Jharkhand	3,33,494	3,54,629	3,66,035	376247
18.	Karnataka	13,81,438	12,82,800	16,33,824	1552242
19.	Kerala	11,52,056	11,67,809	12,53,778	1303050
20.	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	636
20.	Lakshadweep	—	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	13,25,053	13,80,822	14,45,560	1443950
22.	Maharashtra	33,36,574	35,59,170	37,01,766	3880717
23.	Manipur	9,604	9,939	9,909	9769
24.	Meghalaya	7,032	6,728	7,367	8851
25.	Mizoram	3,306	3,646	2,335	2544
26.	Nagaland	—	0	0	0
27.	Odisha	10,22,635	11,30,261	11,84,560	1248084

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	5,68,232	5,99,240	6,24,832	640058
29.	Rajasthan	14,24,560	15,14,581	15,48,198	1582563
30.	Sikkim	1,400	1,316	1,301	1315
31.	Tamil Nadu	10,10,381	10,96,937	11,57,521	1149557
32.	Puducherry	—	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	25,191	23,301	23,178	26686
34.	Uttar Pradesh	61,61,822	70,06,224	74,78,001	7700658
35.	Uttarakhand	2,10,587	2,37,781	2,29,141	209539
36.	West Bengal	17,59,635	22,07,120	22,71,079	2296694
TOTAL		2,61,24,130	2,92,11,615	3,11,22,421	3,19,20,923

Note: Data on District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Puducherry are not available on the web-portal of NJDG. "Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as on 20.12.2018 and 30.06.2019 is not available on NJDG Portal.

**Source:* NJDG Web portal / Data is uploaded by District and Subordinate Courts.

Handloom industry in Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir

†* 164. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to take steps to promote handloom industry in Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount spent for the development of handicrafts/handloom industry in the Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) To promote handloom and handicraft industry, the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, is implementing the following schemes across the country including Union Territories (UTs) of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme
- (v) National Handicraft Development Programme
- (vi) Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates.

1. **National Handloom Development Programme**

- (i) **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

During 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till date), the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned 14 Block Level Clusters in Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir and a sum of ₹5.30 crore has been released/spent covering 3181 beneficiaries (till date) under National Handloom Development Programme.

- (ii) **Handloom Marketing Assistance** is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

Under this scheme, details of marketing events sanctioned, funds released and no. of weavers benefitted during last 3 years and current year in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial year	Marketing events			Under Marketing Incentive	
		No. of marketing events sanctioned	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of weavers/beneficiary covered	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of weavers/beneficiary covered
1	2016-17	03	40.00	7000	-	
1	2017-18	02	33.86	5000	27.00	305
2	2018-19	-	3.00	-	-	-
3	2019-20 (as on 25.02.2020)	03	14.00	4500	16.00	305

- (iii) Weavers' Mudra Scheme: Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance @ 20% of the loan amount subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.

Under this scheme, weaver mudra loan sanctioned/disbursed in the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh during 2018-19 & 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) is as under:

Financial Year	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh		
	No. of loan sanctioned	Total loan amount sanctioned (₹ in lakh)	Total loan amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)
2018-19	3713	3378.06	2232.58
2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020)	464	454.58	454.58

- (iv) **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

Under this scheme, 158 HSS items have been distributed to 158 weavers of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh till date.

- (v) **"India Handloom" Brand-** During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1333 registrations have been issued under 184 product categories and sale of ₹ 861.93 crore has been generated. Out of these, 32 registrations have been issued in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

- (vi) **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far. Out of these, 2 Urban Haats have been sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir at Srinagar and Jammu.
- (vii) **E-Commerce-** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A Total sales of ₹ 80.76 crore has been reported through the e-commerce entities.

(viii) DigiBunai and Chic CAD Plus: DigiBunai is open-source CAD software for weaving to optimize the pre-loom loading process of design creation, generation of graph and punching of the jacquard cards with the ability to view the complete garment digitally with various combinations of designs, colours and sizes of weaving. DigiBunai software is freely available to weavers/designers.

Chic CAD Plus is 2D designing software (vector graphics) which provides an inbuilt library of motifs to create embroidery designs by the rural entrepreneurs which help them in relating newer innovative designs which can be stored, reused and combined in various ways to create new designs.

A live demonstration-cum-training programme of 'DigiBunai' and Chic CAD plus software has been completed in Ladakh through Digital India Corporation, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

2. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Schem :** Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

The figure of year-wise enrolment of handloom weavers/workers in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh under MGBBY and PMJJBY & PMSBY, components of Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) during the last 3 years and current year (as on 15.02.2020) are:

Year	MGBBY	PMJJBY & PMSBY	Total
2016-17	362	-	362
2017-18	34	105	139
2018-19	-	359	359
2019-20	-	-	-

3. **Yarn Supply Scheme:** Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The

scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.

Details of supply of yarn made in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh for the last three years and current year under Yarn Supply Scheme are as under:

Year	Quantity in Lakh kgs	Value in Lakh rupees
2016-17	25.46	2244.36
2017-18	0.82	208.18
2018-19	0.162	76.74
2019-20 upto January 2020	0.122	75.61

4. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters in clearly identifiable geographical areas/locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India (GoI) contribution upto ₹40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi and Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar and Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda & neighbouring districts (2012-13) and Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill upgradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology upgradation, lighting units funded 90% and other common infrastructural projects like Design Studio, Marketing Complex, Value Addition Centres, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

5. **National Handicraft Development Programme:** The National Handicraft Development Programme has following components:—
 - (i) The Scheme "Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (Base Line Survey and Mobilization of Artisans)" aims to promote Indian handicrafts by

developing artisans clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.

Under this Scheme, 01 number of Baseline Survey and Mobilization conducted with project cost of ₹14.50 lakhs during 2018-19 and 05 numbers of Design Workshop conducted with project cost of Rs.47.00 lakhs during 2019-20 in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

- (ii) The Scheme "Research and Development" was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives.

Under this Scheme, 01 Workshop/Seminar implemented with a project of cost ₹ 4.95 lakhs during 2019-20 in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

- (iii) The Scheme "Design and Technology Upgradation" aims to upgrade artisans skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc.
- (iv) The Scheme "Human Resource Development" has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector.
- (v) The Scheme "Direct Benefit to Artisans" envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of modern tools and equipment to the artisans etc.
- (vi) The Scheme "Infrastructure and Technology Support" aims to development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the global market.
- (vii) The Scheme "Marketing Support and Services" was introduced to promote and provide financial assistance is provided to artisans to participate in domestic and international craft exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/State capitals/places of tourist or commercial interest/ other places.

6. **Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme** : The Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme has two components namely Mega Cluster & Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH):—

- (i) Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification and Innovative manufacturing as well as, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters.
- (ii) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH) was introduced to provide adequate infrastructure for production, value addition and quality assurance for handicrafts and to develop handicrafts as a sustainable and remunerative livelihood option for artisans in the state.

7. **GI Products:** A Total number of 6 handloom and handicrafts products viz. Kashmir Pashmina, Kashmir Sozani Craft, Kani Shawl, Kashmir Paper Mache, Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving, Khatamband and Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet of Jammu and Kashmir have been registered under Geographical Indication Act, 1999.

Budgetary allocation under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

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

- (a) the details of Total budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred on the BetiBachaoBetiPadhao (BBBP) scheme over the last three year;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the budgetary allocation has been reduced this year and challenges faced due to the same; and
- (c) the proportion of funds spent on advertisement of the BBBP Scheme over the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of total budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred

on the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme over the last three years as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Total amount released
1.	2016-17	43	32.70
2.	2017-18	200	169.10
3.	2018-19	280	244.92

(b) Yes, Sir. The budgetary allocation at revised estimate stage has been reduced to ₹ 200 Crore from ₹ 280 Crore during this year (2019-20). The demand for funds under BBBP from Districts has been less than expected during 2019-20. Promotion of BBBP with zero budget/minimum expenditure for media awareness generation campaign and promotion of BBBP by co-branding with other programmes and initiatives of the Government has also led to reduction in expenditure.

(c) The proportion of funds spent on advertisement of the BBBP Scheme over the last three years, year-wise are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Released	Funds for media activities	Proportion of advertisement fund to Total funds released
1.	2016-17	32.70	29.79	91.10%
2.	2017-18	169.10	135.70	80.25 %
3.	2018-19	244.92	160.13	65.38 %

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Full capacity of Kudankulam nuclear power project

1601. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project would reach its maximum production so as to cater the entire need of electricity supply to Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether nuclear energy in Kudankulam and Kalpakkam power plants are safe to stand any type of natural calamities;

(c) whether the spent fuel is stored and kept safely in both Kudankulam and Kalpakkam power projects; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for opening of new nuclear power plants in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently Units 1 and 2 of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 1 and 2 - 2X1000 MW) are in operation, Units 3 and 4 (KKNPP 3 and 4 - 2X1000 MW) are under construction and work has commenced on Units 5 and 6 (KKNPP 5&6 - 2X1000 MW). The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) will reach its full capacity of 6000 MW on completion of Units 3 and 4 and Units 5 and 6, expected progressively by 2026.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Five nuclear power reactors are under construction / commissioning. The details are as under:—

Project	Location & Station	Capacity (MW)
Projects under construction:		
KKNPP-3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000
PFBR, BHAVINI	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1X500
Project accorded sanction (pre-project activities in progress)		
KKNPP-5&6	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000

Apart from the above, there is presently no proposal to set up new nuclear power plants in Tamil Nadu.

Commissioning of heavy water reactor at Kakrapar nuclear plant

1602. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any timeline for commissioning 700-MW pressurized heavy water reactor at Kakrapar Nuclear Plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time schedule for the commissioning of other nuclear plants in the country for the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and also the quantum of additional power that would be generated from the planned nuclear power plants for commercial use?

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

(b) The commissioning and operationalisation of the country's first 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR), KAPP-3 at Kakrapar, Gujarat is expected by October 2020.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the next five years, a nuclear power capacity of 5300 MW (including 500 MW PFBR being implemented by BHAVINI) is expected to be added. The details are as follows:—

Plant	Location & State	Capacity (MW)	Expected Commissioning & Operationalisation
KAPP 3	Kakrapar, Gujarat	700	October 2020
KAPP4		700	September 2021
RAPP 7	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	700	March 2022
RAPP 8		700	March 2023
KKNPP 3	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000	March 2023
KKNPP 4		1000	November 2023
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500	December 2021

Under-utilization of funds allocated for welfare of women

1603. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 15.69 per cent of funds allocated for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme has been utilized and spent so far;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) how much money has been allocated for Nirbhaya Fund and how much of it has been utilized, till date;
- (d) whether Government is devising any mechanism or planning to restructure the aforesaid schemes for their proper implementation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme's budgetary allocation at revised estimate stage is ₹ 200 Crore, ₹ 70.43 crore, *i.e.* 35.21 per cent of allocated budget has been spent as on 02.03.2020. The demand for funds under BBBP from Districts has been less than expected during 2019-20. Promotion of BBBP with zero budget/minimum expenditure for media awareness generation campaign and promotion of BBBP by co-branding with other programmes and initiatives of the Government has also led to reduction in expenditure.

(c) The Government has allotted ₹ 4357.62 crore under Nirbhaya Fund up to the current financial year (2019-20). Out of this, ₹ 2939.04 crore has been released by various Ministries/Departments for implementation of their respective projects.

(d) and (e) As of now, there is no such proposal for the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. However, Nirbhaya is a corpus fund and present guidelines of Nirbhaya Fund have been issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Presently, there is no proposal in Ministry of Women and Child Development to amend the guidelines.

Steps taken to track stolen mobile phones

†1604. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering taking any steps to track the stolen mobile phones;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Government has launched Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) project in Delhi and Maharashtra for blocking and tracing of stolen or lost mobile phones. A phased approach has been envisaged for pan India implementation of the project. The salient features of project include following:—

- (i) Request for blocking of stolen or lost mobile phones by customer.
- (ii) Blocking of such mobile phones across mobile networks.
- (iii) Allowing services to other existing customers having mobile phones with same International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number.
- (iv) Sharing of traceability data with Police Authorities.
- (v) Unblocking of recovered/found stolen or lost mobile phones.

Mechanism to check the internet connectivity

1605. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check the internet connectivity provided to the Gram Panchayats under BharatNet, if so, how often are these evaluations carried out by the district level officials;

(b) whether Government has any data on the number of villages with active internet connectivity currently *vis-a-vis* the target set under the BharatNet scheme; and

(c) how much excess expenditure, (in excess to the original cost estimate) has been borne by Government due to continuous revision of deadline from December, 2016 to March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) 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. BharatNet Network is being monitored through Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis. The Last Mile Connectivity, through Wi-Fi or FTTH or any other suitable broadband access technology, for accessing broadband/internet services from the BharatNet network at the Gram Panchayat, is monitored on a weekly basis by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), the Executing Agency for BharatNet Project.

As regards monitoring at District level, the State-level officers/officials of BBNL carry out weekly monitoring and their reports are compiled at BBNL corporate office.

(b) As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband access technology, is to be provided in all Gram Panchayats.

As on 24.02.2020, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and out of them, services are being provided in 18,683 GPs, catering to about 12.67 lakh subscribers. Further, 32,927 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) broadband connections have been provided.

The broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 (approx.) lakh Gram Panchayats is targeted to be provided by August 2021. As on 24.02.2020, a TOTAL of 1,36,341 Gram Panchayats (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready.

(c) As per the original Union Cabinet approval dated 25.10.2011 for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (now known as BharatNet) for broadband connectivity to panchayats, an indicative requirement of ₹ 20,100 crore was approved. Subsequently, the Union Cabinet on 19.07.2017 approved a modified strategy for implementing BharatNet at a TOTAL cost of ₹ 42,068 crore. As on 28.02.2020, a sum of ₹ 22,089.25 crore has been disbursed under BharatNet Project from Universal Service Obligation Fund.

Launching of National Broadband Mission

1606. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently launched National Broadband Mission with a view to provide broadband services to all the villages in the country by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the other objectives of the mission; and
- (d) in what manner it is different from BharatNet programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) National Broadband Mission (NBM) was launched on 17th December 2019 which *inter-alia* envisages providing broadband access to all villages in India by 2022.

- (c) Following are the main objectives of the National Broadband Mission:—
- (i) To facilitate universal and equitable access to broadband services for growth and development throughout the country and especially in rural and remote areas
 - (ii) To address policy and regulatory changes required to accelerate the expansion and creation of digital infrastructure and services
 - (iii) Creation of a digital fiber map of the digital communications network and infrastructure, including Optical Fiber Cables (OFC) and towers, across the country
 - (iv) Work with all stakeholders including the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ agencies and Ministry of Finance, for enabling investment for the Mission
 - (v) Work with the Department of Space, to make available adequate resources required for extending connectivity to far flung areas of country through satellite media
 - (vi) To encourage and promote adoption of innovation technologies for proliferation of broadband especially by the domestic industry
 - (vii) Seek cooperation from concerned stakeholders by developing innovative implementation models for Right of Way (RoW)
 - (viii) To work with States/UTs for having consistent policies pertaining to expansion of digital infrastructure including for RoW approvals required for laying of OFC
 - (ix) To develop a Broadband Readiness Index(BRI) to measure the availability of digital communications infrastructure and conducive policy ecosystem within a State/UT
 - (x) Promote direct and indirect employment as a result of development of digital communications infrastructure across the country and through the digital economy.

(d) BharatNet Programme is a flagship programme which is being implemented in a phased manner to achieve the goal of the Government for development of broadband highways under the Digital India campaign. The project, financed mainly through the

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), is targeted to provide Broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country.

BharatNet is a project under Digital India campaign to provide broadband connectivity to all rural areas of the country whereas the National Broadband Mission aims to fast track growth of digital communications, infrastructure, bridge the digital divide for digital empowerment and inclusion, provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in BSNL

1607. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has commenced the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in respect of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) employees;

(b) if so, the number of employees applied for VRS and the Total number of targeted employees proposed to be given VRS and whether this VRS will be more profitable and increase efficiency in BSNL and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in the meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) which *inter-alia* includes, reduction in staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees of age 50 years and above.

The VRS was offered by BSNL to its employees on 04.11.2019. The scheme was closed on 03.12.2019. After the closure of the scheme, 78,569 employees of BSNL opted for the VRS. All VRS optees have retired voluntarily on 31.01.2020. BSNL has informed that the VRS scheme will help in reduction in wage bill of the company by 50%.

Accessibility to internet facilities

†1608. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of people having access to computer and internet facilities in the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to provide affordable computers to the people in order to bridge the digital divide in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As per "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators", report released by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 08th January, 2020 for the period July-September, 2019, there were Total 687.62 million internet subscribers in the country. The Service Area wise Rural/Urban subscriber-base of Internet including Uttar Pradesh in India as on 30th September, 2019 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) had conducted survey on "Household Social Consumption on Education" during its 75th round (July 2017-June 2018). Survey results show that 10.7 percent of households have computers.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Department as on date.

Statement

*Service Area-wise Rural/Urban subscriber base of Internet as on
30th September, 2019*

Telecom Service Area	(Subscribers in Millions)					
	Narrowband		Broadband		Total (September 2019)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2.33	2.25	19.21	30.01	21.54	32.26
Assam	0.67	0.61	5.90	5.85	6.57	6.46
Bihar	3.69	1.56	21.68	16.96	25.37	18.52
Delhi	0.20	2.61	0.54	35.18	0.74	37.79
Gujarat	1.18	1.43	10.86	29.13	12.05	30.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	0.55	0.61	5.61	9.26	6.16	9.87
Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.19	3.16	2.00	3.41	2.19
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.03	1.69	3.14	1.70	3.17
Karnataka	1.45	1.86	12.87	27.50	14.32	29.36
Kerala	0.79	1.00	9.48	14.70	10.27	15.70
Kolkata	0.18	1.38	1.34	13.94	1.52	15.32
Madhya Pradesh	2.48	2.15	14.58	25.23	17.06	27.38
Maharashtra	2.51	2.62	19.65	32.82	22.16	35.44
Mumbai	0.10	2.39	1.27	25.21	1.37	27.60
North East	0.30	0.34	2.66	4.06	2.96	4.40
Odisha	1.42	0.47	9.09	6.63	10.51	7.10
Punjab	0.70	0.97	6.68	16.34	7.38	17.31
Rajasthan	2.07	1.56	15.16	20.42	17.23	21.98
Tamil Nadu	1.54	2.54	11.94	32.44	13.49	34.97
Uttar Pradesh (East)	3.77	2.19	20.14	23.40	23.91	25.60
Uttar Pradesh (West)	1.96	1.64	11.27	19.75	13.23	21.39
West Bengal	2.46	1.18	12.23	14.44	14.70	15.62
GRAND TOTAL	30.63	31.57	217.01	408.42	247.63	439.99
	62.20		625.42		687.62	

Utilisation of funds under CSR

1609. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS 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 (CSR);

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

(c) whether any social audit report has been received by Government to keep an eye on the CSR activities being done by the PSUs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The PSU-wise details are as under:—

- (i) M/s TCIL - Telecom Consultants India Limited (TCIL) has utilized funds of ₹ 59.82 lakhs under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during 2018-19. This comprises of expenditure of ₹ 18.82 lakhs on Skill Development in Telecom domain, ₹ 22.8 lakhs on Healthcare at Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka, Gujarat and Abdul Kalam Memorial Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu, ₹ 3.63 lakhs on Swachh Bharat Kosh, ₹ 8.85 lakhs for funding to a Startup firm for project feasibility study and prototype development of technology for Indian railways through image based data and applying data analytics /AI technologies, ₹ 1.12 lakhs on Internet bandwidth charges for Tele-education project and ₹ 4.6 lakhs on CSR Admin overheads.
- (ii) M/s ITI Ltd. - Indian Telecom Industry (ITI) has utilized funds of ₹ 64.12 lakhs under Corporate Social Responsibility during 2018-19. This comprises of expenditure of ₹ 10.14 lakhs on Sanitation, ₹ 1.55 lakhs on Drinking water, ₹ 4.57 lakhs on poverty Alleviation, ₹ 25.00 lakhs on Education, ₹ 8.76 lakhs on Skill Development, ₹ 1.85 lakhs on Social Welfare, ₹ 7.25 lakhs on Forest and Environment and ₹ 5.00 lakhs on others.
- (iii) BSNL/MTNL: Since both Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are in losses from last three financial years hence these companies does not come under the compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per norms.

(c) No Sir.

Payment of dues by private telecom companies

1610. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of private telecom companies who have deposited the amount,

as a part of licensing agreement, with Government as per directions of the Supreme Court; and

(b) the details of the amount deposited as per Supreme Court orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per directions of the Supreme Court of India, the name of private telecom companies and amount deposited by them are given in the Statement.

Statement

Name of private telecom companies and amount deposited by them as part of licensing agreement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Payment Received (in ₹ crore) as on 28.02.2020
1.	Vodafone Idea Limited	3500
2.	Bharti Airtel Group of Companies	9500
3.	Telenor India Private Ltd.	500
4.	Tata Group of Companies	2197.37
5.	Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd.	195.18
6.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd.	0.69
7.	Reliance Communication Ltd. /Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	3.96
	TOTAL	15897.20

Complaints against telecom service providers

1611. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from subscribers against Telecom Service Providers (TSPs);

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

- (c) whether the TRAI has any mechanism to monitor the efforts taken by the TSPs in addressing grievances of subscribers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) other corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Sir, Government has received number of telecom complaints from subscribers against Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) through Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). Details of the complaints received during the last four years and the current year 2020 upto 31.01.2020, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) TRAI Act 1997 does not envisage handling of individual consumer complaints by TRAI. As per the license conditions, any dispute relating to provision of service shall be redressed by service provider in accordance with the direction, order and regulations issued by Licensor/TRAI. In accordance with the above provisions, TRAI had laid down the framework for Redressal of grievances of telecom consumers by service providers through the Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2012. These regulations provide for a two-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism *viz.* Complaint Centre and Appellate Authority. Complaint Centre's have Toll Free Consumer Care Number for complaints and service requests. The Consumer Care Number could also be accessed from any network through an alternative number. If a consumer is not satisfied with the redressal of his complaint, or his complaint remains unaddressed or no intimation of redressal of the complaint is received within the specified period, he can approach the next tier -. the Appellate Authority for redressal of his complaints. The appellate authority will have an advisory committee comprising of one member from the consumer organisation registered with TRAI and another member from the service provider. The appellate authority has to decide on every appeal within 39 days after considering the recommendations of the advisory committee. Time limits have been prescribed for redressal of complaints by the complaint centre and also appeal by the Appellate Authority.

TRAI has been monitoring the performance of service providers against the benchmark for above regulation, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers.

(e) In case a grievance is not redressed even after exhausting the two tier procedure as prescribed by TRAI, the complainant may approach Public Grievance wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT), along with all documentary evidence(s) for non-redressal of grievance at concerned Service Provider level. Complainant may submit grievance in either of the following ways:—

- (i) By hand (ii) By post (iii) Through FAX (iv) Through phone OR (v) CPGRAMS Web portal URL://www.pgportal.gov.in

The complaints so registered in DoT are forwarded to the concerned service provider/ subordinate organizations(s) with an advice to take appropriate action in the matter and to inform the complainant regarding the action taken towards the redressal of grievance. All the complaints received in DoT are monitored in a transparent, user friendly and structured manner by DoT staff and officers. DoT also provides an option to the complainants to raise his/ her grievance through social media like twitter.

Apart from above DoT also took initiative to bring telecom consumers under the ambit of Consumer Protection Act, 2018.

Further, DoT is also considering to set-up Telecom Ombudsman for addressing the telecom consumer grievances.

Statement

Details of complaints received from subscribers against Telecom Service Providers during the last four years and the current year upto 31.01.2020

List of TSPs	2020 (upto 31.01.2020)	2019	2018	2017	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Corporate Office	1709	20425	17155	28264	35319
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Corporate Office	675	11282	16584	17620	7929
M/s. Bharti Airtel Ltd.	443	6174	7111	7843	4326

1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd.	140	1664	2572	3104	2056
M/s. Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	311	4817	4974	3353	811
M/s Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	277	3655	3757	3999	2741
TOTAL	3555	48017	54171	64183	53182

Floor price for calls and net rates

1612. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TRAI has received any proposal from Telecom Service Providers to fix a floor price for calls and net rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether TRAI has taken any decision on the proposal, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not received any proposal from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). However, TRAI has received a proposal from Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) on 03.12.2019. TRAI has floated a Consultation Paper on 'Tariff issues of Telecom Services' on 17th December 2019. No decision has been taken in this regard by TRAI as public consultation process is going on.

Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana in Konkan region

†1613. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of districts under the Konkan region of Maharashtra which have been covered by Government in 'Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana' till date;

(b) the number of villages in the Konkan region of Maharashtra which are still deprived of Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons why they are still not covered under the said Sampoorana Bima Gram Yojana; and

(d) the time by when Government would link the rest of the deprived villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) 66 villages in five (5) districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra (Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigad, Thane and Palghar districts) have been covered under Bima Gram Yojana till date.

(b) 1664 villages in the above-mentioned five (5) districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra are not covered under Bima Gram Yojana.

(c) and (d) Bima Gram Yojana is an initiative of Department of Posts to provide life insurance to the people living in rural areas. The premium paying capacity of a person is one of the critical elements in implementation of this initiative. Efforts are made to cover as many villages as possible under the Bima Gram Yojana initiative of the Department of Posts in a phased manner.

Coverage of BSNL in Sidhi Singrauli district

†1614. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the Sidhi Singrauli district in Madhya Pradesh which remains out of the network coverage of BSNL;

(b) whether Government is considering any plan to bring those areas into the network coverage; and

(c) if so, the details of the said plan and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) BSNL has informed that out of 1752 number of villages in Sidhi Singrauli district, 1091 villages are not covered by BSNL network coverage. On the basis of techno-commercial viability and availability of funds and equipments, BSNL is progressively adding more number of Based Transceiver Station (BTSs) in rural as well as urban areas and thereby covering more number of villages/urban areas under various network expansion phases in all its Licensed Service Areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures taken to improve BSNL networks

1615. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is fully responsible for BSNL networks across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the measures taken by Ministry to improve BSNL networks across country; and
- (d) what is the Total loss of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Network Limited (BSNL) is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the administrative control of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). However, BSNL is a Board driven company and takes decisions in the best interest of the organisation for providing telecom services including the network issues.

(c) Union Government approved the revival plan for BSNL on 23.10.2019. The revival plan *inter-alia* includes, administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL for launching 4G services. With 4G services, BSNL will provide improved and high speed services to its subscribers throughout the country.

(d) BSNL has informed that its Total accumulated loss during the current Financial Year *i.e.* 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019) is ₹ 39,089 crore.

Next-generation wireless technology

1616. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a policy decision to bring in the next-generation wireless technology by the year 2020, if so, the contours thereof;
- (b) how would 5G be different from 4G or any previous generation technologies in real terms and the details thereof; and

(c) whether 5G will emerge as the key catalyst to fuel the growth of digital economy in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) A High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable 5G services in India. The 5G services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a full range of services as ecosystem and demand for services grows.

(b) The previous generation technologies 2G networks primarily offered voice services but 3G and 4G technologies offered the networks providing internet-based services like video, email and social media. The difference between 5G technology and 4G Technology is as tabulated below:—

Key Capabilities	5G	4G
Peak Data Rate (Gbit/s)	20	1
User Experienced Data Rate (Mbit/s)	100	10
Spectrum Efficiency	3x	k
Latency (ms)	1	10
Connection Density (devices/km ²)	10 lakh	1lakh

(c) 5G technology will emerge as the catalyst to fuel the growth of digital economy in India by enabling a rapid expansion of the role of information technology across manufacturing, educational, healthcare, agricultural, financial and social sectors etc.

Time bound upgradation in MTNL

1617. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to grant 1st Time Bound Upgradation under Executive Promotion Policy (EPP) for Grade 'B' equivalent absorbed MTNL officers, like BSNL officers (BSNL Notification No. 400-55/2016-Pers.-I, dated 23rd Oct., 2019); and

- (b) if so, by when it will resume and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has informed that it is not contemplating/considering to change its upgradation policy.

Compensation to telecoms for development of telecom infrastructure

1618. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing any compensation to telecom service providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure in rural and remote areas;

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

- (c) the details regarding budget provision made for this purpose during the last three years;

- (d) whether any such funds have been allocated for development of telecom infrastructure in rural and remote areas of Rajasthan; and

- (e) 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) and (b) The Government has created a Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) which is being used for providing viability gap funding etc. for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure in rural and remote areas.

- (c) The details of budget provision made for the said purpose during last three years is as under:—

Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
₹ in crore	1590.94	930.57	549.43

- (d) and (e) ₹ 802 crore has been disbursed (since inception) from USOF for development of telecom infrastructure in rural and remote areas of Rajasthan. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of disbursement of funds (since inception) from USOF for development of telecom infrastructure in rural and remote areas of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	₹ in crore
1.	Setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots at BSNL's telephone exchanges in rural areas	92.79
2.	Replacement of MARR VPTs between 01.04.2002-30.06.2003.	88.06
3.	VPTs in uncovered villages, Phase II as per census 2001.	11.9
4.	Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) installed between 01.04.2005-31.03.2007	525.86
5.	Operation and Maintenance of Village Public Telephones	51.78
6.	Rural Wireline Broadband.	31.61
TOTAL		802.00

National Broadband Mission in West Bengal

1619. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be allocated to the State of West Bengal under the National Broadband Mission;

(b) the number of districts in West Bengal likely to be included under this mission;

(c) whether Government has considered fast track connectivity in the villages under the mission and if so, the details thereof, including Darjeeling district of West Bengal; and

(d) the details of the target set under this mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The allocation by the Government under the National Broadband Mission through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is envisaged to be around ₹ 70,000 crore which will cover all the States in the country.

(b) The National Broadband Mission includes all the villages of the country which *inter-alia* includes all villages and districts of West Bengal.

(c) The National Broadband Mission (NBM) has been launched with a vision to fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide, facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion, and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all, and *inter-alia* includes Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

(d) The targets envisaged in the Mission are as follows:—

Target	1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year
Broadband Connectivity to villages(%)	50%	60%	100%	-	-
Availability of broadband speeds (Mbps)	4	10	25	30	50
Fiberization (Lakh Kms) Cumulative	24	27	30	40	50
Towers (in lakhs) Cumulative	7	8	10	12	15
Fiberization of telecom Towers (%) Cumulative	35%	45%	55%	65%	70%
Mapping of Fiber Cumulative	10%	40%	60%	80%	100%

Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana in Gujarat

†1620. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been covered under Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana by Government in Gujarat so far;

(b) the number of villages which are still deprived of Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana in Gujarat;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when Government would link the deprived villages with Sampoorna Bima Gram Yojana?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) 1155 villages have been covered under Bima Gram Yojana in Gujarat so far.

(b) 17,568 villages are not covered under Bima Gram Yojana in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Bima Gram Yojana is an initiative of Department of Posts to provide life insurance to the people living in rural areas. The premium paying capacity of a person is one of the critical elements in implementation of this initiative. Efforts are made to cover as many villages as possible under the Bima Gram Yojana initiative of the Department of Posts in a phased manner.

Voluntary retirement to BSNL staff

1621. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BSNL wants to give voluntary retirement to half of its workforce which is around 70 to 80 thousand employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government is contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in the meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) which *inter-alia* includes, reduction in staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees of age 50 years and above.

The VRS was offered by BSNL to its employees on 04.11.2019. The scheme was closed on 03.12.2019. After the closure of the scheme, 78,569 employees of BSNL opted for the VRS. All VRS optees have retired voluntarily on 31.01.2020.

Revival plan of BSNL and MTNL

1622. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved revival plan of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the salaries due to the employees of these undertakings and from which period;
- (d) by when their dues will be cleared;
- (e) the number of employees who have taken VRS in these undertakings, company-wise; and
- (f) the details of properties which are to be monetized as a part of revival plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) on 23.10.2019. 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 to BSNL/MTNL for providing 4G services, monetisation of assets of BSNL/MTNL, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL.

(c) and (d) BSNL and MTNL have informed that salary upto the month of December, 2019 has been paid by them to their employees and all efforts are being made by them to clear the dues as soon as possible.

(e) Under the VRS offered by BSNL and MTNL, 78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL have taken voluntary retirement.

(f) 52 properties of MTNL with tentative value of ₹22581 crore and 20 properties of BSNL with tentative value of ₹24,980 crore have been identified by BSNL and MTNL for monetization.

AGR dues of telecom companies

1623. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the telecom companies owe huge amounts under Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of telecom company-wise total dues and payments already received Government till date; and

(d) whether there is any difference on estimation of AGR dues by Government and Telcos, if the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The provisional dues of the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) as per the Department of Telecom are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The TSPs-wise payments and provisional balance dues are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total Outstanding (₹ cr.)
15.	Reliance Communication Ltd. /Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	16457
16.	Loop Telecom Pvt Ltd.	233
	TOTAL	92642

Statement-II

*Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)-wise provisional Spectrum Usage Charges
as on 23.01.2020*

(₹ in cr.)

Sl. No.	TSP	Total
1.	Aircel	2720.01
2.	Allianz	0.00
3.	Bharti Airtel	18041.93
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	5408.10
5.	Dishnet	1377.23
6.	Etisalat	18.59
7.	Idea	6501.67
8.	Loop	520.33
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	673.69
10.	Quadrant	56.96
11.	Reliance Communication	4506.06
12.	Reliance Jio	196.59
13.	Reliance Telecom	958.25
14.	Sistema Shyam	165.11
15.	STel	29.74
16.	Spice*	0.00

Sl. No.	TSP	Total
17.	Tata Teleservice Service Limited	4832.03
18.	Telewing	34.28
19.	Telenor	708.28
20.	Unitech-Wireless	273.23
21.	Videocon	1008.16
22.	Vodafone	21898.82
23.	NICSI	627.11
24.	HCL	-0.09
25.	Hughes	101.00
26.	Tatanet	0.19
27.	Essel Shyam	211.84
TOTAL		70869.14

Statement-III*Telecom Service Providers-wise balance dues (Provisional)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	License Fee Dues	Spectrum Usage Charges Dues	Total Dues	Payment Received (as on 28.02.2020)	Balance Dues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	8485	6745.37	15230.37	3500	15230.37
2.	Vodafone Group of Companies	19824	17984.23	37808.23		34308.23
3.	Bharti Airtel Group of Companies	21682	13904.01	35586.01	9500	26086.01
4.	Telenor India Private Ltd.	1950	204.35	2154.35	500	1654.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Tata Group of Companies	9987	3836.29	13823.29	2197.37	11625.92
6.	Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd.	13	47.52	60.52	195.18	-134.66
7.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2099	2890.46	4989.46	0	4989.46
8.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2537	585.88	3122.88	0	3122.88
9.	Aircel Group of Companies	7853	2376.77	10229.77	0	10229.77
10.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Ltd.	29	2.81	31.81	0	31.81
11.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd.	116	53.93	169.93	0.69	169.24
12.	S.Tel Pvt Ltd.	42	13.67	55.67	0	55.67
13.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	1033	265.09	1298.09	0	1298.09
14.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	302	101.44	403.44	0	403.44
15.	Reliance Communication Ltd. / Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	16457	4682.6	21139.6	3.96	21135.64
16.	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	233	0.56	233.56	0	233.56
TOTAL		92642	53694.98	146336.98	15897.20	130439.78

Note: The due amounts may be revised once AGR figures are finalized and assessment are accordingly done and also subject to C&AG Audit/Special Audit.

Increase in charges of SMSs and data services

1624. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the telecom sector is under financial stress forcing the tele companies to increase charges for mobile SMSs and data services;
- (b) whether Government is considering any proposal of telecom companies and petroleum sector for negotiations on deferred payments of AGR dues; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The telecom companies and Cellular Operator Association of India (COAI) have written to the Government about the financial stress being faced by the telecom companies. The Government has no data of the basis on which the telecom companies have increased the charges for mobile SMSs and data services.

- (b) and (c) No such proposal from telecom companies is under consideration.

Action taken to meet the demands of persons opting for VRS

1625. SHRI A. VIJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who took VRS from BSNL and MTNL till date;
- (b) whether many of the demands of those opting for VRS are not being met; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and action taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) offered Voluntary Retirement Scheme to their employees of age 50 years and above. Under the VRS offered by BSNL and MTNL, 78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL have taken voluntary retirement.

- (b) and (c) BSNL and MTNL informed that no demand of VRS optees is pending for consideration.

Financial package for BSNL

1626. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a financial package is being worked out for the BSNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the BSNL is a priority for Government and it wants the BSNL to work properly; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is a strategically important Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Government of India. For revival of BSNL, the Government has approved a revival plan for on 23.10.2019. 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 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.

The Government has approved ₹26,608 crore (₹ 13,840 crore on account of *Ex-Gratia* on VRS and ₹ 12,768 crore due to advancement of pensionary benefits spread over a period of ten years) through budgetary allocation, full cost of spectrum (excluding GST) of ₹ 14,115 crore for BSNL to be funded through equity infusion by Government and GST component of ₹ 2,541 crore be funded through budgetary allocation from Government.

Internet services in Gram Panchayats

1627. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided internet facility in Gram Panchayats to extend the benefits of communication and information technology to the people living in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund released and utilised in this respect during each of the last three years, State/UT/district-wise; and

(d) the total number of people who were benefited through the facility during the said period, State/UT/district-wise?

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 part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile Connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband access technology is to be provided in all the Gram Panchayats.

In the 1.23 lakh GPs (approx.) of BharatNet Phase-I, the provisioning of Wi-Fi Services has been assigned to Government of Rajasthan, CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (a Special Purpose Vehicle under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology), etc. In the 1407 GPs of BharatNet Phase-II, the provisioning of connectivity over satellite media, along with Wi-Fi services, has been assigned to BSNL.

As on 24.02.2020, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and out of them, services are being provided in 18,683 GPs.

(c) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has disbursed ₹ 5600 crore, ₹ 6000 crore, and ₹ 4145.54 crore to Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 respectively, and the details of the State/UT-wise funds released /utilised by BBNL in this respect during each of the last three years, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the details of the State/UT-wise funds, directly released by USOF, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The details of the State/UT-wise active subscribers of Wi-Fi services under BharatNet project are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Funds released/utilised by BBNL for the BharatNet during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18464332	1600000	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	28257523
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176787282.9	139671853	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Assam	891768154	121022896	111147297
5.	Bihar	1900995444	452279258	1025139872
6.	Chhattisgarh	2412033156	1009457086	2473436121
7.	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1297999723	743049756	2566552474
8.	Haryana	906575955	1514305607	97260991
9.	Himachal Pradesh	525127700	0	5631310
10.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	423750351	39011100	4573254
11.	Jharkhand	813945657	96710822	768583039
12.	Karnataka	12490077	2738336877	502688665
13.	Kerala	259560814	125084405	128586308
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4519556872	2382297311	752740055
16.	Maharashtra	5851859025	2439577323	3970879360
17.	Manipur	185186215.2	146307480	0
18.	Meghalaya	247461225.6	195508225	0
19.	Mizoram	132129545.2	123487397	0
20.	Nagaland	203622895.9	160873490	0
21.	Odisha	1158064960	137598146	667823793
22.	Puducherry	22342903	5316342	7532036
23.	Punjab	2362941194	127721902	826997606
24.	Rajasthan	1624698933	1466179320	673987717
25.	Sikkim	432268500	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	1106410000	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27.	Telangana	82389383	11999999	51676013
28.	Tripura	209153900.2	165243293	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6353029478	1478805370	0
30.	Uttarakhand	1274448954	43693684	50361872
31.	West Bengal	1416285784	937578370	132237331
TOTAL		35714938415	17909127313	14846092637
* GPON & OFC		6919075218	1152730518	0
* Ad hoc payment done for BSNL		0	0	8630000000
TCIL		0	0	0
BSNL –VSAT		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		42634013633	19061857831	23476092637

Statement-II*State/UT-wise funds directly released by USOF during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ CCA	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	2.01	4.41	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.81	5.36	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.16	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.44	0.83	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	2.53	4.84	0.00
10.	Karnataka	0.46	2.01	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	1.06	2.03	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9.40	17.94	0.00
14.	NE-I (Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	NE-II (Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh)	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	0.64	1.23	0.00
17.	Puducherry	0.58	1.10	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13.16	26.25	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	2.52	4.81	0.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	35.70	70.98	0.00

Statement-III

State/UT-wise active subscribers of Wi-Fi services under BharatNet project

Sl. No.	State/UT	Active subscribers of Wi-Fi services under BharatNet
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	20857
6.	Chandigarh	58
7.	Chhattisgarh	34008
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Gujarat	0
11.	Haryana	65605
12.	Himachal Pradesh	311
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14.	Jharkhand	32582
15.	Karnataka	90851
16.	Kerala	70036
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Ladakh	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	104655
20.	Maharashtra	50309
21.	Manipur	34
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	8365
26.	Puducherry	7068
27.	Punjab	0
28.	Rajasthan	11794
29.	Sikkim	0

1	2	3
30.	Telangana	0
31.	Tripura	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	700021
33.	Uttarakhand	70519
34.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		1267073

Utilisation of funds under NESIDS

1628. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of projects and its estimated budgets that have been selected under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) since 2017 till present;

(b) the Total utilization of funds of projects under the NESIDS, year-wise since 2017 till present;

(c) whether the Ministry has collected data regarding the delayed implementation of projects and if so, the list of projects that have been delayed and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has studied the economic impact of the NESIDS and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Total of 75 projects with estimated cost of ₹1918.12 crore has been selected under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) since 2017 till present. Out of these, 59 projects for ₹ 1835.35 crore have been sanctioned.

(b) The details of year-wise funds released/utilization is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Funds released	Funds Utilized by State Government
2017-18	0.00	Nil
2018-19	20.70	Nil
2019-20	141.67	63.94

(c) and (d) The projects under NESIDS have been sanctioned during 2018-19 and 2019-20 and these are at various stages of implementation. Presently, there is no delayed project under NESIDS. As most of the sanctioned projects are at early stage of implementation, no study regarding economic impact of the scheme has been done yet.

Liabilities of North Eastern Council

1629. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collected the data regarding the Total liabilities of the North Eastern Council since 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has initiated steps to reduce any liabilities of the NEC since 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has initiated steps to close Special Development Projects within their completion date and the details of projects that have been delayed by three or more years since 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, with respect to various projects sanctioned by NEC under various schemes implemented by it, the committed liabilities as on 01.04.2017 was ₹ 2905.83 crore, which has since been reduced to ₹ 1913.47 crore as on 31.01.2020. Release of funds to State for these projects depend on pace of implementation of projects by implementing agencies, receipts of UCs of previous releases etc. Regular follow up with State and Central Ministries was done to expedite the completion of ongoing projects and submission of utilisation certificates, so that liabilities could be cleared expeditiously.

(c) At the end of the Financial Year 2017-18, there were 74 projects, which were delayed by three or more years. Out of 74 projects, 47 projects have been completed as on 31.01.2020. Details of balance 27 projects which are delayed by three or more years from the scheduled date of completion are as under:—

Period	No. of projects
Delayed by more than 3 years but upto 5 years	03
Delayed by more than 5 years	24

Progress of NEVF

1630. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of North East Venture Fund (NEVF) kept for the development of North-Eastern Region; and

(b) the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The North East Venture Fund (NEVF) was formally launched on 9th September, 2017 with joint efforts from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi) to encourage entrepreneurs and Start-ups and to empower entrepreneurs from the North Eastern Region (NER). It is a close ended fund with capital commitment of ₹ 100 crore. The investment is ranging between ₹25 lakh and ₹ 10.00 crore per venture, which is long term in nature with investment horizon of 4-5 years.

The NEVF team has vigorously been participating in various events, seminars, conclaves etc. across NER, and interacted with start-ups both on one to one and group basis to promote the fund. The team members have also interacted with various venture funds, incubators in the venture capital eco- system. Over the last three years, out of 212 enquiries/applications received across sectors like Agri-Allied, Healthcare, Biotechnology, Education, Food Processing, Tourism, Logistics, Parking, Aggregation of Services, Entertainment etc., 40 proposals have been taken to the Investment

Committee for perusal and 22 proposals have received investment commitment. The NEVF has till date made a disbursement of ₹ 18.16 crore to 12 start-ups.

(b) Year-wise details of the investment commitments:—

Year	Committed Amount (₹ in crores)
FY 2017-18	16.30
FY 2018-19	17.13
FY 2019-20	11.10
TOTAL	44.53

Disruption of electronic goods supply due to Coronavirus

1631. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the huge supply disruptions of electronic goods from China to India due to Corona virus; and

(b) if so, the action taken along with action to tackle the dependence on China for electronic goods?

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

(b) The Indian electronics industry has a high dependence on the supply chain based in China and is likely to be adversely impacted due to the Corona virus outbreak in China. Government has taken following actions to reduce the impact of corona virus outbreak on supply chain disruptions:—

- (i) Facilitating the industry to lift consignments from China to India after taking adequate health and safety precautions.
- (ii) Electronics Industry Associations have been advised to organize buyer-seller meets to explore other avenues for their supply chain.
- (ii) Clarification has been issued to consider Corona virus outbreak in China or any other country as a case of natural calamity and Force Majeure clause may be invoked wherever considered appropriate.

To tackle the dependence on China for electronic goods, Government has taken several steps, as given in the Statement for promoting electronics manufacturing in the country.

Statement***Steps taken by the Government for promoting electronics manufacturing in the country***

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019:** 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.

2. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditions.
3. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** The scheme was notified on 27.07.2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It has been amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories/ verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.
4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Cluster Scheme has been notified on 22.10.2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with Total project cost of INR 3,898 crore including Government Grant-in-Aid of INR 1,577 crore have been approved.
5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF):** Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. INR 659 crore has been committed through EDF to 11 Daughter Funds with a targeted corpus of INR 5,500 crore.

6. **Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP)** has been notified to promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/ components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (SKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
7. **Tariff Structure** has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter-alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
8. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.
9. **Simplified import of used plant and machinery:** The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
10. **Relaxing the ageing restriction:** The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
11. **Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order:** To encourage 'Make in India' and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, the Government has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 *vide* the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Order dated 15.06.2017 and subsequent revisions *vide* Order dated 28.05.2018 and 29.05.2019. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified 11 Electronic Products *viz.*, Desktop PCs, Laptop PCs, Tablet PCs, Dot Matrix Printers, Contact and

Contactless Smart Cards, LED Products, Biometric Access Control/ Authentication Devices, Biometric Finger Print Sensors, Biometric Iris Sensors and Servers vide Notification dated 14.09.2017 and Cellular Mobile Phones vide Notification dated 01.08.2018.

12. **Compulsory Registration Order (CRO):** MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India. 44 Product Categories have been notified under the CRO.
13. **National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX)** has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
14. **"National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS)** has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
15. **National Centre of Excellence for Next Generation AMOLED Displays, OLED Lighting and OPV Products** has been set up at IIT-Madras with a mandate to collaborate with stakeholders to develop next-generation, state-of-the-art, high-volume and cost effective electronic components based on organic devices to address requirements through joint technology developments, to realize indigenous technologies for manufacturing.

Innovative measures taken by the Ministry to improve work culture

1632. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and /or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, what are details thereof; and

- (c) what has been the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and its organisations have adopted digitization of various processes such as e-office, online system of APAR by Group A S&T officer, Capacity Building through Learning Management System, CD AC Accelerated Knowledge Enhancement series, Knowledge Assimilated in Pieces, e Human Resources Management, e-visitor, marking of attendance through Aadhar enabled Biometric Attendance System, procurement through GeM, all payments through PFMS, disposal of application and appeals under RTI through RTI portal, disposal of grievances through CPGRAM, settlement of grievance of Pensioners through Pension Adalat, Monitoring of technical projects using dashboards, Knowledge Dissemination webinars, training and knowledge sharing on e-governance/Digital India through various initiatives *i.e.* Chief Information Officer Champions, Train the Trainer-1, State e-Missions Team Orientation and Thematic Workshop.

- (c) The above efforts are aimed to lead to informed and quicker decision making which in turn results in better public service delivery, easy retrieval of data and old records, led to innovative and transformative capacity building of the stakeholders in digital technologies and implementation.

Review of Act and rules relating to pornography and piracy

1633. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to review the existing Act and the rules made thereunder relating to pornography and piracy, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) when was the above Act relating to pornography last reviewed, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to constitute any high level Committee in this regard with a definite time line, the details 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) There are adequate legal provisions to deal with online pornography and piracy.

Sections 66E, 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for the punishment and fine for violation of privacy; publishing or transmitting of obscene material; material containing sexually explicit act; and material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form respectively. The Information Technology Act was amended in 2008.

Further, the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under section 79 of IT Act, *inter alia*, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of their computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, harms minor in any way; infringes any patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights violates any law for the time being in force; etc.

In addition, several other legislations such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986, Indian Penal Code have provisions to deal with pornography. Copyright Act, 1957 provides for punishment for piracy and copyright violations.

- (c) There is no such proposal with the Ministry at this stage.

Hacking of websites by foreign countries

1634. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the instances of cyber crimes and hacking of Indian websites from foreign countries have increased in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons and number of such instances reported during each of the last five years, country-wise; and
- (c) the safeguards in place to prevent cyber crimes and hacking of Indian websites by foreign countries?

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 27205, 33147, 30067, 17560 and 21768 Indian websites were hacked during the year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

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 Algeria, China, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, Taiwan, Tunisia etc.

(c) Government has taken several steps to prevent cyber security incidents and enhancing cyber security in the country. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) For resolution of incidents involving systems outside the country, CERT-In devises response measures in coordination with its counterpart agencies in foreign countries.
- (ii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and networks on regular basis.
- (iii) Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/ infrastructure and compliance.
- (iv) All the Government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- (v) Government has empanelled 90 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (vi) Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (vii) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 44 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In

where 265 organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc. participated.

- (viii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 23 trainings covering 692 participants conducted in the year 2019.
- (ix) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same.
- (x) Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.

Shut down of IT firms in Jammu and Kashmir

1635. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reports stating that IT firms in Jammu and Kashmir are on the verge of shutting down in the aftermath of abrogation of Article 370 are true;
- (b) whether Government has provided these firms with any monetary compensation for loss of business during lockdown period or/and any financial aid to survive until the restrictions are lifted;
- (c) if so, details thereof including number of firms and amount provided to each;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has provided any alternative for the youth employed in said firms; and
- (f) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) According

to Ministry of Corporate Affairs, no IT company has applied for closure since abrogation of Article 370 from Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Job opportunities for engineering graduates

1636. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create job opportunities by the IT Department for engineering graduates who have acquired BE degree in Electronics and Information Technology and remain unemployed; and

(b) whether the Department is providing any financial support for these engineering graduates for establishing their own industries by way of self employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. However, Government has notified National Policy on Software Products (NPSP-2019) on 28th February, 2019 with a vision to create robust Indian Software Products development ecosystem leading to 10-fold increase in India's share of Global Software Products market and to nurture 10,000 technology start-ups in software product industry and generating direct and in-direct employment for 3.5 million people by 2025.

Government also launched Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS) to support software product ecosystem by identifying and supporting 300 start-ups working towards solutions/ outstanding software products for futuristic problems/ emerging ICT technologies/ Societal problems and to promote identified start-ups through technical, financial and mentoring support for 11 Tier 2/3 cities based incubation facilities of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI). Further, Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme is being implemented to promote tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT start-ups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc. in seven pre-identified areas of societal relevance. The Scheme is being implemented by supporting 51 incubators of which 41 incubators are approved, eventually leading to handholding of approximately 2000 tech start-ups over a period of five years.

Campaigns to make public aware about cyber threats

1637. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken wide-scale campaigns to make public aware about cyber threats like data theft, phishing and ransomware attacks and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has maintained State-wise data on effectiveness of these campaigns in reducing cyber crimes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce a 24x7 nationwide cyber security helpline number to specifically deal with cyber crimes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Government has taken several measures to make people aware about cyber threats. These, inter alia, include:—

- (i) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through a programme, namely, Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and to make public aware about cyber threats like data theft, phishing and ransomware attacks. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides the relevant awareness material.
- (ii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and networks on regular basis which are published on its website "www.cert-in.org.in". Regarding securing digital payments, 35 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
- (iii) To spread awareness on cyber crime, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken several steps including dissemination of messages on cyber crime through MHA Twitter handle @CyberDost, Radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, publishing of 'Information Security Best practices' for the benefit of Govt. Officials, organizing of Cyber Safety

and Security Awareness weeks in association with police department in different States/UTs etc.

- (iv) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 23 trainings covering 692 participants conducted in the year 2019.

- (b) MeitY does not maintain such data.

(c) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been operationalized to enable citizens to online report cyber crime incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with a special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Incidents reported on this portal are attended by the respective Law Enforcement Authorities of States. A nationwide helpline number (155260) is also made functional to help public in filing complaints through the portal. Further, CERT-In operates 24x7 Incident Response Help Desk wherein cyber security incidents can be reported via toll-free telephone number, email or fax.

Awareness about digital payments transactions

1638. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that number of digital payments through UPI has increased significantly;

(b) the steps that Government is taking to increase awareness about digital payment transactions; and

(c) in what manner Government is planning to address the challenge of expanding payment acceptance points across retail merchant networks, in the wake of increased payment transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that number of digital payments through UPI (Unified Payments Interface) has increased significantly. Total number of Digital transactions over UPI

platform undertaken in the country during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Financial Year (FY)	Total Digital Transactions over UPI platform (crores)
FY 2016-17	1.70
FY 2017-18	90.30
FY 2018-19	539.15
FY 2019-20 (till Jan 2020)	994.60

(b) The following steps are being taken by Government to increase awareness about digital payment transactions:—

- Government issued advisories to Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to improve payments acceptance infrastructure and thereby enable the citizens to pay by a variety of modes such as Internet banking, mobile banking, and mobile applications etc.
- Government launched the scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India. Special focus of the said Scheme is on training the beneficiaries on use of Electronic Payment Systems. The outcome measurement criteria include undertaking at least 5 electronic payments transactions by each beneficiary using UPI, USSD, PoS, AEPS, Cards, Internet Banking. Presently, more than 3.46 crore candidates have been enrolled and around 2.82 crore have been trained, out of which more than 2.07 crore candidates have been certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme.
- Awareness campaigns were organized in the Capital Cities of North East to promote digital payments. Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) also ran Newspaper campaigns, Digital Theatre Campaigns, FM Radio campaigns and hoarding campaigns to promote digital payments.
- Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) applicable on Debit Card/BHIM UPI/Aadhaar-Pay transactions less than or equal to ₹ 2000/- in value was reimbursed to banks for a period of two years with effect from 1st January, 2018.

(c) In order to address the challenge of expanding payment acceptance points across retail merchant networks, in the wake of increased payment transactions, the following steps are being taken by Government:—

- Ministry is constantly monitoring the growth of Digital payments over UPI platform including success rate of digital transactions so as to take necessary action.
- Ministry is also coordinating with Banks and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to ensure proper uptime of UPI switch and to upgrade server capacities to meet the increased transaction load.
- Ministry is coordinating with Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to enable all customer touch points with digital payment options including UPI
- In order to increase digital payments, targets regarding acceptance infrastructure at merchant end are assigned to Banks and monitored.

Growth rate in Indian IT industry

1639. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the growth rate in Indian IT industry over the last three years including annual revenue for the corresponding period, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the TOTAL number of jobs created by the IT industry in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) in FY 2019-20 estimated revenue of IT-BPM industry is \$ 191 billion with Y-o-Y growth of 7.7%, directly employing 43.63 lakh persons with an addition of over 2 lakh from last year. The growth in revenue and employment in last years are as under:—

- IT-BPM Industry Revenue (excluding e-commerce, including hardware)

Year	IT-BPM Revenue (USD in Billion)	Growth rate
FY2017	154	8%
FY2018	167	8%
FY 2019	177	6.1%
FY2020E	191	7.7%

• Employment

Year	TOTAL employees ('000)	Net addition ('000)
FY2017	3863	175
FY2018	3968	105
FY 2019	4158	190
FY2020E	4363	205

E: Estimated

Source: NASSCOM

Blocking of online content under IT Act

1640. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times when Government has blocked access to online resources under Section 69A of the IT Act and the rules notified thereunder, in the last three years;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the person or intermediary hosting the content has been sent a notice in each case to submit their reply and clarifications; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b)

The number of orders for blocking access to online information as per provisions of section 69A of Information Technology Act 2000 and its rules namely "The Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information for Public) Rules, 2009" during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of blocking orders under the section 69A rules	No. of URLs ordered for blocking
2017	10	1385
2018	18	2799
2019	40	3635

(c) and (d) As per provisions of the abovesaid Rules, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology issues notice to the concerned person or intermediary posting/hosting the URL, wherever possible, to appear or send their response, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting of the Committee for examination of request for blocking.

Increase in cyber crime

1641. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cybercrime has increased in the country;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to check it;

(c) whether Government is considering to impart training to the officers of law enforcing agencies to check cybercrime and for digital forensics etc. in view of the increasing incidents of cybercrime in the country; 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 (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), a Total of 12317, 21796 and 27248 cybercrime cases were registered during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. These include cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws involving computer as medium/ target. Latest data pertains to the year 2018.

(b) to (d) Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to prevent cyber crimes. These *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Enactment of the Information Technology Act, 2000 which has provisions to deal with prevalent cybercrimes.
- (ii) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, www.cybercrime.gov.in has been launched to enable citizens to online report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Complaints reported on this portal are attended by the respective Law Enforcement Authorities of States. A nation-wide helpline number [155260] is also made functional to help public in filing complaints through the portal.
- (iii) MHA has set up Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre in New Delhi to provide a framework and eco-system for Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs) to deal with cyber crimes in coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- (iv) MHA has developed the training curriculum for 3-days, 5-days and 10-days for Law Enforcement Agencies, public prosecutors and judicial officers covering basic to advanced concepts in cybercrime investigations and forensics which will help participants to develop knowledge and skills required to understand the nature of cybercrimes and computer forensics and to handle the investigation and prosecution properly. So far, more than 9500 police personnel, judicial officers and public prosecutors have been trained by States/UTs.
- (v) To spread awareness on cyber crime, several steps have been taken that include dissemination of messages on cyber crime through MHA Twitter handle @CyberDost, Radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, publishing of 'Information Security Best practices' for the benefit of Govt. Officials, organizing of Cyber Safety and Security Awareness week, in association with police department in different States/UTs etc.
- (vi) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology through a program, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users highlighting the importance of following

the ethics while using Internet and advising them not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides the relevant awareness material.

List of WhatsApp users affected by Pegasus

1642. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister had stated that the Facebook had sent a list of WhatsApp users in India whose phones, mails and social media accounts had been hacked by Pegasus spyware owned by NSO, an Israeli company; and

(b) whether Minister would inform all those WhatsApp users so that they can also file cases against either Facebook or NSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) on 31.10.2019 sought a report from the WhatsApp regarding breach of privacy of citizens of India on its messaging platform. WhatsApp replied on 2.11.2019 communicating the aspects relating to exploitation of a vulnerability in their platform by a spyware called Pegasus, developed by Israeli company NSO Group.

(b) WhatsApp has informed that it is believed that around 1400 users's devices were attempted to be attacked globally including 121 users in India. It further stated that personal data of approx. 20 users in India might have been breached. No details of the affected Indian users were shared by WhatsApp.

Perils of deep fake technology

1643. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the perils of Deep Fake technology which is often used for political purposes and harassment of women;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is working towards introducing criminal recourse for victims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Ministry is aware of the perils of deep fake technology. There are adequate legal provisions to prevent the spread of deep fakes. Section 66C and 66D of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides punishment and fine for identity theft and cheating by personation by using computer resource.

(b) to (d) Government has taken steps to prevent the spread of deepfakes. These, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- (ii) MeitY through a program, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides relevant awareness material.

Setting up of Data Centre Parks by private players

1644. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring out policy to enable private players to set up Data Centre Parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) in what way, it would be different from the IT Parks; and
- (d) in what manner Government would ensure that it does not violate the right to privacy of individuals, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the budget announcement 2020-2021, Government proposes to soon bring out a policy to enable private sector to build Data Centre Parks throughout the country.

(c) IT Park typically host IT units such as IT companies, Business Processing Office (BPOs), Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPOs), Start-ups and may also host data centres. On the other hand, a Data Centre Park facilitates establishment of Data Centres through private sector participation.

(d) The Government had constituted a Committee of Experts on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection. Based on the recommendations of the Committee of Experts and a multitude of feedback received from diverse stakeholders, the draft bill has been duly updated and the Personal Data Protection (PDP) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in Parliament during the winter session 2019. The bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of the Parliament.

Rogue messaging and election campaigns through social media

1645. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of any actions by political parties to utilise WhatsApp groups for campaigning;

(b) whether such usage of social media groups is a risk to controlling proliferation of rogue messages and the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to mitigate these risks and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No such information is reported to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

(b) and (c) MeitY actively participated in a Committee specially constituted by Election Commission of India (ECI) to address the issue of misuse of digital and social media in election campaign. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the ECI

has worked closely with the industry. A code of commitment was developed in last general election held in 2019. Both Election Commission and social media platforms worked as per the code of commitment for speedy removal of any objectionable or unlawful content. ECI has also set up a Social Media Communication Hub which is responsible for dissemination of information related to election, thereby minimising spread of misinformation including fake clips through different social media platforms. MeitY also has been working closely with WhatsApp and other social media platforms. WhatsApp has introduced various features in its platform including limiting the forwarding of messages, labeling of forwarded messages as well as ease of reporting abusive messages.

Discussions held between the Indian and Sri Lankan PM

1646. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the highlights of discussions held recently at New Delhi between the Indian Prime Minister and the visiting Sri Lankan Prime Minister;
- (b) whether reconciliation process in Sri Lanka for the Tamils was discussed and if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the implementation of 13th Amendment in Sri Lanka for devolution of power to the Tamil Provinces was discussed and put as a pre-condition for providing any assistance from India to Sri Lanka;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for which the main important point impacting the future of Sri Lankan Tamils was not discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mahinda Rajapaksa paid a State visit to India from 7-11 February 2020. Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Rajapaksa discussed in detail all aspects of bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. They discussed ways to enhance economic, business and investment relations, increase people-to-people ties, promote tourism, and improve connectivity between India and Sri Lanka. Both leaders also discussed about the progress of

development cooperation projects being implemented in Sri Lanka, issues related to reconciliation, issues of fishermen, and implementation of Joint Economic Projects. Both the leaders committed to further strengthening the contacts and cooperation between the two countries to tackle the menace of terrorism.

(b) to (d) The leaders of both the countries discussed issues related to reconciliation in Sri Lanka. Our Prime Minister expressed confidence that the Government of Sri Lanka would realise the expectations of the Tamil people for equality, justice, peace, and dignity within a united Sri Lanka. He stressed that for this, it will be necessary to carry forward the process of reconciliation with the implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka.

(e) Does not arise.

Resolution in European Parliament against Citizenship (Amendment) Act

1647. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Parliament discussed the issue of Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed in India and threatened to pass resolution on the issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to give clarifications to the Members of European Parliament on the issue and whether any assurance was given that Indian Government would not be discriminatory to the religious minorities in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, the European Parliament held a debate on the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019 on 29 January 2020 where about fifteen Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) expressed their views. A Joint Motion for a Resolution on the matter was submitted to the European Parliament. However, the European Parliament decided to postpone voting on the Resolution.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has engaged with the Members of European Parliament to convey its position on the Act, including by the External Affairs Minister in Brussels on 17 February, 2020.

Visa-on-arrival and Visa-free entry for Indians

1648. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries in the world which are allowing visa-on-arrival and visa-free entry to Indian passport holders;
- (b) the details of increase or decrease in the number of such countries in last five years and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the country with maximum visa-free entry into other countries, India's position in this regard;
- (d) the position at which Indian passport is placed among other countries in the world in terms of safety; and
- (e) which are the countries that are allowed visa-free entry into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As on date, 16 countries provide visa-free entry and 39 countries provide visa-on-arrival facility to Indian citizens holding ordinary Passports. List of countries is given in the Statement-I and the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The number of such countries has gradually increased over the years. The increase is due to our own visa liberalization measures including e-Visa as well as our overall bilateral relations with such countries.

(c) There is no official information available on this. However, as per data compiled by Henley & Partners on their website www.henleyglobal.com (popularly known as Henley's Passport Index), Japan ranks No. 1 in 2020 with 191 countries providing visa-free entry to Japanese nationals. India's position is at No. 84 in this index.

(d) There is no index/ parameter to rank Indian passport in terms of safety. However, some of the measures that have been put in place by the Ministry to prevent

usage of fake passports are given below:—

- (i) Issuance of machine-readable passports with improved security features and in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines issued from time to time. Machine Readable Zone (MRZ) has been included in the passports. Details available in MRZ are proving instrumental in detection of forgery in passports.
 - (ii) Changing the design of Indian Passports with reverse stitching and non-tearable papers to make it more secure.
 - (iii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines at International Check Posts for verifying the genuineness of the passports and detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents.
 - (iv) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation.
 - (v) Introduction of Supplementary Letter Screen Image (LSI) in passports to prevent any forgery in data pages.
 - (vi) The passport database of Ministry of External Affairs has been integrated with Immigration Control System of Bureau of Immigration, which helps in detecting fake/ forged Indian passports at the Immigration Counters on real time basis and strict legal action as per law is taken against persons found involved in forgery of passports.
- (e) Citizens of 3 countries (Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives) are granted visa-free access and citizens of 3 countries {Japan, South Korea and UAE) are granted visa-on-arrival by the Government of India.

Statement-I

Foreign countries which provide visa-free entry to Indian citizens

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Barbados	Visa-free stay from 30 to 90 days

1	2	3
2.	Bhutan	Visa Free regime exists between Bhutan and India. Indian ordinary passport holders are granted a minimum of 7-days entry permit to visit Bhutan by road/air.
3.	Dominica	Visa-free stay up to six months for tourism and business
4.	Grenada	Visa-free stay up to three months
5.	Haiti	Visa-free facility available
6.	Hong Kong	Visa-free stay up to 14 days in Hong Kong strictly subject to successfully completing Hong Kong Government mandatory Pre arrival Registration (PAR) online. However an Indian National is required to apply an appropriate visa from Hong Kong Immigration Department if he/she is unsuccessful in completing the Hong Kong Government Mandatory PAR or intends to visit Hong Kong for a purpose other than visit, such as employment, study or taking up residence.
7.	Maldives	Visa-free stay for a maximum of 90 days
8.	Mauritius	There is no visa requirement for Indian ordinary passport holders visiting Mauritius for any purpose. Passport & Immigration Office (PIO), Govt. of Mauritius, stamps visa of different types on arrival to segregate Indian visitors under various categories and maintain record. Tourist visa on arrival: A 60 days extendable visit visa is initially granted at immigration counter on arrival. Visit visa may be granted for a maximum period of 6 months in a calendar year on case to case basis subject to Immigration requirements. Business visa for a maximum of 120 days in a calendar year provided the maximum stay does not exceed 90 days during each trip. Medical visa for a maximum period of 6 months, extendable to complete the treatment provided request is made to PIO prior to expiry of the current visa.
9.	Montserrat	Visa-free stay for tourism and business purposes for a period of three months

1	2	3
10.	Nepal	Visa-free stay for Indian Nationals
11.	Niue Island	Visa-free stay up to 30 days
12.	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Visa-free stay up to 30 days
13.	Samoa	Visa-free stay up to 90 days
14.	Senegal	Visa-free stay up to 90 days
15.	Serbia	Visa-free stay up to 30 days within a period of one year
16.	Trinidad & Tobago	Visa-free stay up to three months for tourism and business purposes

Statement-II

Foreign countries which provide visa-on-arrival facility to Indian citizens

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Angola	Visa-on-arrival is granted for one month with prior submission of papers
2.	Bolivia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum 60 days period
3.	Cabo Verde	Visa-on-arrival facility available
4.	Cambodia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
5.	Cameroon Union Republic	Cameroon allows pre-approved visa-on-arrival
6.	Cook Islands	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
7.	Ethiopia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
8.	Fiji	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 4 months
9.	Guinea Bissau	Visa-on-arrival is granted
10.	Indonesia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days on gratis-basis and for 60 days on a fee of US\$ 35/-

1	2	3
11.	Iran	Visa-on-Arrival facility available. However Indian applicants have to apply online & obtain 'Submission Notice' before departure & Visa fee is paid at Iranian airport.
12.	Jamaica	Visa-on-arrival facility is granted for 90 days
13.	Jordan	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
14.	Kenya	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 3 months which can further be extended by another 3 months
15.	Kiribati	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 2 months
16.	Laos	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days
17.	Madagascar	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a period of 3 months (maximum) for tourism. If visa is granted for one-month on arrival it can be extended for another 2 months and if visa is granted for 2 months on arrival it can be extended for another one month by the Ministry of Interior, Republic of Madagascar.
18.	Mauritania	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days only at Nouakchott International Airport.
19.	Mongolia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month (w.e.f 01.02.2020)
20.	Myanmar	Visa-on-arrival is granted. Tourist Visa for 30 days at a fee of USD 50, Business Visa for 70 days at a fee of USD 50, Workshop/Seminar/Meeting/Research Visa for 28 days at a fee of USD 40, Transit Visa for 24 hours at a fee of USD 20, Crew Visa for 28 days at a fee of USD 40
21.	Nigeria	Nigeria allows pre-approved visa-on-arrival
22.	Qatar	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days for tourism subject to certain conditions, which are as follows: (i) the traveler must have passport validity of six months, (ii) a return ticket, (iii) hotel reservation confirmation, and (iv) a valid debit/credit card in his/her name.
23.	Republic of Marshall Islands	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days

1	2	3
24.	Reunion Island	Visa-on-arrival facility is granted for a maximum duration of 14 days for the purpose of tourism. The hotel bookings have to be made through travel agents notified by the French authorities. The travel agents issue a voucher which has to be produced to the immigration authorities on arrival at Reunion Island.
25.	Rwanda	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
26.	Saint Kitts & Nevis	Visa-on-arrival is granted
27.	Saint Lucia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 6 weeks
28.	Seychelles	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days with single entry.
29.	Somalia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
30.	Sri Lanka	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days which can be extended up to 180 days in case of Tourist Visa.
31.	Suriname	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 90 days on Tourist card
32.	Tajikistan	Visa-on-arrival facility available. Visa to be applied online and approved well in advance prior to the actual date of travel, with support letter either from the EOI, Dushanbe or the organization/agency sponsoring the Indian traveller. Usually such visa is given for a period of 30 Days with Single Entry. Multiple-entry visa of 90 Days validity is also given, only after recommendation from EOI, Dushanbe.
33.	Tanzania	Visa-on-arrival is granted for maximum 3 months/single entry
34.	Thailand	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 15 days
35.	Tunisia	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum of 3 months single entry
36.	Tuvalu	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month
37.	Vanuatu	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 1 month

1	2	3
38.	Vietnam	Visa-on-arrival is granted for a maximum period of 3 months. To avail VOA facility, one has to submit an online visa application; pay online processing fee; receive an approval letter from Immigration Authorities in Vietnam and present the approval letter to Immigration Authorities on arrival in Vietnam.
39.	Zimbabwe	Visa-on-arrival is granted for 30 days/single entry at International entry points in Zimbabwe.

Missing Indians from Kerala coast

†1649. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that 243 Indians taken to New Zealand from Kerala by boat in January 2019 have been missing;

(b) whether these people were taken to New Zealand legally or illegally;

(c) the steps taken by Government to locate the whereabouts of missing people till date; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop the incidents of people being sent abroad illegally and the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) As per the information available with Ministry of External Affairs, no such boat reached New Zealand shores. As per the information made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs, around 105 persons who sailed out of Munambam Harbour in Kerala on 12.01.2019 on a fishing boat named 'Daya Matha-2' are missing.

The Indian Coast Guard launched an intensive search operation to locate the boat using ships, hovercraft and aircraft. Information related to the case had been shared with the Interpol and other agencies in order to locate the missing boat and its occupants. No information about the whereabouts of the boat has been received as yet.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Criminal cases were registered by Kerala Police under Sections 468, 471, 109 and 120 B of IPC, 12(1) (a) of Passport Act, 14 A (b) and (c) of the Foreigners Act and 24(1) (a) of Immigration Act and 3 persons who assisted the illegal movement were arrested.

Expenses incurred on Prime Minister's foreign visits

1650. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Prime Minister since November 2018 along with duration and expenses incurred on chartered flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Information on details of foreign visits undertaken by the Hon'ble PM using Air India Chartered flights:—

Sl. No.	Period	Place of visit	Expenditure on Chartered flights
1.	13-15 Nov. 2018	Singapore	5,20,40,000
2.	17 Nov. 2018	Maldives	3,48,42,000
3.	28Nov-3 Dec. 2018	Argentina	15,59,83,000
4.	21-22 Feb. 2019	Republic of Korea	9,48,38,000
5.	13-14 June 2019	Kyrgyzstan	9,37,11,000
6.	27- 29 June 2019	Japan	9,91,62,000
7.	22-27 Aug. 2019	France, UAE and Bahrain	14,91,68,000
8.	4-5 Sept. 2019	Russia	12,02,80,000
9.	21-28 Sept. 2019	USA	Bill Not Received
10.	28-29 Oct. 2019	Saudi Arabia	Bill Not Received
11.	2-4 Nov. 2019	Thailand	Bill Not Received
12.	13-15 Nov. 2019	Brazil	Bill Not Received
TOTAL			INR 80,00,24,000

Information on details of foreign visits undertaken by the Hon'ble PM using Aircraft of Indian Air Force:—

	Period	Place of visit	Expenditure on Chartered flights
1.	8-9 June 2019	Maldives & Sri Lanka	Nil
2.	17-18 Aug. 2019	Bhutan	Nil

Evacuation of Indians from China

1651. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Indians have been evacuated safely from China and brought back to the country since the outbreak of Coronavirus this year;
- (b) whether any travel advisory has been issued for the Indian citizens travelling to China and other affected countries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India organized three special flights on January 31, February 1 and February 26 to evacuate 723 Indian nationals from the city of Wuhan as well as other cities of Hubei Province in China in view of the continuing lock down of the Hubei Province.

In view of the Coronavirus outbreak, Ministry of Health and Family has issued a consolidated travel advisory for Indian citizens to refrain from travel to China and from non essential travel to countries like Singapore, Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy.

Airlifting of Indians from China

1652. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian students and other citizens trapped in Wuhan province of China were recently airlifted to India as the Chinese province is worst affected by deadly Coronavirus;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government had taken to ensure that the airlifted Indians do not spread deadly Coronavirus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government of India organized three special flights on January 31, February 1 and February 26 to evacuate 766 persons, which included 723 Indian nationals and 43 foreign nationals from the city of Wuhan

as well as other cities of Hubei Province in China in view of the continuing lock down of the Hubei Province.

To avoid the risk of spread of Coronavirus, all the persons evacuated from China have to undergo quarantine for 14 days at special facilities created by Indian Army in Manesar and by Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in Chhawla Camp. The first and second group of evacuees, who arrived in India on February 1 and February 2 have completed the quarantine and left the facilities.

Steps for strengthening of SAARC forum

1653. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated any measure to strengthen the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) forum, as India being a member country;

(b) whether there is deterioration of relationship between SAARC member countries due to the proposed CAA and NRC; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is initiating to improve the relationship between the SAARC member countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) SAARC, set up as an organization to build a connected and integrated South Asia, aims at promoting the development and progress of all countries in the region. India continues to support various initiatives to achieve closer cooperation in diverse areas. However, regional cooperation is adversely affected due to continued support to cross-border terrorism and interference in the internal affairs of Member States by one country.

(b) These issues pertain to internal affairs of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of President of the US

1654. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues that were discussed in the meetings with the US President during his recent visit to India, whether any agreement was signed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the issue of civil nuclear cooperation, counter-terrorism and cyber crimes were also discussed; and

(c) whether common approach to deal with the security situation in Middle East was also deliberated and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) During his State Visit to India in February 2020, President of the United States of America, Donald J. Trump, held talks with Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. In their discussions, the two leaders covered a broad range of bilateral issues including security and defence, energy, trade and economic ties, and people-to-people relations. They also exchanged views on a number of global and regional issues of mutual interest.

In the Joint Statement issued during the visit, the two sides encouraged the concerned companies towards making progress on the construction of six nuclear reactors in India; denounced, any use of terrorist proxies and strongly condemned cross-border terrorism in all its forms; and committed to an open, reliable, and secure Internet that facilitates trade and communication.

Documents concluded during the visit are as below:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding on Mental Health between the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the Republic of India and the Department of Health and Human Services of the Government of the United States of America.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding on the Safety of Medical Products between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization within the Directorate General of Health Services of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America.
- (iii) Letter of Cooperation between Indian Oil Corporation Limited and ExxonMobil India LNG Limited and Chart Industries Inc.

Honours conferred on Prime Minister

1655. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries that conferred national honours to the Prime Minister of India in the last five years since 2015;

(b) the number of countries that awarded the PM in some other ways like conferring Doctorate, titles in the last five years; and

(c) the number of countries that invited the PM to deliver speeches in their national assemblies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Information is placed below:—

1.	Number of countries that conferred national honours to the Prime Minister of India in the last five years since 2015	9
2.	Number of countries that awarded the PM in some other ways like conferring Doctorate, titles in the last five years	1
3.	Number of countries that invited the PM to deliver speeches in their national assemblies	10

Communication with the US regarding Pakistan

1656. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conveyed to the US administration that if there are any bilateral issues between India and Pakistan that needs to be discussed, it should be done between the two countries under provisions of the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration;

(b) whether it has also been conveyed to the US Administration that the onus is on Pakistan to create such conducive conditions that are free from terror, hostility and violence; and

(c) if so, the response of the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) All our partners, including the U.S., are aware of our consistent position that the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration provide the basis to resolve all issues between India and Pakistan bilaterally, and any engagement with Pakistan would require an end to cross border terrorism. This has been conveyed to the U.S. side at all levels, including by Prime Minister to the U.S. President.

In a Hearing in the U.S. House of Representatives on 22 October, 2019, Alice Wells, Acting Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs in the U.S. Department of State, observed that "direct dialogue between India and Pakistan, as outlined in the 1972 Shimla Agreement, holds the most potential for reducing tensions..... Restarting a productive bilateral dialogue requires building trust, and the chief obstacle remains Pakistan's continued support for extremist groups that engage in cross-border terrorism."

In a media interaction on 21 February, 2020, a senior U.S. Administration Official commented that the U.S. believes that, "a core foundation of any successful dialogue between the two is based on continued momentum in Pakistan's efforts to crack down on terrorists and extremists on its territory."

Violent incidents in Central Universities

1657. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there were recent violent incidents in some Central Universities;
- (b) if so, the number of students injured, University-wise and the details thereof;
- (c) whether police entered the campus without permission from University authorities, used excessive force in Jamia Millia and if so, whether FIR has been lodged against Delhi Police for trespassing;
- (d) the number of persons identified in JNU in the brutal attack by masked goons on the campus recently, with details; and
- (e) action proposed to be taken against the University authorities, including Vice Chancellor for the negligence and creating an atmosphere of fear in the campus?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Some Central Universities have informed in this regard. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was apprised of the factual position by the concerned Central Universities. With a view to maintain law and order, Police entered inside the premises of some Central Universities. As reported by Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), 69 students were injured during the incident on 15th December, 2019. Delhi Police has reported that 51 persons were injured in the incident in Jawahar

Lal University (JNU) on 5th January, 2020. An FIR was registered on 06.01.2020 at Vasant Kunj (North) Police Station with regard to the incident. The Central Universities are autonomous institutions created under the respective act of Parliament and are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances etc. and Regulations made thereunder and are competent to take action in their academic and administrative matters. MHRD does not interfere generally in internal administrative and academic matter of Central Universities.

Financial assistance schemes for students

1658. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to provide financial assistance to the students belonging to economically backward classes for their study abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the policies/schemes adopted by Government in this regard;
- (d) the number of students to be benefitted thereunder; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated by Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Government is implementing the following schemes for providing financial assistance to students belonging to economically backward classes for their study abroad:—

- (i) **Padho Pardesh:** This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Padho Pardesh is a Central Sector scheme which provides subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies for the meritorious and economically weaker students belonging to Minority Communities. For availing the benefit of the scheme, the TOTAL income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed ₹ 6.00 Lac per annum. Under the Scheme, 100% interest subsidy is provided on educational loan availed by the students, enrolled for course at Masters, M. Phil and Ph.D. levels, for overseas studies under the existing

educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2019-20 (Revised Estimate) is ₹ 25 crores.

- (ii) **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas studies for OBC's and EBC's:** This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment since 2014-15. A TOTAL of 2696 students have benefitted from the scheme. Financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2019-20 (Revised Estimate) is ₹ 26.09 crores.

Educational opportunities for poor students

†1659. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure the admission of poor but deserving students in Government and private universities and schools across the country;

(b) the details of various steps taken to ensure adequate representation and admission of the students from the rural areas with economically weaker background;

(c) whether Government has an Expert Advisory Committee to advise on this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to ensure adequate representation and admission of students from poor economic backgrounds. In this regard, for advancement of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society, and in accordance with the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act 2019, this Ministry has issued instructions providing 10 percent reservation to EWS categories for admission in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs). This reservation for EWS categories would be provided without disturbing the existing entitlements for SC/ST and OBC categories.

The above reservation is being provided from the academic year 2019-20 onwards in Central Educational Institutions, and would help in creating more than 2 lakh additional seats.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. The Act requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children from poor families.

Further, Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country, as an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and it provides for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

In the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), subsidy is provided to the students enrolled for Under Graduate programmes. Full fee waiver is provided in respect of Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes /Physically Handicapped students and most economically backward students whose family income is less than ₹1 lakh per annum; and two third fee remission to other economically backward students whose family income is between ₹1 lakh to 5 lakh per annum.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme for welfare of the students from rural areas with poor economic backgrounds. Under the Scheme, full interest subsidy is provided during the moratorium period (course period plus one year), on the educational loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh, taken by the students having annual parental income up to ₹4.5 lakh.

(c) and (d) The Government is regularly monitoring the creation of seats for EWS categories in the CEIs.

Budget of Central Universities

1660. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget allocated to different Central Universities during last five years, University-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a budget cut of various Central Universities in the last 2-3 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware of the adverse effect of budget cut on research and quality of education in these institutions;

- (e) whether there is any plan to enhance the budget of Central Universities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Government provide grants to Central Universities through University Grants Commission (UGC). Budget allocated to Central Universities (CUs) during the last five years and current year is given below:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 04.03.2020)
Budget Allocated	5653.95	5621.38	6385.93	7286.33	6608.60*	8135.90 (tentative)

* Funds for infrastructure development are being released through Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) from the year 2018-19 as per the requirement of CUs.

(b) and (c) Allocation of funds is made on the basis of the requirement projected by the University and expenditure incurred during the previous year as well as availability of funds.

(d) No adverse effect on research and quality of education has been reported by Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(e) and (f) In order to boost infrastructure development, grants are released to the Central Universities through Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) from the year 2018-19.

Budget for school education

1661. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to reduce the budget for school education due to lack of funds;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the details of TOTAL budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred on school education over the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of TOTAL budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred on school education over the last five years is as below:

(In ₹ crore)			
Financial Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2015-16	42219.50	42186.50	41809.26
2016-17	43554.00	43896.04	42904.22
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25	46586.12
2018-19	50000.00	50113.75	48069.80
2019-20	56536.63	56536.63	49837.38
(As on 29.02.2020)			

Delay in construction of permanent campus of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh

1662. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in completion of permanent campus for educational institutions functioning from the temporary campus in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that construction work of educational institutions is yet to start;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) As per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-

organisation Act, 2014, Total 07 Central Educational Institutes i.e. one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), one Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), one National Institute of Technology (NIT), one Indian Institute of Management (IIM), one Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER), one Central University and one Tribal University are being established by this Ministry in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Among these institutes, permanent campus is already functional in IIT Tirupati, IIITDM Kurnool and NIT Tadepalligudem. The work of science building at IISER, Tirupati has been completed. The construction of IIM, Visakhapatnam is in progress.

Central University (Amendment) Act, 2019 for establishment of Central University, Ananthapur and Tribal University, Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh has been passed by the Parliament and have come in force w.e.f. 05th August, 2019. Since these two universities have been established in this financial year therefore ₹ 8 crore and ₹ 50 lakh have been released respectively for the current year.

Increasing suicide rates among students

1663. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing suicide rates among students in the higher education institution in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey/research regarding the causes for suicides among students;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is of the view that caste based discrimination is also one among the reasons for committing of suicides by students in the higher education institutions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) to (f) The Government of India and University Grants Commission (UGC) have already taken several initiatives to check the incidents of harassment and discrimination of all students and to safeguard their interests, including of all disadvantaged groups, in higher educational institutions of the country which include formulation of University Grants Commission (Redress of Grievances of Students) Regulations, 2019.

UGC *vide* its letters has also issued instructions for prevention of Caste based discrimination, from time to time, to all the Universities/Deemed to be Universities. Recently, the UGC *vide* its letter dated 26.06.2019 has communicated to all universities to constitute a committee to look into the discrimination complaints received from the SC/ST/OBC Students /Teachers and non-teaching staff.

AICTE has also launched three week student induction program which includes physical activities, learning, art form, literature, cinema, social awareness and universal human values to make them stress free.

Promotion of Sanskrit language

†1664. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar had proposed in the Constituent Assembly to make Sanskrit the official language, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any action plan for the promotion of Sanskrit language in order to keep the dreams of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar alive, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) On 11.09.1949, The Hindu, The Statesman, Hindusthan Standard, National Herald and other newspapers reported about Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's proposal to make Sanskrit as official language. To promote Sanskrit language there are 15 State Universities and 3 Deemed to be Universities across the country. The Government has also taken the following measures to develop Sanskrit language through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi which are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement***Measures taken by Government to develop Sanskrit language through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan***

1. Providing financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans.
2. Award of merit scholarships to student of Sanskrit Pathasala to College level.
3. Financial assistance to NGOs/Higher Educational Institutions of Sanskrit for various Research Projects/Programmes.
4. Retired eminent Sanskrit scholars are engaged under the Shastra Chudamani scheme for teaching.
5. Sanskrit is also taught through Non-formal Sanskrit Education (NFSE) programme, by setting up Non-Formal Sanskrit learning centres, in reputed institutions like Indian Institutes Technology, Ayurveda institutions, Modern Colleges and Universities.
6. Presidential awards for Sanskrit Language are awarded annually to 16 senior scholars and to 5 young scholars.
7. Financial Assistance for Publication, Reprint of rare Sanskrit books.
8. Ashtaadashi containing eighteen Projects for sustaining the growth of Sanskrit has been implemented.
9. Development of Sanskrit Dictionary to school students.
10. Development of E-content in Sanskrit language for online professional development programme for teachers at secondary stage.
11. 21-day refresher course for Sanskrit teachers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at Upper primary stage.
12. Development of Sanskrit workbook "Abhyasavan Bhava" at Secondary stage.
13. Development of various e-contents for teachers and students
14. Ongoing project: Development of compendium of ancient Indian education thoughts in Sanskrit.

Steps taken to remove gender disparity

1665. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to remove gender disparity in early stages including primary education in the country; and

(b) whether the disparity affected girls from poorer households the most, as parents who faced fund shortage preferred to invest in their sons by enrolling them in private schools, if so, the details thereof and steps being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Gender Parity Index (GPI) at various levels reflect equitable participation of girls in the School system. However, under Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE), bridging Gender Gap in School Education continues to be one of the major objectives. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the year 2018-19 at different levels of School Education is as under:—

Particular	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Gender Parity Index	1.03	1.12	1.04	1.04

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19 provisional.

The GPI indicates that the number of girls is more than the number of boys at all levels of school Education.

To bring gender parity in School Education, various interventions have been targeted for girls under Samagra Shiksha which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, provision of free text-books to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all girls up to class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class 1 to Class XII, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

In addition to this, to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education and for providing quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups, Kasturba Gandhi

Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under Samagra Shiksha. KGBVs are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). A Total of 5930 KGBVs have been sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha as on 30.09.2019. Out of it, 4881 are operational enrolling 6.18 lakh girls.

Committee to look into suicides in IITs

1666. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Committee to look into the incidents of suicides committed by the students of IITs in different parts of the country, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of suicides committed by students of various IITs in different parts of the country during the last two years, IIT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Ministry of HRD had constituted a Task Force for prevention of suicides and promotion of wellness in the CFTIs. The Task Force submitted its report in September, 2012 to the Ministry. The report / recommendations of the Task Force was considered and accepted by the IIT Council in its 46th meeting held on 07.01.2013 and were forwarded to all the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions with the request to take necessary action.

The IIT Council in its 51st meeting held on 28th April, 2017 considered the issue of suicide and a presentation was made by Prof. Partha P. Chakraborti, the then Director, IIT Kharagpur. In the presentation it was emphasized that the IIT students face various challenges related to academic, inspirational, social & life style. The Council adopted the following measures to be taken by all the IITs, in addition to the counseling centres being run:—

- (i) Multi-modal Vulnerability Assessment for Early Identification
- (ii) Wider Mental Health Assessment Programme
- (iii) Help Manual, Attendance Management, Alert and QRTs.

IITs have also taken various steps for overall development of students as well as to de-stress them, which includes, establishment of Students Wellness Centre,

Guidance and Counseling units and appointment of Student Counselors, student mentors, organizing Workshops / Seminars on Happiness/Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, holding induction programs, extracurricular activities including sports and cultural activities.

(b) The details of suicides reported in IITs during the last two years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of suicides reported in IITs during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the IIT	Year-wise details of suicide		
		2018	2019	Total
1.	IIT Kharagpur	1	-	1
2.	IIT Bombay	1	-	1
3.	IIT Delhi	1	1	2
4.	IIT Madras	1	3	4
5.	IIT Kanpur	1	-	1
6.	IIT Roorkee	1	-	1
7.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	1	-	1
8.	IIT Hyderabad	1	2	3
TOTAL		8	6	14

Student-teacher ratio in schools

1667. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the student-teacher ratio in Government primary and middle schools;

(b) the reasons for this anomaly and the steps Government proposes to take to solve the problem of shortage of teachers in Government schools; and

- (c) by when Government would declare any effective policy regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools which are 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional), the PTR at national level for Government primary schools is 23:1 and for upper primary schools is 27:1 which is better than the prescribed norms. Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Government. Hence, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the respective State and UT Government. 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. 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.

Reduced spending on research and innovation

1668. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has cut its spending on research and innovation in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to increase the spending on research and innovation in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the TOTAL expenditure incurred on research and innovation by the Centre in proportion to the TOTAL expenditure incurred by the Centre for the last five years, and
- (d) the details of expenditure on research and innovation by the Centre as a percentage of GDP over the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Government is working towards increasing the spending on research and innovation in the country through the creation of National Research Foundation as per its Budget Announcement in 2019-20.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Department of Science and Technology, details of Total expenditure incurred on Research and Development (R&D) by the Centre and percentage of same in GDP in the last five years is given as under:

Year	Total Expenditure in R & D (in ₹ cr.)	Percentage of GDP Spent on R & D
2014-15	48607.73	0.39
2015-16	52982.35	0.38
2016-17	57107.59	0.37
2017-18	64704.35	0.38
2018-19*	70542.24	0.37

*estimated

Maternity, paternity and childcare benefits in Higher Educational Institutes

1669. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules, regulations, guidelines, instruction manuals applicable regarding maternity, paternity and childcare benefits in Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs);

(b) which workers in HEIs employed directly or by third parties are excluded from these benefits;

(c) whether Ministry has conducted or commissioned any study of implementation of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 in HEIs in India;

(d) year-wise details of male and female, permanent and temporary teachers and non-teaching staff (Group A, B, C, and D), as well as students whose applications were received, approved or rejected, details of leave availed; and

- (e) amount paid as benefits during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Central Government has notified University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2018 wherein clause 8.4 of the said regulations has laid down provisions for maternity, paternity and childcare benefits applicable to all Universities and colleges. Further, UGC has asked all the Central Universities to implement the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act (Amendment) 2017. A copy of the said UGC regulations is available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4033931_UGC-Regulation_min_qualification_Jul2018.pdf. The Government of India has amended the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 with Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 for its effective implementation in Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs).

- (d) and (e) No such data is maintained centrally.

Accountability of officers in Central Universities

1670. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the mechanisms to ensure accountability of top administrative officers—Vice Chancellors, Finance Officers, Registrars etc. of Central Universities (CU) and Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs);

- (b) the number of complaints of alleged corruption, financial irregularities, sexual harassment, caste discrimination and misconduct levelled against the Vice- Chancellors and other top officials of various CU and other HEIs received by the MHRD and the UGC since 2014, the details thereof; and

- (c) what was the action(s) taken by the MHRD and the UGC on these complaints, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Central Universities (CU) and Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) under purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are autonomous institutions established under the respective Act of Parliament and are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances etc. and Regulations made thereunder

and are competent to take action in their academic and administrative matters. In order to ensure accountability, the accounts of these institutions are audited and laid before both the Houses of Parliament. Whenever any irregularity, complaint, misconduct etc. in respect of officers other than Vice Chancellors/Directors is received, necessary action as per extant and applicable Rules and Regulations is taken by the competent authority of the concerned CUs/HEIs. The complaint against Vice Chancellors/Directors are dealt in the MHRD as per Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines and extant instructions of Government of India. Hon'ble President of India is the Visitor of all CUs and HEIs. Whenever the complaint is supported by substantive evidence, the facts of the case are brought to the notice of the Visitor for seeking his decision either for constitution of a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee or if it relates to a proceeding, then for annulling the proceeding. MHRD has constituted a Standing Committee to look into appeals/representations relating to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).

AI for taking attendance

1671. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some State Governments have started using facial recognition Artificial Intelligence Application to take attendance in educational institutions including schools;

(b) whether Government intends to introduce any such AI for monitoring attendance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Since Government of India has not issued any such instruction to this effect, it does not have any specific information about use of facial recognition Artificial Intelligence Application for taking attendance in educational institutions including schools by State Governments.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of New Education Policy

†1672. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any time-frame to implement New Education Policy;

(b) if so, whether the apprehensions of all the stakeholders have been removed after discussing with them prior to its implementation; and

(c) whether Government would give special emphasis on the development of skilled human resource in New Education Policy so that eligibility of educated youth for employment would be assured beforehand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a new National Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, arts and industry. For this purpose, wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert / thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels and the National level. In this regard, a Committee for the Draft National Education Policy was constituted in June 2017 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan, which submitted Draft National Education Policy 2019 (DNEP 2019) to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website at https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Draft_NEP_2019_EN_Revised.pdf and also at <https://innovate.mygov.in/list-nep/> to elicit comments and suggestions from the various stakeholders. Further, letters were written to States/UTs Governments and Government of India Ministries inviting their views and comments on DNEP 2019. An Education Dialogue with Hon'ble MPs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Karnataka & Odisha on three consecutive days i.e on 31.07.2019, 01.08.2019 & 02.08.2019. Two meetings with State Education Secretaries of School Education and another with State Secretaries of Higher & Technical Education was held on 09.07.2019 and 08.08.2019 respectively. Around 2 lakhs suggestions on the Draft National Education Policy have been received from various stakeholders. A special meeting of CABE on National Education Policy was held on 21.09.2019, to discuss the National Education

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy. There has been wide publicity and positive feedback from all stakeholders. Accordingly, based on all feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

Caste-based discrimination in universities

1673. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of cases of caste-based discrimination reported by UGC in various university/colleges in past three years and current year, year-wise;
- (b) number of Central Universities and other Centrally Funded Higher Educational Institutions that have established Equal Opportunity Cells, as mandated by UGC;
- (c) State-wise details thereof;
- (d) whether any action has been taken to ensure universities that have not established cells to do so in a time-bound manner; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/proposed by the Ministry to address caste-based discrimination of students, teaching and non-teaching staff in higher educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Year-wise cases of caste-based discrimination in various Universities/Institutions reported by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in past three years are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Case reported
1.	2015-16	146
2.	2016-17	67
3.	2017-18	82

(b) and (c) State-wise list of Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities that have established Equal Opportunity Cell is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The UGC has requested Vice-Chancellors of all Universities for establishment of Equal Opportunity Cell vide letter dated 29.01.2016. Further, the

instructions are issued from time to time from UGC to Universities to ensure the proper functioning of Equal Opportunity Cell in the Universities/Colleges/Institutions.

The UGC continuously monitors the prevention of Caste based discrimination in Higher Educational Institutions. In this matter, the UGC has also issued instruction *vide* letter dated 26th June, 2019.

Statement

State-wise list of Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities that have established Equal Opportunity Cell

Central Universities

Name of State	Name of the Central University
Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	University of Hyderabad
	The English & Foreign Languages University
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Delhi	University of Delhi
	Jamia Millia Islamia
	Jawaharlal Nehru University
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya
	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
Puducherry	Pondicherry University
Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University
Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University
	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
	University of Allahabad
West Bengal	Visva Bharati
Bihar	CU of South Bihar
Gujarat	CU of Gujarat

Name of State	Name of the Central University
Haryana	CU of Haryana
Himachal Pradesh	CU of Himachal Pradesh
Jammu and Kashmir	CU of Jammu
	CU of Kashmir
Jharkhand	CU of Jharkhand
Karnataka	CU of Karnataka
Kerala	CU of Kerala
Odisha	CU of Odisha
Punjab	CU of Punjab
Rajasthan	CU of Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu	CU of Tamil Nadu
Assam	Assam University
	Tezpur University
Manipur	Manipur University
Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University
Mizoram	Mizoram University
Nagaland	Nagaland University
Sikkim	Sikkim University
Tripura	Tripura University

Deemed to be University

Name of State	Name of the Deemed to be University
Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
Delhi	Shri Lalbahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
Gujarat	Gujarat Vidyapeeth
Maharashtra	Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Name of State	Name of the Deemed to be University
Tamil Nadu	Avinashilingam Institute For Home Science And Higher Education For Women Gandhigram Rural Institute
Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh Educational Institute
Uttarakhand	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

Education of children with learning disabilities

1674. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of students with specific learning disabilities enrolled in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools, State-wise;
- (b) number of general teachers specifically trained under Samagra Shiksha Scheme on learning disabilities since 2018-19, year-wise, State-wise;
- (c) number of general teachers trained on curriculum adaptation under Samagra Shiksha Scheme and erstwhile SSA in past three years and current year, State-wise;
- (d) number of resource persons appointed for CWSN, State-wise; and
- (e) State/UT-wise details of steps taken to address discrimination against children with learning disabilities and CWSN, including number of parental training and peer sensitization programmes in past year and current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Details of learning disability students enrolled in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The general teachers are provided training on curriculum adaptation including learning disabilities to address the diverse needs of various categories of the disabilities in classroom and or school. The details of general teachers who have been given training on curriculum adaptation including learning disabilities under Samagra Shiksha are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Number of Resource Persons in position under Samagra Shiksha is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha aims to look at education of Children with Special Needs (CwSN) in a continuum from class I to class XII. The Scheme of Samagra Shiksha lays impetus on inclusion or mainstreaming of CwSN into the fabric of formal schooling. Inclusive education for CwSN under the Scheme emphasise on developing full potentiality of each child with a disability through equitable and quality education. In keeping with the principle of inclusion, CwSN are provided support through specific student oriented interventions *i.e.* aids and appliances, teaching aids, assistive devices, identification and assessment camps, teaching and learning materials, Braille books/kits, transportation allowances, escort allowances, uniforms (under RTE), stipend for girls, training of general teachers, financial assistance for special educators etc.

Under the Scheme, environment building programmes have been approved which include counselling of parent/community. Additionally, orientation programme for principals, educational administrators, parents/guardians have been approved. The Details are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Number of Students with specific learning disabilities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	1	1	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5692	5609	1598	0	12899
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	258	113	16	0	387
4.	Assam	3227	866	132	87	4312
5.	Bihar	3525	1351	50	8	4934
6.	Chandigarh	125	243	114	15	497
7.	Chhattisgarh	758	279	56	33	1126
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	13	1	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	0	13	2	0	15
10.	Delhi	1651	2033	1440	554	5678
11.	Goa	179	513	335	19	1046
12.	Gujarat	6723	5662	258	82	12725
13.	Haryana	1094	705	327	121	2247
14.	Himachal Pradesh	712	294	125	13	1144
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	859	486	170	6	1521
16.	Jharkhand	3847	1080	125	48	5100
17.	Karnataka	1615	1588	903	59	4165
18.	Kerala	4934	5472	8821	2137	21364
19.	Lakshadweep	11	16	18	5	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8741	6500	93	19	15353
21.	Maharashtra	23169	12707	5632	1212	42720
22.	Manipur	59	56	20	0	135
23.	Meghalaya	135	91	42	0	268
24.	Mizoram	55	37	3	1	96
25.	Nagaland	199	139	27	4	369
26.	Odisha	1305	524	93	0	1922
27.	Puducherry	118	66	44	3	231
28.	Punjab	6547	3162	673	75	10457
29.	Rajasthan	3392	1744	294	67	5497
30.	Sikkim	37	22	7	2	68
31.	Tamil Nadu	2485	1704	472	282	4943
32.	Telangana	3215	1852	804	6	5877
33.	Tripura	40	31	15	1	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11751	3602	285	169	15807
35.	Uttarakhand	198	179	42	23	442
36.	West Bengal	2959	1142	543	129	4773
TOTAL		99619	59885	23593	5182	188279

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Statement-II

General Teachers trained on curriculum adaptations including learning disabilities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Trained Govt. Teachers (CWSN)	Total Trained Aided. Teachers (CWSN)	Total trained teachers (Govt.+Aided)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110	0	110
2.	Andhra Pradesh	518	135	653
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	422	3	425
4.	Assam	11363	83	11446
5.	Bihar	11232	71	11303
6.	Chandigarh	478	28	506
7.	Chhattisgarh	12995	253	13248
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82	0	82
9.	Daman and Diu	109	35	144
10.	Delhi	1298	224	1522
11.	Goa	188	321	509
12.	Gujarat	65	783	848
13.	Haryana	1344	11	1355

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1379	0	1379
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1152	1	1153
16.	Jharkhand	4422	91	4513
17.	Karnataka	186282	0	186282
18.	Kerala	1958	4298	6256
19.	Lakshadweep	25	0	25
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14179	103	14282
21.	Maharashtra	39	7747	7786
22.	Manipur	82	15	97
23.	Meghalaya	274	159	433
24.	Mizoram	175	85	260
25.	Nagaland	220	0	220
26.	Odisha	162	7	169
27.	Puducherry	250	24	274
28.	Punjab	6917	362	7279
29.	Rajasthan	8062	0	8062
30.	Sikkim	170	0	170
31.	Tamil Nadu	82185	20255	102440
32.	Telangana	1319	96	1415
33.	Tripura	415	4	419
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18388	1172	19560
35.	Uttarakhand	965	59	1024
36.	West Bengal	18600	36	18636
TOTAL		387824	36461	424285

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Statement-III*Number of Resource Persons Approved in 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State/UT	PAB Approved Resource Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1360
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176
4.	Assam	290
5.	Bihar	515
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	164
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	13
11.	Goa	4
12.	Gujarat	478
13.	Haryana	158
14.	Himachal Pradesh	126
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
16.	Jharkhand	333
17.	Karnataka	408
18.	Kerala	336
19.	Lakshadweep	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	461
21.	Maharashtra	816

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	66
23.	Meghalaya	78
24.	Mizoram	52
25.	Nagaland	46
26.	Odisha	632
27.	Puducherry	12
28.	Punjab	274
29.	Rajasthan	507
30.	Sikkim	53
31.	Tamil Nadu	804
32.	Telangana	1194
33.	Tripura	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1713
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	676
TOTAL		11830

Source: PMS

Statement-IV

Orientation/Environment building programme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Orientation programme		Environment building programme	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	680	6680	682	1360

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	382	203	277
4.	Assam	457	1233	461	211
5.	Bihar	340097	287341	340102	537
6.	Chandigarh	1214	935	1220	21
7.	Chhattisgarh	2810	737	2817	6540
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	350	8	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	11	2
10.	Delhi	0	1025	10	0
11.	Goa	12	12	23	12
12.	Gujarat	15309	24912	15321	0
13.	Haryana	4760	5950	4773	119
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100	200	114	129
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4020	15	201
16.	Jharkhand	0	24	16	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	17	210
18.	Kerala	1385	4042	1403	168
19.	Lakshadweep	300	100	319	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	101	101	121	321
21.	Maharashtra	68778	57368	68799	460
22.	Manipur	960	2217	982	95
23.	Meghalaya	1104	1365	1127	78
24.	Mizoram	26	0	50	26
25.	Nagaland	156	71	181	0
26.	Odisha	93607	106232	93633	238
27.	Puducherry	0	200	27	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	217	217	245	22
29.	Rajasthan	0	334	29	73
30.	Sikkim	31	31	61	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	10500	10500	10531	413
32.	Telangana	1550	1650	1582	597
33.	Tripura	0	0	33	59
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3221	0	3255	0
35.	Uttarakhand	79	75	114	190
36.	West Bengal	25000	43121	25036	477
TOTAL		572656	561425	573322	12857

Source: PMS

Finalisation of the NEP

1675. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Education Policy (NEP) has been finalised or is still in the process of finalisation;
- (b) approximately by when would be the final version of the NEP be published;
- (c) whether Government is considering piloting certain proposals before finalising them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the plan for outlining the operational and financial implications of Early Childhood Care and Education that was supposed to be ready by the end of 2019 as per the draft NEP, is ready; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (f) The Government is in the process of formulating

a New Education Policy. In this regard, a Committee for the Draft National Education Policy was constituted in June 2017 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan, which submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website at https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Draft_NEP_2019_EN_Revised.pdf and also at <https://innovate.mygov.in/list-nep/> to elicit comments and suggestions from the various stakeholders. Further, letters were written to States/UTs Governments and Government of India Ministries inviting their views and comments on DNEP 2019. An Education Dialogue with Hon'ble MPs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Karnataka and Odisha on three consecutive days *i.e* on 31.07.2019, 01.08.2019 and 02.08.2019. Two meetings, one with State Education Secretaries of School Education and another with State Secretaries of Higher and Technical Education was held on 09.07.2019 and 08.08.2019 respectively. Around 2 lakh, suggestions on the Draft National Education Policy have been received from various stakeholders. A special meeting of CABE on National Education Policy was held on 21.09.2019, to discuss the National Education Policy. There has been wide publicity and positive feedback from all stakeholders. Accordingly, based on all feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

Promotion of online higher education

1676. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a policy decision to promote online programmes and courses in higher education sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether private foreign investment will also be allowed in the online interventions in higher education sector, if so, the safeguards proposed by Government to ensure affordability of higher education for students; and

(c) how many Universities in the country are currently offering online courses at graduation and post-graduation level and university-wise details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) With a view to promote On-line programmes and courses in higher education sector, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified University Grants Commission (Online Courses or Programmes) Regulations, 2018 on

4th July, 2018 *inter-alia*, envisaging therewith various norms on maintaining the standards and quality in imparting On-line Courses. The details of the same are available at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdf/news/7553683Online-Courses-or-ProgrammesRegulations2018.pdf>.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) UGC has accordingly given recognition to seven (07) Higher Educational Institutions in the country *viz.* Indira Gandhi National Open University (New Delhi), JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research (Mysuru), Manipal Academy of Higher Education (Manipal), Bharati Vidyapeeth (Pune), Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth (Pune), Shangmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (Thanjavur), Amity University (Noida) for offering various On-line courses/Programmes (Certificate/Diploma/Degree/Post Graduate level) for academic session 2019-20 (beginning from January, 2020) and 2020-21 respectively.

Corruption in implementation of RUSA

1677. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is alleged corruption in the implementation of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to probe in the matter;

(c) whether any strong mechanism is under planning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) In the implementation of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), there is an appropriate monitoring and tracking mechanism at the Centre/State level and effective action is taken whenever such complaints are received.

(c) and (d) There is a system in place for financial transparency. Central grants releases under RUSA are done as per General Financial Rules (GFR) as amended from time to time. RUSA has been linked with the Public Financial Management System

(PFMS) for better financial transparency and monitoring of funds flow from Central Government to State Governments for various institutions. Furthermore, regular audits are undertaken by Office of the Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure).

National initiative for sports and wellness in educational institutes

1678. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a national initiative for sports and wellness in educational institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to include fitness and wellness programme in higher education;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government proposes to raise sports participation in educational institutions; 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 (f) Under the Scheme "National Initiative on Sports and Wellness", there is a provision of ₹ 5 crore in the year 2020-21. Beside this, the Government has implemented 'Fit India Scheme' in Higher Education Institutions including the Universities by adopting policies and practices that motivate students to participate actively in health and fitness initiatives. For technical institutions, guidelines are available in Chapter-VII of the 'Approval Process Handbook' of the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) to raise sports participation and sports facilities.

**National Testing Agency to conduct all entrance examinations
for higher education**

1679. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when will the National Testing Agency (NTA) setup by Government to conduct all entrance examinations for higher educational institutions will be fully functional;

(b) how will the agency benefit the higher education in the country; and

(c) whether this agency will be self-funded, if so, whether it will impact the fee structure of various examination conducted by the agency?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The National Testing Agency (NTA) set up on 15th May, 2018 has already conducted 22 examinations involving about 79.5 lakh candidates during December, 2018 to January, 2020. Highest level of practice of transparency and fairness is ensured across all examinations, the results of examinations are declared in shortest span of time. The psychometric analysis of the responses of the candidates is carried out for continuous feedback for improving the quality of question papers.

(c) The NTA is now self-funded. The fees charged to the candidates are capped at the minimum for meeting the input costs and administrative costs only.

Agitations in Central Universities

1680. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that student agitations are taking place in most of the Central Universities for quite some time;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise and University-wise;

(c) what are the primary reasons behind these agitations; and

(d) what remedial measures Government has taken/proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) There have been reports of some agitations in some Central Universities in the country. The Central Universities are autonomous institutions created under the respective acts of Parliament and are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, etc. and Regulations made thereunder and are competent to take action in their academic and administrative matters. However, University Grants

Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs).

SC, ST and OBC students in IITs

1681. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD:

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) TOTAL number of students admitted in Ph.D. programmes of each IIT along with their SC/ST/OBC composition, from 2015 onwards, department-wise;
- (b) number of instances of non-implementation of reservation in Ph.D. that Ministry has recorded in any department of IITs from 2015 onwards;
- (c) number of complaints received by the Ministry from 2015 onwards alleging violation of reservation in Ph.D. at IITs, the details thereof with current status; and
- (d) initiatives under Government for SC/ST/OBC categories to increase the number of Ph.D. applicants to IITs and to train them for securing selection in Ph.D. programmes at IITs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A total of 2268 SC, 526 ST and 5811 OBC students were admitted in Ph.D programmes in IITs during last 5 years. IIT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) IITs are autonomous institutes governed by the Institute of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed there under. IITs follow statutory provisions regarding reservation in admissions.
- (c) The complaints received from individuals, if any, are forwarded to concerned IITs for appropriate action as per the statutory provisions on reservation.
- (d) Apart from reservation in Ph.D programme, candidates of SC/ST are given relaxation in qualifying marks, application fees etc. during admission process, besides concession in fees, providing of fellowship etc. during Ph.D programmes at IITs.

Statement*Year-wise Details of Ph. D Admission in respect of SC, ST and OBC students in IITs*

Sl. No.	Institute Name	2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
		SC	ST	OBC	Total No. of Admitted Student	SC	ST	OBC	Total No. of Admitted Student	SC	ST	OBC	Total No. of Admitted Student	SC	ST	OBC	Total No. of Admitted Student	SC	ST	OBC	Total No. of Admitted Student
1.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	41	16	70	267	37	11	79	241	48	14	90	339	20	5	42	144	27	3	58	163
2.	IIT Roorkee	42	9	102	400	36	5	91	352	56	11	138	480	65	9	160	633	50	12	107	503
3.	IIT Bhilai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	3	0	17	29	2	5	5	20
4.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	30	4	73	204	31	8	65	203	35	6	103	292	35	3	93	273	37	8	96	276
5.	IIT Bombay	57	11	75	536	40	14	105	575	40	6	119	578	49	9	112	532	49	7	132	656
6.	IITGoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	26	2	0	13	43
7.	IIT Gandhinagar	4	2	12	88	0	0	7	59	9	0	19	87	3	2	19	112	6	1	19	138
8.	IIT Hyderabad	8	1	21	65	11	2	19	77	10	3	26	94	7	0	21	60	3	3	16	46
9.	IIT Jodhpur	2	0	9	41	3	0	6	20	0	0	5	19	3	0	14	46	11	7	42	175
10.	IIT Mandi	3	1	17	47	8	0	16	60	4	0	11	47	4	0	6	56	3	2	20	72

11.	IIT Guwahati	53	32	91	404	53	23	69	384	47	21	84	361	40	24	73	375	46	30	79	359
12.	IIT Patna	6	0	30	92	5	2	41	122	6	0	33	100	8	2	48	142	5	0	26	105
13.	IIT Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	48
14.	IIT Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	4	20	0	0	8	21
15.	IIT Indore	5	0	23	116	6	0	17	83	4	1	24	111	6	0	24	83	10	2	51	183
16.	IIT Palakkad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	28	2	0	8	26
17.	IIT Kanpur	20	4	56	283	26	1	73	320	19	2	68	294	25	3	94	356	34	1	90	400
18.	IIT Delhi	45	5	84	507	30	5	72	543	40	12	116	647	43	10	101	645	47	5	108	739
19.	IIT Madras	52	8	299	988	40	4	216	798	34	9	211	713	68	7	198	717	52	24	155	658
20.	IIT Ropar	2	0	9	59	4	1	13	85	7	1	23	130	3	0	23	137	10	3	33	179
21.	IIT Kharagpur	58	6	89	542	71	16	109	549	68	14	121	593	84	17	131	633	106	15	166	740
22.	IIT Bhubaneswar	5	2	16	58	11	1	18	61	5	1	15	51	.8	3	18	90	5	4	16	63
23.	IIT Tirupati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	0	31	46

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Reservation in Central Education Institutes

1682. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD:

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of Central Educational Institutions presently exempted from Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006;
- (b) the list of programmes of study exempted from reservation norms, if any, in the institutions covered under the same Act;
- (c) whether the Ministry is contemplating any amendments to the same Act to bring in relaxations or exemptions from reservation norms to any institution(s); and
- (d) the details of the applicability of existing reservation norms in the Higher Education Institutions/Central Educational Institutions conferred with the status of 'Institutions of Eminence'?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 has been notified on January, 2007 which is available at https://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/CEI-ResAdm-2006.pdf. The section 4 of the Act *inter-alia* states that provision of the act shall not to be applicable in the following Institutions/Curriculum:—

- (i) a Central Educational Institution established in the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;
 - (ii) the institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance specified in the Schedule to the Act;
 - (iii) a Minority Educational Institution as defined in the Act;
 - (iv) a course or programme at high levels of specialisation, including at the post-doctoral level, within any branch of study or faculty;
- (c) The above act, 2006 has been amended as Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in admission) Amendment Act, 2012 and notified on 19th June, 2012. At present, no amendment in the Act, 2006 is under consideration.

(d) Section 15 of the UGC (Institution of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 states that the Public Institutions of Eminence shall implement the reservation policy in admissions and recruitment in accordance with any Act of Parliament for the time being in force.

Mental health services in educational institutions

1683. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has passed any notification/orders to ensure mandatory mental health services in educational institutions at either the school or university level, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) details of provisions in mental health services in educational institutions;
- (c) the percentage of schools and universities affiliated to the Central Government bodies such as CBSE and UGC having functioning mental health services; and
- (d) if not, what steps the Ministry is taking to deal with the prevalent mental health challenges faced by students in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the control of the respective State Governments. Under the Integrated scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, there is a provision for supporting States and UTs on interventions related to Guidance and Counselling in schools. Funds have been provided to the States/UTs in order to encourage teachers to function as the first level counsellors in schools. Also, State-specific projects are funded to address the issues of adolescent children. In order to alleviate stress and improve mental health of students, there is a provision for providing Sports equipments to Schools under Sports and Physical Education component of Samagra Shiksha.

Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have jointly developed comprehensive School Health Programme (SHP) under Ayushman Bharat to foster the

growth, development and educational achievement of school going children by promoting their health and wellbeing. A total of eleven themes have been identified under the SHP. One of the eleven themes is **Emotional Well being and Mental Health** of children. Hourly sessions on these themes will be carried out in Government and Government aided schools as interactive sessions to create awareness and bring about behaviour change among school children.

Rule 2.4.12 of the CBSE affiliation Bye-laws stipulates that Secondary and Senior Secondary school shall appoint a person on full time basis for performing the duties of Counselor & Wellness Teacher.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has adopted best practices for emotional, psychological and physical well being of the students. Counsellors have been appointed in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas and CTSA schools for emotional and physical wellbeing of the children.

The University Grant Commission (UGC) has issued instructions, from time to time, to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to create the Students Counseling Centers in their University and its affiliated colleges where the services of a trained psychologist is used as and when required.

The UGC has framed guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions which provides that the institutions should mandatorily put in place a broad-based "Students Counseling System" for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by students.

Manual on safety and security of children in schools

1684. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised the guidelines for fixing the accountability of school management in ensuring safety of students in schools;

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

(c) the details of the number of schools that have adopted the Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools as developed by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), State/UT-wise details with special reference to Haryana; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy adoption of the Manual by Government and private schools, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Following the judgement given in the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 136 of 2017 and Writ Petition (Civil) No. 874 of 2017 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared guidelines for fixing the accountability of school management in the matter of safety of children studying in schools.

Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the control of the respective State Governments. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration have the direct responsibility to ensure safety and security of students in schools under their territorial control.

Data regarding the number of schools that have adopted the "Manual on safety and security of students in schools" developed by NCPCR is not maintained by this Department. However, the schools affiliated to CBSE are required to follow the guidelines relating to safety of children in schools as entailed in the Manual developed by NCPCR.

Arrests made on violence in JNU

1685. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of assault by more than 50 masked people armed with rods, sticks and acid on the campus of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi on January 5, 2020;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in connection with the incident;

(c) what action has the Ministry taken in response to this massive breach of security at India's top college; and

(d) what measures has the Ministry devised to ensure such an incident is not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Delhi police has informed that an FIR was registered

on 06.01.2020 in regard to the incident in JNU which took place on 05.01.2020 in which 51 persons sustained injuries.

The University Grants Commission has framed guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions.

Recommendation of Sachar Committee

1686. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sachar Committee's recommendations have been accepted *in toto*;
- (b) if so, what are the recommendations being implemented; and
- (c) what suggestions are yet to be taken up, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Sachar Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. A total of 76 recommendations were listed from the Report. The Government accepted 72 recommendations. Out of the remaining 4 recommendations, 3 recommendations were not accepted and 1 (one) recommendation was deferred. For administrative convenience and effective implementation of 72 accepted recommendations, the Government took 43 decisions by clubbing the recommendations of similar nature in the following focus areas:

- (i) Education (15 decisions)
- (ii) Skill Development of Minorities (2 decisions)
- (iii) Access to credit (6 decisions)
- (iv) Special development initiatives (2 decisions such as Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission)
- (v) Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions such as Setting up of Expert group on Equal Opportunity Commission and Diversity Index; and Setting up of National Data Bank and Assessment and Monitoring Authority)
- (vi) Protection and Management of Waqf Properties (4 decisions), and,

- (vii) Miscellaneous (10 decisions such as Prevention of Communal Violence, Delimitation Act, Sensitization, Multi-Media campaign etc.)

Government has taken action for implementation of all 43 decisions through concerned Ministries/ Departments.

Fee hike in JNU

†1687. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of demonstration by the students of the Jawahar Lai Nehru University, New Delhi in the name of utility and service charges for registration, have come to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether utility and service charges for registration is not being collected from the students by the said university; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) is one of the foremost university in India, and a world-renowned centre for teaching and research. It ranks second in the NIRF University Rankings. There has been no change in its tuition fees for the last about two decades, which is less than Rs 300 per year and about 70 per cent of its students are in receipt of fellowship / scholarship.

It has been learnt from university administration that the rent for its hostel rooms, which were Rs 10 and 20 per month about 40 years ago, have been increased to ₹ 300 and ₹ 600 respectively to meet the increased expenditure on the maintenance of hostels and to run them on no profit no loss basis. Further, the University has also reduced 50% hiked hostel charges for eligible BPL category students. Demonstration by the students was noticed mainly against the hostel charge hike and utility charges. However, no utility or service charges are being collected from the students.

It is pertinent to mention here that Central Universities are statutory Autonomous Organizations and all academic and administrative decisions including revision of fee

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court, etc.

Availability of sanitation facility in schools

1688. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide drinking water and toilet facilities in all the Government and Government-aided schools across the country including Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha 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). Under Samagra Shiksha all States and UTs including Punjab are supported for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water and toilets as per proposals received from respective State/UT. The scheme also envisages an annual recurring composite school grant varying upto ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools. Each school is required to spend at least 10% of the composite school grant on activities related to Swachhata Action Plan. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.

Department of Tribal Philosophy in Universities

1689. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of universities which have a Department of Tribal Philosophy;

(b) if so, the details of board or committee which prepared its syllabus; and

(c) if not, whether Government will direct the UGC to initiate teaching of Tribal Philosophy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission has informed that the following eight Universities have Department of Tribal Studies:—

- (i) Assam University, Silchar;
- (ii) Dravidian University, Kuppam, Chittoor District;
- (iii) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak;
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha;
- (v) Manipur University of Culture;
- (vi) North Odisha University, Mayurbhanj;
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar;
- (viii) Sidho-Kanho Birsa University.

Universities, being autonomous institutions governed by their Acts, are empowered to introduce academic courses from time to time with the approval of their statutory bodies.

Introduction of social responsibility obligation for universities

1690. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning are expected to observe some social responsibility;
- (b) whether Government has issued any guideline to be observed by Vice-Chancellor, faculty members and students towards these responsibilities; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Ministry has launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) 2.0 with the aim to bring in transformational change in rural development by the active participation of higher educational institutions with rural communities. As a part of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has developed the

national curriculum framework and guidelines for "fostering social responsibility and community engagement" of higher educational institutions. The UGC has requested Vice-Chancellors of all Universities and Principals of affiliated colleges to adopt this framework and guidelines. The framework and guidelines are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdf/news3281688_Curriculum_Reforms_and_Educational_Institutions_.pdf.

Fee structure in Jawaharlal Nehru University

1691. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the fee charged from the students of JNU is highest among all the Central Universities of the country;
- (b) what is the fee structure of JNU for different academic courses and fee charged for their stay in hostel - monthly and yearly; and
- (c) whether there are one prescribed days of attendance for permission to appear in any examination and whether there is any penalty prescribed to ensure regularity in attendancy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No Sir. There has been no change in the tuition fees of Jawaharlal Nehru University for the last about two decades, which is less than ₹ 300 per year. It has been learnt from university administration that the rent for its hostel rooms, which were ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 per month about 40 years ago, have been increased to ₹ 300 and ₹ 600 respectively to meet the increased expenditure on the maintenance of hostels and to run them on no profit no loss basis. Further, the University has also reduced 50% hiked hostel charges for eligible BPL category students. Moreover, about 70 per cent of students of the University are in receipt of fellowship/scholarship. The details of tuition fee for different courses are available in the e-prospectus on the website of the University. (Link: <https://inu.ac.in/admission/e-prospectus-2020-21.pdf>). In terms of Academic Council Resolution of the University, seventy-five percent class-room attendance has been made compulsory for the students for appearing in the examination.

Addition of skill development in school curriculum

1692. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce compulsory skill training during school education up to Matriculation or Higher Secondary level to enable the passouts to earn employment in case the student is not bright enough to pursue higher education or is disinterested otherwise;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the draft National Education Policy, 2019 has made any recommendation on this aspect to tackle the state of unemployment amongst educated youth in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education'. Under the scheme a vocational subject is offered for Classes IX to XII along with the general education to provide necessary employability and vocational skills for variety of occupations. The scheme has been implemented in 9735 schools. National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant vocational courses are also taught to the students of Classes IX to XII who opt for vocational subjects in the schools covered under the scheme.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The draft National Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, *inter-alia*, recommends that 'all undergraduate liberal education programmes shall have a robust element of skills and professional competence. Curriculum and pedagogy shall have a strong connection with the world of work, so as to develop capacities for employment and livelihood, along with those for being an engaged citizen. Students must also be prepared to respond to changes in the workplace'.

The DNEP 2019, *inter-alia*, further recommends that - all institutions will ensure occupational readiness in their students. The curriculum will help students develop capacities for the world of work. In addition, institutions will help students in other

ways: viz through placement/counselling assistance to help them clarify their occupational choices, facilitate processes to identify employment opportunities, set up interactions with potential employers, workshops and short courses on specific workplace skills that may not be part of the regular curriculum.

The NEP is, however, still under finalization.

Permanent campus for six NITs

1693. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved setting up permanent campuses for six National Institutes of Technology (NITs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these have been functioning from temporary structures after being set up in 2009; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Amongst thirty one National Institutes of Technology (NITs) functioning in the country, ten new NITs were established by the Government of India in the year 2010, including six new NITs in the States/Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Puducherry in respect of which the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 22nd January, 2020 has approved the Revised Cost Estimates of ₹4,371.90 crore for setting up of permanent campuses of above mentioned six NITs, till financial year 2021-2022.

(c) and (d) These new NITs started their first academic session from 2010 - 2011 onwards. Out of six NITs, four NITs (Delhi, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland) started functioning from their well established old NITs declared as Mentor Institutes and remaining two NITs (Nagaland and Puducherry) started functioning from their temporary campuses provided by the respective State Governments.

All the six NITs have got land transferred by the respective State Governments. The construction activities at the permanent campuses of these Institutes are in various stages of completion.

Quality of education

†1694. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the expected improvement in the quality of education has not been done despite having Quality Assurance Systems therein;
- (b) State-wise details of preliminary assessment of School Education Quality Index started for the assessment of quality of school education; and
- (c) the measures adopted for monitoring the bodies created for the purpose of ensuring the quality of education such as NAAC, NBA, NIRF, NAS?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (c) Improvement in quality is a continuous process. Following is the description of the mechanisms that work to ensure the quality of education in this country:—

Quality of school education

- (i) National Achievement Survey (NAS) in the year 2017 for the quality of school education.
- (ii) A 70 indicator based matrix Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States/UTs.
- (iii) Initiative of School Education Quality Index-SEI, in the year 2019 by NITI Aayog.

Quality of higher education

- (i) Assessment by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) based on the institution's own processes and procedures for the quality of higher education.
- (ii) System of annual ranking by National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) for determining *inter-se* rank of higher educational institutions.
- (iii) National Board of Certification (NBA) for assessment of quality in technical education.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

This system is working successfully. Under it, in the area of Higher Education, till the year 2019, a Total of 606 universities and 12709 colleges have been NAAC accredited. In 2019, the number of institutions which participated in NIRF is 4867. In 2019, the number of institutions which participated in NBA is 4867. The State-wise performance in PGI 2018-19 compared to PGI 2017-18 shows that 34 States and UTs have improved their PGI score in 2018-19 compared to the previous year.

(b) The NITI Aayog has published the report titled "School Education Quality index (SEI) in 2019. The State/UT wise details of the report is available in public domain in https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-09/sei_document.pdf

Shortage of women teachers in schools

1695. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of women teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary level schools in rural areas and a number of schools in rural areas operate out of tents and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has assessed the student-teacher/female teacher ratio in the country and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the teacher-student ratio and recruit quality teachers for the betterment of education system in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Government. Hence, the recruitment, service conditions, deployment of teachers and management of the schools are primarily in the domain of the respective State Government and UT Administration. 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. Further, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2018-19 (provisional), out of the Total number of teachers in Government primary, upper primary and secondary schools in rural areas, 40.56% are female teachers. Only at few places School are in tents till the construction of the school building.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools which are 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per the framework of erstwhile scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)- now subsumed under Samagra Shiksha, PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional), the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1, for upper primary schools is 25:1 and for Secondary level is 26:1, which is better than the prescribed norms.

Further, 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. As per Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been notified as an academic authority to lay down minimum qualifications for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, NCTE vide its notification dated 23rd August 2010(as amended from time to time) has prescribed the minimum qualification for appointment as a teacher, passing of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been included in minimum qualification to ensure the appointment of quality teachers.

Decentralisation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1696. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the centralised plan and approval of annual plans for the country's 600 plus districts can be replaced with a decentralised arrangement for assessing needs and providing 'united' funds based on contextual needs, for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme was under implementation since 2000-2001 for universalization of Elementary Education throughout the country. The SSA alongwith the other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education have been subsumed under a new Integrated Scheme for School Education *i.e.* Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 for providing school education throughout the country, including in remote areas. It envisages the 'School' as a continuum from Pre-school, Primary, Upper Primary, and Secondary to Senior Secondary levels.

Under Samagra Shiksha Scheme the Financial and Programmatic Norms are prescribed with respect to different interventions, sub-interventions and activities. Accordingly, the States are advised to do the Financial Mapping/Planning of the requirement of funds under various activities as per their local contextual needs. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) Proposal. These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, availability of funds and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved earlier.

FDI in higher education

1697. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some proposals of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in higher education are pending for consideration of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Expected growth of education

1698. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposed allocation for education in coming two years along with the expected growth of education; and
- (b) how much investment is expected to be provided by private sector, NGOs and others?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The budget allocation is done on annual basis. The

allocation for the Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education and Literacy under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in Budget Estimates 2019-20 is ₹ 38317.01 cr. and ₹ 56536.63 cr. respectively. The allocation depends upon demand, absorption capacity and availability of resources.

(b) The data regarding expected investment in education by private sector, NGOs is not maintained.

Private schools empanelled under the RTE

1699. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private schools that have been empanelled under the RTE scheme of reservation of seats throughout the country between 2015-16 to 2019-20; and

(b) the number of private schools empanelled under the RTE to reserve seats under the RTE, State-wise for the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 in Class I (or earlier) to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

For implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, the respective State and UT Government which is the appropriate government under the RTE Act, are required to notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, notify per child cost and start admissions in private un-aided schools as per the procedure laid down by the concerned State and UT Government.

The Central Government has been supporting States and UTs for implementation of various provisions of the Act including expenditure incurred towards reimbursement to private schools for admissions of children under Section 12(1)(c) from 2014-15. The support is provided on the basis of per-child cost notified by the concerned State and

UT for children in class 1 and above. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) *vide* letter no 12-5/2016-EE. 11 dated 25.05.2016 and D.O. letter No. 12-12/2018-IS-5 dated 13.11.2018 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 the RTE Act, 2009. Further, Ministry of Human Resource Development, in various meetings like State Education Secretaries Conference, Regional/Review workshops, Project Approval Board Meetings, has been advising/guiding State/UT Governments to emphasise on implementation of Section 12 of the RTE Act, 2009.

Audited financial statement of political parties

1700. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any penalty imposed on the political parties which delay the submission of their audited statement to accounts to Election Commission of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has data on the political parties which have failed to submit their audited financial statement for the financial year 2018-19, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to enforce the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) guidelines of auditing of political parties endorsed by Election Commission of India, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Election Commission has informed that no penalty has been imposed on any political parties till date.

(b) The Commission has informed that it has record of the National and State recognized political parties which have not submitted their audited annual accounts for financial year 2018-19 till date, details of which are given in the Statement.

(c) The Election Commission has informed that the political parties are required to submit their audited annual accounts as per the guidelines prepared by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on February, 2012.

Statement*Status of submission of Audited Annual Accounts of the Political Parties***National Parties**

(As on 24.02.2020)

Name of the party	F.Y. 2018-19 (Due Date 31.10.2019)
National People's Party	Not Filed

State Parties

Name of the State	Name of the party	F.Y. 2018-19 (Due Date : 31.10.2019)
Arunachal Pradesh	People's Party of Arunachal	Report not filed
Assam	Asom Gana Parishad	Report not filed
	Bodoland Peoples Front	Report not filed
Bihar	Rashtriya Lok Samata Party	Report not filed
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	Report not filed
	Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	Report not filed
Kerala	Kerala Congress (M)	Report not filed
Meghalaya	United Democratic Party	Report not filed
	Hill State People's Democratic Party	Report not filed
Mizoram	Zoram Nationalist Party	Report not filed
NCT of Delhi	All India Forward Block	Report not filed
Sikkim	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	Report not filed
West Bengal	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Report not filed

Pending cases against legislators and MPs

1701. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exact number of cases pending against legislators and Members of Parliament (MPs) in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that this data is updated regularly;

(c) whether Government plans to institute special courts for disposal of such cases, if so, whether these courts would be permanent in nature or would be dissolved after disposal of such pending cases; and

(d) whether Government plans to fix a timeline for disposal of such cases by the special courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per information made available by Registrar General of High Courts, there were 3465 cases pending pertaining to legislators and Members of Parliament in the country till December, 2019. Data relating to cases pending pertaining to legislators and Members of Parliament in the country are maintained by respective High Courts. Central Government has no role in this regard.

(c) Setting up of subordinate courts, including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of cases related to legislators and MPs, lies within the domain of the State Governments, which set up such Courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. The Supreme Court of India in its Order in WP (Civil) No. 699/2016 (*Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay vs UOI & Anr*) dated the 01st November, 2017 had directed the Union Government to prepare a scheme for setting up of Special Courts exclusively to deal with criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs on the lines of Fast Track Courts (FTCs). Presently 10 such Special Courts in 9 States are functioning.

(d) Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No.536 of 2011 in *Public Interest Foundation and Others v/s UoI* and another, *vide* order dated 10th March, 2014, *inter-alia*, passed direction that in respect of sitting MPs and MLAs who have charges framed against them for the offences specified in Sections 8 (1), 8(2) and 8 (3) under Representation

of People Act, the trial shall be concluded as speedily and expeditiously as may be possible and in no case later than one year from the date of the framing of charge. In such cases, as far as possible, the trial shall be conducted on a day-to-day basis. Pursuant to above directions of Supreme Court, an Advisory on Fast-Tracking of Criminal Trials against sitting MLAs and MPs had been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.06.2014 to all States/UTs to take steps for ensuring the compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court.

Infrastructure facilities for judiciary in Maharashtra

†1702. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated/ released/spent by Government on the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra under the said programme during the last three years; and

(d) the reforms brought in judicial structure in Konkan region of Maharashtra till date and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to all State Governments/UTs including in the district of Konkan region in Maharashtra. In respect of Maharashtra, the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and the State is 60:40. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. Till date, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 7,453 crore to States/UTs since the inception of the Scheme. Out of this, ₹ 680.84 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government of Maharashtra. As per information made available by the State Government of Maharashtra, the scheme is being implemented in Konkan region covering the districts of Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

list of Works and funds spent on the work in last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per information made available by the Government of Maharashtra, the following Courts have been established in Konkan Region till date:—

- (i) Civil Court (S.D.) established in Khed, Dist Ratnagiri
- (ii) District and Additional Session Court established at Raigad, Dist Raigad
- (iii) District and Additional Session Court established at Chiplun, Dist Ratnagiri
- (iv) Family Court established at Raigad-Alibaug
- (v) Three Additional Courts of District Judge cadre established at Thane (Thane), Palghar (Vasai), Raigad-Alibaug (Mangaon) and one Court of Civil Judge, Senior Division at Mumbai (CMM).
- (vi) Four Fast Track Courts of District Judge cadre established at Thane (Kalyan-1 and Thane-1), Ratnagiri and Mumbai and Two Fast Track Courts of Civil Judge, Senior Division cadre established at Thane (Kalyan) and Raigad Alibaug (Panvel).

Statement

List of works and funds spent on the work in the last three years

(₹ in Thousand)				
Sl. No.	Name of Work	District	Allocated Amount	Amount Spent on work
1	2	3	4	5
Court Building				
1.	Construction of family court building (Stilt+11) at Bandra, Mumbai	Mumbai	814828	321714
2.	Construction of Court Building at Kannamwar Nagar, Vikhroli, Mumbai.	Mumbai	435098	145481

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Renovation work including sitting arrangement, Electrical Work & Furniture etc. at Third floor of Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Campus Fort, Mumbai.	Mumbai	40896	29966
4.	Construction of additional third floor on the existing court building at Kurla, Mumbai.	Mumbai	31881	22293
5.	Addition & alteration to Court No.35 for children court in City Civil and Sessions Court Building at Mumbai.	Mumbai	2353	2350
6.	Construction of new Court building (G+17) after demolishing existing court building at Mazgaon, Mumbai	Mumbai	3870000	1399304
7.	Development of plot reserved for Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and construction of compound wall at Malwani, Taluka Borivali, Mumbai	Mumbai	12651	84035
8.	Renovation of Fast Tract court buiding at Shivdi Dist. Mumbai	Mumbai	80221	49055
9.	Construction of New Court Building at Dadar Mumbai (Gr+12)	Mumbai	66090	New Work
10.	Construction of Bldg of Maharashtra Judicial academy and Mediation Centre and Training Instt at Uttan, Dist. Thane	Thane	686555	853625
11.	Construction of court building at Wada, Dist. Thane	Thane	26532	28881
12.	Construction of court building at Shahapur, Dist. Thane	Thane	42645	54918
13.	Construction of additional 2 floor above the Fast-track Court Building at Kalyan, Dist. Thane.	Thane	27106	27106

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Construction of Court building (Stilt +6) at C.B.D. Belapur New Mumbai,	Thane	280702	280830
15.	Construction of Civil & Session Court Building (G+3) at Mira-Bayandar, District Thane.	Thane	124882	89737
16.	Construction of Court Building at Jawhar, Dist. Thane.	Thane	32741	27350
17.	Construction of extention court building (G+2) at Palghar, Dist. Thane.	Thane	36859	28642
18.	Construction of compound wall for land acquired for Court Bldg. & Resi. Quarter for Judges at Shahapur, Dist. Thane	Thane	9223	7800
19.	Construction of additional work of court building (Stilt+6) at C.B.D. Belapur, Navi Mumbai. (Phase-2)	Thane	279819	97593
20.	Renovation & buitification of Maharashtra Judicial Academy at Uttan, Dist. Thane	Thane	11498	9662
21.	Furniture works in the new Court Building at Wada, Dist. Thane	Thane	8625	4528
22.	Construction of new court building at Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane	Thane	381570	47785
23.	Construction of new court building (Basement+Stilt+ 10 floors) in the compound of district court Thane	Thane	747981	4157
24.	Construction of additional work in the compound of the court building, vada Dist. Palghar	Thane	7687	2890
25.	Construction of new court building (G+3) at Achole, Tal.Vasai, Dist. Thane	Thane	363106	0
26.	Renovation of district court buiding Dist Thane	Thane	32948	24365

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Constrcution of court building at chikhloli, Dist. Thane	Thane	190080	47299
28.	Construction of court extension building at Mangaon, Dist. Raigad.	Raigad	6311	6938
29.	Construction of 4 Court Room & Bar Room in the premises of District & Session Court at Alibag, Dist. Raigad	Raigad	14111	14502
30.	Construction of Court building (G+1) at Panvel, Dist. Raigad-Alibaug	Raigad	119950	70910
31.	Construction of Compound wall for court building at pali Dist. Raigad	Raigad	4302	4416
32.	Construction of Compound wall for court building at roha Dist. Raigad	Raigad	1704	1614
33.	Construction of court building at Rajapur, Dist. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	40170	20139
34.	Construction of court building at Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	33158	16980
35.	Construction of Court Building at Deorukh, Dist. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	31941	23750
36.	Construction of Ext. Court Building in the premises of District Court Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	170269	170269
37.	Construction of Civil & Session Court building at Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	49105	49072
38.	Construction of compound wall, internal roads and providing furniture to the court building at Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	24501	4466
39.	Providing Furniture for New Court Building ar Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	31394	22217
Resi. Quarters & others				
1.	Construction of 2 Residential Quarter for Civil Judge, J.D. at Shahapur, Dist. Thane.	Thane	3641	3641

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of 20 Residential Quarters for Judicial Officers at C.B.D. Belapur, Navi Mumbai, Dist. Thane. (Dec, 2012) (Revised A.A.)	Thane	98927	77805
3.	Construction of 6 residential quarters for Judicial officers at Ghodbunder, Mira-Bhayender, Dist. Thane. (July,	Thane	14273	15483
4.	Construction of 12 residential quarters for judicial officers at Vasai, Dist Thane (July, 2015)	Thane	49972	4347
5.	Furniture and repairs works for 3 quarters Type 6 of Director and Joint Director of Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre & Training Institute at Juan, Dist. Thane	Thane	9234	5342
6.	Construction of additional work in the compound of the residential quarter building, vada Dist. Palghar (July-2017)	Thane	2524	2498
7.	Construction of Residential Quarter for Civil Judge.J.D. at Pali-Sudhagad. Dist. Raigad (March 2011)	Raigad	1836	2000
8.	Construction of 8 residential quarters for Judicial Officers at Panvel, District Raigad. (March, 2013)	Raigad	21405	11263
9.	Construction of residential quarter for Civil Judge (J.D.) at Panvel Alibaug, Dist. Raigad (Dec-2017)	Raigad	8214	3043
10.	Construction of Compound Wall for residential quarter of judge at Pali	Raigad	1723	1723

Judge-population ratio

1703. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Judge- population ratio has deteriorated in the country during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a huge gap between sanctioned and actual strength of judges in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts of the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with its impact on the functioning of the judiciary in the country;

(c) the number of judges appointed in the said courts during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the judge- population ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Based on the population as per Census 2011 and as per available information regarding sanctioned strength of Judges in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts in the year 2019, the judge - population ratio in the country works out to be 20.52 Judges per million population in comparison to 17.48 Judges per million population in the year 2014. The sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has increased from 906 judges in June 2014 to 1079 judges in December, 2019 and the sanctioned strength of Judges of District/Subordinate Courts has increased from 20,214 in the year 2014 to 23,721 in the year 2019. The sanctioned strength of Judges in Supreme Court is 34.

The High Court-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The State/UT-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

As per the Constitution, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, sanctioned strength of Judges of District/Subordinate Courts has increased from 20,214

in the year 2014 to 23,721 in the year 2019. The working strength of Judges of District and Subordinate Courts is increased from 15,634 in the year 2014 to 18,810 in the year 2019. The State/UT-wise details of sanctioned/working strength of Judges of District/ Subordinate Courts in the years 2014 and 2019 are given in the Statement-III (See below).

The appointment of Judges and Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and State Governments concerned in which the Central Government has no role. However, in order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice wide its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested certain options to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for creation of a Central Selection Mechanism. The Hon'ble Supreme Court suo motu converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is *subjudice* at present.

Statement-I

High Court-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Supreme Court and High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies as per approved Strength
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Supreme Court of India	34	33	1
B.	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	105	55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37	18	19
3.	Bombay	94	71	23
4.	Calcutta	72	40	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	15	7

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	60	35	25
7.	Gauhati	24	21	3
8.	Gujarat	52	30	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	10	3
10.	Common High Court for the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	17	09	8
11.	Jharkhand	25	18	7
12.	Karnataka	62	42	20
13.	Kerala	47	33	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	31	22
15.	Madras	75	55	20
16.	Manipur	05	04	1
17.	Meghalaya	04	03	1
18.	Odisha	27	14	13
19.	Patna	53	26	27
20.	Punjab & Haryana	85	55	30
21.	Rajasthan	50	21	29
22.	Sikkim	03	03	0
23.	Telangana	24	13	11
24.	Tripura	04	03	1
25.	Uttarakhand	11	10	1
TOTAL		1079	685	394

Statement-II

Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 29.02.2020.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies as per approved Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	13	-13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	599	526	73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	27	14
4.	Assam	441	409	32
5.	Bihar	1925	1437	488
6.	Chandigarh	30	29	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	480	393	87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	3	1
10.	Delhi	799	678	121
11.	Goa	50	40	10
12.	Gujarat	1521	1183	338
13.	Haryana	772	475	297
14.	Himachal Pradesh	175	163	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	290	232	58
16.	Jharkhand	677	458	219
17.	Karnataka	1346	1098	248
18.	Kerala	536	456	80
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1651	370

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	2189	1940	249
22.	Manipur	55	41	14
23.	Meghalaya	97	49	48
24.	Mizoram	64	45	19
25.	Nagaland	33	26	7
26.	Odisha	920	771	149
27.	Puducherry	26	11	15
28.	Punjab	675	577	98
29.	Rajasthan	1428	1119	309
30.	Sikkim	25	19	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1257	1080	177
32.	Telangana	474	383	91
33.	Tripura	120	95	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3634	2581	1053
35.	Uttarakhand	294	228	66
36.	West Bengal	1014	918	96
TOTAL		24018	19160	4858

Statement-III

State-UT wise comparative Statement of Sanctioned/Working Strength of Judges in District and Subordinate Courts in the year 2014 and 2019

Sl. No	States	Sanctioned Strength as on 31.12.2014	Sanctioned Strength as on 31.12.2019	Working Strength as on 31.12.2014	Working Strength as on 31.12.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1034	597	884	529
2.	Telangana*		413*		334*

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	41	15	27
3.	Assam	403	441	312	412
4.	Bihar	1670	1925	1027	1149
5.	Chhattisgarh	354	468	302	394
6.	Goa	52	50	40	43
7.	Gujarat	1963	1521	1216	1185
8.	Haryana	644	772	485	4751
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	175	128	153
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	244	290	221	232
11.	Jharkhand	578	677	382	461
12.	Karnataka	1085	1345	8321	1106
13.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	447	539	431	460
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1460	2021	1243	1620
15.	Maharashtra	2072	2189	1784	1942
16.	Manipur	40	55	30	39
17.	Meghalaya	55	97	30	49
18.	Mizoram	67	64	31	46
19.	Nagaland	27	33	25	25
20.	Odisha	690	919	569	770
21.	Punjab	672	675	505	579
22.	Rajasthan	1145	1428	831	1121

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	18	25	15	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	997	1255	876	1080
25.	Tripura	104	120	78	96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2097	3416	1761	2578
27.	Uttarakhand	289	294	191	228
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	994	1014	868	931
29.	Chandigarh	30	30	30	29
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	7	6	6
31.	Delhi	793	799	476	681
32.	Puducherry	21	26	10	11
TOTAL		20,214	23,721	15,634	18,810

* Post bifurcation of High Court

Legislation for National Law Universities

1704. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to formulate a legislation on National Law Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is in the process of bringing a legislation regulating the National Law Universities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No Sir. No proposal has been received to formulate legislation on National Law Universities in this Ministry. At present, no proposal for bringing a legislation regulating the National Law Universities is under consideration in this Ministry.

Legal education through distance education mode

1705. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any mode of Distance Education Programme for under graduate and post graduate courses in legal education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of initiatives taken to improve legal education in the country;
- (d) whether a number of advocates have still not cleared All India Bar Examination and continuing their practice in the courts; and
- (e) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Bar Council of India (BCI) is regulating LL.B (graduate) course and is not regulating any under graduate courses related to law at the moment. However certain diploma courses like Cyber Diploma, IPR Diploma etc. are being offered by certain Universities/ institutions. LL.B course is only recognized through regular mode and not through any other open or distance learning mode. The BCI is presently in the process of finalizing rules, regulations and guidelines for LL.M regular course and the draft rules are at discussion and deliberation stage. The BCI is considering the issue whether LL.M can be properly pursued through Open and Distance Learning or not.

(c) The following initiatives are taken by the BCI to improve the Standard of Legal Education in the country:—

- (i) The Syllabus and other norms are laid down by the Bar Council only in consultations with the Universities of the country.

- (ii) Bar Council of India lays down norms; decides syllabus; has provided at least 70% attendance in class-room teachings mandatory, but the immediate responsibility to implement them lies with the Universities.
- (iii) The Bar Council of India has decided to close down all such colleges next year and the Institutions, if they do not fill up the vacancies of teaching staff, they will not be allowed to admit students from next academic session.
- (iv) If in course of surprise visit, any Institution is found to be lacking proper infrastructure, faculty, no regular class of students, then approval of affiliation of such Institutions would be withdrawn with effect from next academic sessions. The Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Deans have been requested to look into these serious matters and take appropriate steps to cancel their affiliations.
- (v) The BCI has issued a circular asking all Centers of Legal Education to ensure that biometric attendance of students should be ensured.
- (vi) The Legal Education Rules of Bar Council of India, are in the process of being amended with aid and advice of Hon'ble sitting judges of various High Court, Law Professors, inclusive of Vice-Chancellors of reputed Universities, and various legal luminaries and it has been sent for circulation among all the Universities and State Bar Councils for their opinion and further suggestions.
- (vii) The BCI is also issuing circulars from time to time to the Universities, State Government's Higher Education Departments/ Institutions for improving the standards of Legal Education.

(d) and (e) A person/candidate can practice in India after enrolment in any of the State Bar Council. All India Bar Examination (AIBE) is mandatory for all Advocates those who have passed LL.B (graduated) from the academic session 2009-10. It is not applicable for those advocates who have graduated in Law before the academic year 2009-10. The Bar Council of India has already passed a resolution dated 12th January, 2019 and resolved that those who have not passed the All India Bar Examination within

a period of two years after their enrolment, are not entitled to practice in any Court of Law including High Court, Supreme Court of India, in Tribunals and even in the Consumer Forums; From AIBE-I to AIBE-XIV the Total number of advocates appeared in the All India Bar Examination is 4,72,944 and out of which 3,70,685 have cleared the said All India Bar Examination.

Women's Reservation Bill

1706. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to reintroduce the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 which lapsed after the 15th Lok Sabha or introduce its own Women's Reservation Bill in this or subsequent sessions of Parliament;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps towards having 'careful deliberations and consensus building' among political parties for the introduction of such a bill and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other legislation in which Government intends to introduce women's reservation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Gender justice is an important commitment of the Government. The issue involved needs careful consideration on the basis of the consensus among all political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

Digital employment exchange for job-seekers

1707. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning a digital employment exchange to enable job-seekers to know vacancies, job opportunities in various departments;

(b) whether there are any plans to conduct exams in such a way that they do not clash with each other and job-seekers get an opportunity to appear in whichever exam they wish to attend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service into National Career Service to provide a variety of employment related services *viz.* job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. The project has three components - NCS Portal, Interlinking of Employment Exchanges, and Model Career Centres. The services of the project are available online on the digital platform (www.ncs.gov.in) and is supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. It is mandatory for all Ministries/Departments to place their vacancy circular/advertisements at National Career Service (NCS) Portal developed by Ministry of Labour and Employment. Major recruitment agencies prepare their examination calendar in advance to ensure, as far as possible, that there is no clash of examination dates.

Training activities of civil services officers

1708. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of training activities undertaken by the Indian Civil Services officers during their training period of one year;
- (b) the expenditure incurred towards the same, the details in a year-wise format for the past five years; and
- (c) the manner in which the effectiveness of this training is assessed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no service by the name "Indian Civil Service". However, the Department of Personnel and Training through its attached office Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie conducts a 15 weeks Common Foundation Course for All India Service Officers and other Group 'A' Officers recruited through Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC. The Foundation Course focuses on orientation of Officer

Trainees to the administrative, social, economic and political environment of the country, generate awareness of the challenges and opportunities within the Civil Services and foster greater coordination among the members of different Civil Services by building '*esprit de corps*'. It also includes a wide array of co-curricular activities such as trek, village visit, athletics meet.

After completion of Foundation Course, a 22 weeks Phase - I Professional Training, 6 weeks Phase - II Training and 53 weeks District Training is conducted for Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officers by LBSNAA. Similarly, other Cadre Controlling Authorities conduct professional training programmes for their Officers through their respective Training Institutes.

(b) Expenditure incurred by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie for the Common Foundation Course and All India Service Officers and other Group 'A' Officers for the past five years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount
1.	2015-16	3,99,04,162/-
2.	2016-17	4,80,71,807/-
3.	2017-18	5,20,48,614/-
4.	2018-19	6,31,91,101/-
5.	2019-20	*5,76,35,225/-

* Expenditure upto 02-03-2020.

(c) The effectiveness of this training is ensured through feedback from participants of various training courses (*i.e.* Foundation Course, Phase I and Phase II) as well as evaluation through examination.

Recommendations of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission

1709. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government through reforms, policies and schemes to promote transparency and accountability and number of Mission Mode Projects implemented under e-Kranti and the details regarding it especially in Telangana; and

(b) the present status of implementation of recommendations of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and other initiatives to deal with corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has promoted transparency and accountability in the country through a number of schemes/programmes such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to transfer subsidies directly into the account of beneficiaries, e-Office Project under National e-governance Plan (NeGP) to ensure a transparent and efficient inter and intra government processes, Digital India Campaign to ensure that important Government services shall be made available to the people electronically in hassle free manner etc. There are 44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) identified under e-Kranti and these stands implemented either through a single platform or through multiple e-Governance initiatives in Telangana. Passport, Income Tax, Ministry of Corporate Affairs' project for 21 services (MCA 21), eCourts, etc. have been implemented completely. Other MMPs such as Health, Education and Agriculture etc. have been implemented through several e-Governance initiatives such as e-Hospital, Online Registration System (ORS), Ayushman Bharat etc. in Health, ShalaDarpan, SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds - an educational portal under Ministry of Human Resource Development) etc. in Education, M-Kisan-an initiative of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, PM-Kisan, Soil Health Card, National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) etc. in Agriculture etc.

(b) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission made 134 recommendations in its 4th Report 'Ethics in Governance' to promote ethics and minimize scope for corruption in public dealings. Out of which 79 recommendations have been accepted by the Government and conveyed to concerned Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs for their implementation.

Clarification regarding Old Pension Scheme

1710. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued orders dated 17th February, 2020 regarding reversion of officials of Central Government under NPS to Old Pension Scheme whose

selection for appointment/ results were finalized before 1st January, 2004 but they joined after 1st January, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would revise the orders and date of advertisement/last date of application would be considered instead of finalization of appointments as administrative delay occurs in holding exams and declaring results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) An Office Memorandum No. 57/04/2019-P&PW(B) dated 17th February, 2020 has been issued by Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare providing that in all cases where the results for recruitment were declared before 01.01.2004 against vacancies occurring on or before 31.12.2003, the candidates declared successful for recruitment shall be eligible for coverage under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. Accordingly, such Government servants who were declared successful for recruitment in the results declared on or before 31.12.2003 against vacancies occurring before 01.01.2004 and covered under the National Pension System on joining service on or after 01.01.2004, may be given a one - time option to be covered under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

There is no proposal to revise the orders issued *vide* aforesaid Office Memorandum dated 17.02.2020.

Representation in Central Government employees

1711. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public servants employed by the Central Government across all its Ministries, agencies, bodies, etc., details segregated by gender and caste;

(b) the total number of public servants belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes currently employed by the Central Government across all its Ministries, agencies, bodies, etc.;

- (c) the total number of positions at Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Central Government;
- (d) the total number of women at these positions; and
- (e) the total number of public servants belonging to SC/ST/OBC category in these positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of the 79 Ministries/Departments, required to submit data, 65 Ministries/Departments, including their attached/Subordinate offices, have informed that there were 19,66,360 employees, as on 01.01.2018. Out of them, 3,41,781 employees belong to Scheduled Castes, 1,45,769 employees belong to Scheduled Tribes and 3,91,853 employees belong to Other Backward Classes. Gender-wise data is not maintained separately.

The total number of positions of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Central Government is 486.

- (d) The total number of women appointed to these positions is 104.
- (e) The representation based data is collected only at the time of initial recruitment. Appointment/ promotion to senior positions is not on representation basis and such data is accordingly not maintained.

Redressal of public grievances

1712. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking care of redressing the public grievances in a time bound manner;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that several public grievances are pending for more than a year for redressal; and
- (d) the details of public grievances received and pending for redressal since last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) have issued guidelines which provides that a grievance should be redressed within a period of maximum of two months of its receipt and if finalization of a decision on a particular grievance is anticipated to take longer than two months, an interim reply should invariably be sent. These guidelines are also available on www.pgportal.gov.in. Further review meetings are also held with the Central Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/Union Territories for monitoring the pendency of public grievances on the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) on regular basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of public grievances received and pending for redressal since three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). DARPG during the review meetings held also monitors the pendency of these grievances on a regular basis.

Statement

Department-wise list of grievances pending since 3 years as on 25.02.2020

Department	Pending more than 3 years
Development of North Eastern Region	1
Electronics and Information Technology	1
Home Affairs	22
Legal Affairs	67
Legislative Department	1
Mines	1
Minority Affairs	2
Railways, (Railway Board)	4
Road Transport and Highways	3
Rural Development	4
Social Justice and Empowerment	2
Space	2
TOTAL	110

Vacant posts in Central services

1713. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lakhs of Central Government jobs/posts lying vacant and Government has not taken any steps to fill up these vacant posts;

(b) the details of number of posts lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up these sanctioned posts, category-wise;

(c) the details of posts abolished in the last 10 years, year-wise and its reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to fill up vacant posts in the Central Government Services in a time bound manner for various categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Annual Report of Pay Research Unit of Department of Expenditure, following is position w.r.t. vacancies in the Central Government as on 01.03.2018:-

Sanctioned strength	Employee in position	Vacant posts
3802779	3118956	683823

Category-wise details of the sanctioned posts and employees in position in various Ministries/Departments as on 01.03.2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc., and the posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per recruitment rules framed by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations. Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the year and action calendar of the recruiting agencies.

During the year 2019-20, three recruiting agencies namely. Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and Railway Recruitment Board have made recommendations for recruitment to the following posts:—

UPSC	4,399
SSC	13,995
RRB	1,16,391
TOTAL	1,34,785

Further, recruiting agencies like SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Postal Service Board and Ministry of Defence are in process of filling up of 3,10,832 vacant posts, including 27652 vacant posts of defence civilians.

(c) and (d) Government issues instructions from time to time for timely and advance action to fill up the vacant posts. Recently, all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested to take time bound action to fill the existing vacancies in various Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices *vide* OM No. 43014/03/2019-Estt(B) dated 21.01.2020.

To reduce the recruitment cycle, recruiting agencies have switched over to computer based on line test, interview for non-gazetted posts has been discontinued and provisional appointment is being made pending verification of antecedents of the candidates.

However, no centralised data of posts abolished in maintained.

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)	B(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 and Education	17	8	10	14	49	16	7	6	7	36
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	036	533	599	4172	5940	421	354	395	2769	3939
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	319	165	183	3194	3861	109	84	100	2024	2397
4.	Atomic Energy	11825	742	9730	14523	36320	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	GO	45	83	112	300
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and 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	224	424	40	27	86	132	285

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Commerce	645	856	970	4200	6671	532	705	800	3462	5499
12.	Consumer Affairs	2 18	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	403132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422
16.	Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	50	37	37	105	237
17.	Drinking Water and 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 and 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	079	1774	2288	7012
23.	Fertilizers	43	17	97	130	287	36	14	79	71	199
24.	Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Food and 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 and 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	1 7005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266
31.	Indian Audit and Accounts	723	18642	24063	20930	64358	570	14594	16680	12873	44717
32.	Industrial Policy and 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 and Public Asset Management	26	13	21	13	73	24	6	14	12	56
36.	Labour and 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

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 and 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
44.	Parliamentary Affairs	24	21	45	59	149	22	12	35	50	119
45.	Personnel, Public Grievances and 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

216 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

53.	Railways	13662	5318	620	1488094	1507694	11928	4032	566	1231800	1248325
54.	Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	1711933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280
55.	Road Transport and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.	Telecommunication	1056	1104	314	2 154	4628	899	588	130	1106	2723
65.	Textiles	260	201	853	3591	4995	1 72	149	467	1718	2506
66.	Tourism	74	102	1 34	267	577	68	101	118	200	487
67.	Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	14	310	60	31	41	109	241

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
60.	Union Public Service Commission	206	259	520	843	1828	161	129	433	555	1278
69.	Urban Development	3323	831	5694	10407	20265	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 and 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

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Unstarred Questions

Supply of high-protein items through PDS

1714. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on supply of protein rich items like eggs, fish, chickens and meat through Public Distribution Systems (PDS) as a part of NITI Aayog Vision Document;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Sir, NITI Aayog has not mooted any proposal for inclusion of animal proteins (eggs, fish, chicken and meat) under the Public Distribution System (PDS) nor have received any such proposal from the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

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

Indicators used in Global Hunger Index

1715. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of indicators taken into account while arriving at the rank of Global Hunger Index (GHI);

(b) how India fared in each of the indicators and whether indicators are justified;

(c) what are the reasons that among BRICS nations, India is performing the worst and is even behind every South Asian country as far as GHI is concerned; and

(d) how Ministry looks at it and what remedial measures it is going to take to improve India's ranking next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The methodology cited in the Global Hunger Index, 2019, is based on the following four indicators: the percentage of population that is undernourished, percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting, percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting and child mortality.

(b) As far as data used in computation of above mentioned indicators are concerned, the last available National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in year 2015- 16, provides the data for two of the indicators for children less than 5 years used in the Index *i.e.* prevalence of stunting and prevalence of wasting. Child mortality data was considered from SRS, 2018. Moreover, for calculating GHI index, one-third of the weightage of the indicators is on child undernutrition and not on hunger *per se*.

(c) and (d) It may be informed that, as per the latest released Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS 2016-18) conducted by MoHFW/UNICEF the prevalence of under-nutrition has reduced as follows:

- Lower prevalence of stunting from 38.4% (NFHS 4), to 34.7% (CNNS)
- Lower prevalence of wasting from 21.0% (NFHS 4), to 17.3% (CNNS)
- Lower prevalence of underweight from 35.7% (NFHS 4), to 33.4% (CNNS)

The indicator-wise performance of India from 2004 to 2018 is depicted in the table below:—

Year	Proportion of undernourishment			Prevalence of wasting			Prevalence of stunting			Under 5 mortality		
	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18
Score	22.2	17.5	14.5	20	16.5	20.8	47.8	42	37.9	7.5	5.8	3.9

Therefore, based on CNNS (2016-18) and SRS (2018) data, which is more recent and using similar methodology as mentioned in the GHI Report, India's new rank will be 91 instead of 102 for India.

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 challenges of malnutrition. Some of the recent initiatives of various Ministries/ Departments include inter alia: Swasthaya Bharat Mission, Anaemia Mukta Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, intensified Home Based New Born Care etc..

Draft National Energy Policy

1716. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog, in its draft National Energy Policy, has advocated for a Unified Ministry of Energy by merging different existing Ministries relevant to energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal is under consideration and being implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, NITI Aayog, in its draft National Energy Policy (NEP), has advocated for a United Ministry of Energy by merging of existing Ministries dealing with energy sector, except Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) The proposed Ministry will subsume the roles of present four energy Ministries -Ministry of Power (MoP), Ministry of Coal (MoC), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG). The Department of Atomic Energy in the new arrangement is proposed to be kept independent, as the role of atomic energy extends beyond the power generation. Details of proposed structure is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Final Draft Cabinet Note on NEP is under submission to the Government which contains proposal of unified Ministry. Same will be implemented once Policy is approved by the Cabinet.

Statement***Structures proposed under the Unified Energy Ministry***

Energy Regulator:

Energy Data Management Agency:

Energy Efficiency Agency:

Energy Planning and Technical Support:

Energy Schemes Implementation Agency:

Research and Development:

Comprehensive policy for new India

†1717. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog has formulated a comprehensive policy for New India by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the work for creation of a New India is in progress in accordance with the sail work policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The "Strategy for New India @ 75" document was released by NITI Aayog on December 19, 2018. The document can be accessed on NITI Aayog's website at <http://niti.gov.in/the-strategy-for-new-india>. The document draws inspiration and direction from the Hon'ble Prime Minister's clarion call for establishing a New India by 2022.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The "Strategy for New India @ 75" document defines clear objectives for 2022-23 in a detailed exposition of forty-one crucial areas, recognizing the progress already made, identifies binding constraints, and suggests the way forward for achieving the stated objectives. The document includes separate chapters on growth, employment and labor reforms, industry, agriculture, housing, tourism, minerals, energy, digital connectivity, and all modes of transport infrastructure, among others. The Government of India is implementing various programs and schemes in each of these areas for creating a New India by 2022.

Families living below poverty line

1718. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) special assistance has been provided to deal with the poverty in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposed to consider giving a special package to the poorer States;

(d) if so, the details of the families living Below Poverty Line at present, State-wise; and

(e) whether details therefor and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this press note the number of persons living below poverty line in India has been estimated as 2697.83 Lakh in 2011-12. The number of persons living below poverty in 2011-12 State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/UTs with the financial and technical support of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations. SECC 2011 includes three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The SECC facilitates evidence based information and better targeting of benefits to the intended people. The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
ALL INDIA		25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1 st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.

6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

First unmanned test mission by ISRO

1719. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation is planning to fly the first unmanned test mission ahead of its ambitious crewed Gaganyaan mission by the end of 2020;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the ISRO hopes to complete the 100th Mission of its reliable workhorse Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle by 2024;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the ISRO also plans to have 12 missions of the PSLV in 2020; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, first unmanned test flight is scheduled ahead of crewed Gaganyaan mission.

(b) Yes, Sir. ISRO is targeting to complete the 100th Mission of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) by 2024 with 10-12 PSLV launches per year.

(c) and (d) As of now, ISRO has planned 10 missions of PSLV in 2020, which include the launch of 8 earth observation satellites [RISAT-2BR2, RISAT-1A, Oceansat-3, RISAT-2A, HRSAT (3 Nos.), CARTOSAT-3A], 1 communication satellite [GSAT-12R] and 2 Space Science satellites [Aditya-L1, XPosat] and one dedicated commercial mission.

Female humanoid robot for space mission

1720. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has unveiled a female humanoid robot which it plans to send into space in 2020 as part of an unmanned mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that ISRO would be taking active steps to recruit more women and include them on ultra visible mission like Gaganyaan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENRA SINGH): (a) Yes, ISRO is planning to send a half humanoid, onboard unmanned mission of Gaganyaan Programme.

(b) The half humanoid will be capable of operating switches and recognize voice commands. The current prototype is capable of speaking one language and flight model will speak two languages.

(c) In the Scientists/Engineers category, ISRO does recruitment of the candidates purely based on merit and foster them based on their contributions, achievements, etc. In the case of recruitments towards Gaganyaan Programme also similar policy, inline with GOI guidelines is adopted.

(d) Does not arise.

Details of CPI-C and WPI

†1721. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inflation rate in terms of Consumer Price Index combined (CPI-C) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the financial year 2019-20;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a huge difference between the said indices and inflation index released by RBI; and

(c) if so, the details along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) compiles monthly Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) and Office of Economic Advisor, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), M/o of Commerce and Industries compiles monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The Year on Year Inflation Rates of CPI-C and WPI during financial year 2019-2020 are given below:—

Month	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
CPI-C	2.99	3.05	3.15	3.15	3.28	3.99	4.62	5.54	7.35	7.59
WPI	3.24	2.79	2.02	1.17	1.17	0.33	0.00	0.58	2.59	3.10

Note: The Inflation figures of January, 2020 are provisional for both CPI-C and WPI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The difference between the inflation rates based on CPI and WPI is due to difference in composition of item baskets; differences in weights for similar items in the basket of both indices; and different price dynamics of wholesale and retail markets. Item basket of WPI contains only goods (consumable as well as non-consumable) produced in the country, whereas CPI basket consists of both goods and services consumed by the average households in the country. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) uses CPI-C, released by MoSPI, as measure of inflation for monetary policy of the country.

Sustainable development goals of the UN

1722. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations for India by 2030;

(b) the required investment to be made by India to achieve the SDG and the allocation of funds so far; and

(c) the sector-wise progress made so far to meet the SDG targets and the reasons for shortfall and delays, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) List of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), pertaining to social, economic and environmental sectors, adopted by the UN General Assembly with effect from 1st January, 2016, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India in its Union Budget has allocated funds to Ministries/Departments for various programmes relating to sustainable development goals. Moreover, NITI Aayog, responsible for overseeing the implementation of SDGs, has considerably encouraged State Governments and UT Administrations to attempt to align their budgets to SDGs.

(c) Assessment of India's performance in achievement of SDGs is a continuous process based on the National Indicator Framework, developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in consultation with NITI Aayog, line Ministries and various stakeholders. MoSPI has published "Sustainable Development

Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16", which provides a benchmark for monitoring the progress of country on various SDGs. Further, NITI Aayog has released the SDG India-Index and Dashboard 2019-20 to measure the progress achieved by all States and Union Territories in their journey towards achieving the SDGs.

Statement

Sector-wise details of Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly with effect from 1 January, 2016

Goal 1:	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2:	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3:	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4:	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5:	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6:	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7:	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8:	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9:	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10:	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11:	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12:	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14:	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

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- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
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Implementation of Rangarajan Commission Report

1723. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recommendations of the Rangarajan Commission Report that has been implemented; and
- (b) the number of those which have been rejected and how many are pending for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan set up to review the Indian Statistical System, had made sector-wise recommendations for strengthening the Statistical System of the country. The implementation of recommendations is in the domain of various Central Government and State Government Agencies. Out of 623 recommendations, 478 are taken as implemented, 17 are not accepted /dropped, 12 are referred to the National Statistical Commission and 116 are pending.

Reduction in growth rate of GDP

†1724. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to be reduced to five per cent in the current financial year 2019-20;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the decrease in growth rate of manufacturing sector is the main cause of decrease in economic growth rate; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the lasting measures being taken by Government to increase the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, As per the Second Advance Estimates of National Income 2019-20, the GDP growth rate for 2019-2020, at constant (2011-12) prices, is estimated at 5.0 per cent.

(b) The growth rate of GDP has declined largely due to low growth in Manufacturing and Construction Sector.

(c) Government has been undertaking various measures to boost GDP growth. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as an important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has led to an increase in inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate to incentivize exporters, fully automated electronic refund for Input Tax Credits in GST, and revised priority sector lending norms for exports credit.

In addition, the Union budget 2020-21 proposes to invest ₹ 100 lakh crore on infrastructure development over the next five years for enhanced connectivity and employment generation. To encourage start-ups, the limit for tax-exemption has been proposed to be increased from ₹ 25 crore to ₹ 100 crore. Moreover, to incentivize business as well as foreign investors, the Dividend Distribution Tax on companies is proposed to be done away with.

Distress in garment industry

1725. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pending refund of ₹5,000 crore that Government owes to the garment industry under the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the details of Government plan to overcome this crisis as the industry is in distress?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per notification dated 14.01.2020, a special one-time additional *ad-hoc* incentive of upto 1% of Free On Board (FoB) value is provided for exports of apparel and made-ups which may receive lesser benefits under RoSCTL as against RoSL+MEIS@4% for apparel and made-ups. In order to implement the above notification, the online module through which the exporters can file RoSCTL and 1% Additional *ad hoc* incentive claims has been operationalized on 20.02.2020. The complete details of the refunds under RoSCTL and additional *ad hoc* incentives would be available once all applications for the export period 07.03.2019 to 31.12.2019 are received, the last date for which is 30.06.2020.

Details of various initiatives launched in textile sector

1726. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the current progress of the three initiatives-launched the Indian Textiles and Craft Repository, Design Innovation and Incubation (DII), and VisionNXT;

(b) the details of the virtual museum to be set up by the Indian Textiles and Craft Repository; and

(c) the details of the Incubation Centres to be set up in NIFT campuses of Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A consolidated project-wise progress report of the initiative *i.e.* Indian Textiles and Craft Repository, Design Innovation and Incubation (DII) and VisionNxt is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Virtual Museum is one of the constituents of the Repository. The three sub-repositories are domain specific (*viz.*, Chronicle, Research and Information Resource). The Virtual Museum, as envisaged, would showcase traditional archived pieces of textiles, costumes and accessories on an interactive digital platform with the applications of virtual reality technologies. The archived pieces would be sourced from museums,

NIFT resource centres, Weavers Service Centers, other repositories and private collections. It would also showcase applications of traditional skills of India's weavers and artisans, the knowledge of textiles and crafts of contemporary designers.

- (c) The Incubator Centres are being set up in 3 campuses of NIFT as under:
- (i) Home and Spaces at New Delhi
 - (ii) Smart wearable systems at Mumbai
 - (iii) Fashion and Lifestyle accessories at Mumbai
 - (iv) Apparel including athleisure and activewear at Chennai.

No incubation centre is being setup at Bengaluru.

Statement

Progress/status reports of 3 projects

1. Project: NIFT Design Innovation Incubator

- The registration process of 58 Company is in the final stage
- The final round of interview for the post of Chief Executive Officer (CEO), was held on 25.02.2020 in NIFT, New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles wherein 05 candidates appeared. The result of the same will be declared shortly.
- The tender for procurement of machines and equipment's for home and space incubator at NIFT, New Delhi has been prepared and will be floated shortly after legal vetting of the same.
- Tenders for procurement of machines and equipment's for other 3 incubators are in preparation and will be floated shortly.
- It is expected that New Delhi Incubator should be operational by April 2020.
- Chennai and Mumbai Incubators should be operational by August 2020.

2. Project: Visionxt-Trend Insight and Forecasting Lab

- Dissemination of information regarding the project to all Campuses has been done
- PERT CHART has been prepared for first three months

- Campus Coordinators across NIFT Campuses and PIT have been nominated
- Space for project identified for both Chennai and Delhi within NIFT Campus
- List of National and International Experts for insights contribution drawn from Domestic and International Brands, Industry, Designers, Media experts, Ethnographers, Anthropologists etc.
- Specification of equipment updated for procurement for facilitating ordering of equipment once sanction order is received.

3. **Project: The Repository- Indian Textiles and Crafts**

The design and development of the technology platform for The Repository-Indian Textiles and Crafts has been initiated. The process of selection of the technology service provider for design, development and maintenance of the repository portal has reached its final stage. The standards and guidelines for digital curation and dissemination of information through the portal are being finalized. The planning for infrastructure and human resources has been completed.

Revival of ancient textile traditions of India

1727. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to revive the ancient textile traditions of India; and

(b) whether it has produced results in terms of higher output and higher sales?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Government implements the following schemes for promotion, revival and development of Handicrafts and Handloom sector. These have resulted into substantial increase in the production and export of Handicrafts.

HANDICRAFT SECTOR

The National Handicraft Development Programme has following components:—

- (i) Base Line Survey and Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana.
- (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation.
- (iii) Human Resource Development.

- (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.
- (vi) Research and Development.
- (vii) Marketing Support & Services.

The Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has following components:—

- (i) Mega Cluster.
- (ii) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH).

HANDLOOM SECTOR

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) has following components:—

- (i) Block level cluster
- (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance
- (iii) Weavers Mudra Scheme
- (iv) Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS)
- (v) Education of handloom weavers and their children
- (vi) India Handloom Brand

Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) and Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS):—

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates to handloom artisans.

Direct transfer of MSP to farmers

1728. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Federation suggested that the Minimum Support Price now operated through the Cotton Corporation of India should be directly transferred to farmers or allowing free market to function;

(b) whether the MSP now routed through CCI is neither helping the farmer nor the user industry and only the multinational companies and traders are benefited; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to make any amendment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No such suggestion has been received from Indian Cotton Federation.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited is undertaking Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations when prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade kapas fall below the MSP level and procures entire quantity of FAQ grade kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) market yards at MSP. With a view to safeguard the interest of cotton farmers, CCI has opened more than 600 procurement points including 400 procurement centers covering 131 districts in 12 cotton growing States. As on 29.02.2020, CCI has procured around 74.89 lakh bales under MSP Operations in these States. These procurement operations are carried out only in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) yards directly from the farmers (duly identified) and payment to cotton farmers are made online directly to their bank accounts within 2-3 days after receipt of purchase bill along with details of farmers from APMCs.

It has always been the endeavour of CCI to give priority to textile mills over and above traders/MNCs. Therefore, it has put stringent conditions upon the traders. They are required to pay ₹ 4.00 lakhs for registration fee for e-auction as against only ₹ 2.00 lakhs for textile mills. There are no such charges for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Co-operative mills. Besides this, the traders are mandated to pay 5% more deposit money for day to day transactions. Thus, CCI discourages speculation and profiteering in the cotton market. CCI also conducts e-auction every day and makes the

cotton available to the industry. In such e-Auction, mills are at liberty to buy even a lot of 100 bales, through this e-Auction platform. Further, in order to facilitate the mills to procure cotton at competitive prices, CCI has introduced bulk incentive scheme for the stock of 2018-19 where the mills can avail incentive in the range of ₹ 400 to ₹ 2800 per candy depending upon their purchase quantity. MSME, KVIC and Co-operative mills are entitled to avail discount of ₹ 400/- on buying minimum quantity of 100 bales.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

Boosting exports in textile sector

1729. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government to boost the exports in textile sector as textile employees are 4.5 crores in number but only 15 per cent is contributed to India's export earnings; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) To boost exports in textile sector, Government has introduced the new RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme w.e.f. 7th March, 2019. Government has also notified a special one-time additional *ad-hoc* incentive of upto 1% of FoB value to be provided for exports of apparel and made-ups to offset the difference between RoSCTL and RoSL + MEIS@4%, from 7.3.2019 to 31.12.2019. To boost exports in MMF sector, Government has removed anti-dumping duty on PTA, a key raw material for the manufacture of MMF fibre and yarn. Exporters are also provided assistance under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector has been enhanced 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.

Textile units under 'Make in India' programme

1730. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up some new textile units in various States under 'Make in India' programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) During the last five years (January, 2015 to October, 2019) 228 units were setup in different States for manufacture of textile items as per Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) available with DPHT. The State-wise and year-wise Break-up are as follow:—

(In Number)							
Sl. No.	State	2015 Jan.-Dec.	2016 Jan.-Dec.	2017 Jan.-Dec.	2018 Jan.-Dec.	2019 Jan.-Oct.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	25	25	16	19	11	96
4.	Haryana	2	5	0	8	1	16
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1	0	0	4
6.	Karnataka	1	1	3	2	1	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1	0	0	4
8.	Maharashtra	5	9	6	7	3	30
9.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Punjab	2	0	1	0	1	4
11.	Rajasthan	0	4	3	5	1	13
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	11	4	2	2	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	0	4	0	9
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2	0	2
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1	2
16.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	1	0	3
17.	Telangana	0	0	0	2	0	2
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	0	1	0	4
19.	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	2
20.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		52	63	36	56	21	228

Requirement of additional workforce in textile sector

1731. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government collects data on the number of people employed in the textile industry, State/UT-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the textile industry will need 17 million additional workforce by 2022;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for mobilizing, recruiting, training this additional workforce;

(d) the steps taken by Government to diversify textile exports to more countries; and

(e) if so, whether some Memorandum of Understanding or deals have been signed with other countries and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Textile industry provides largest source of employment in the country with over 45 million people employed directly and another 6 crore people in allied sector, including a large number of women and rural population.

(b) and (c) Government has been taking multi-pronged efforts through various scheme/ programmes for expansion of textile manufacturing, infrastructure development, upgradation of technology, enhancing skill development through recruiting/training of additional work force by various programmes such as:

- (i) Integrated skill Development Scheme (ISDS) under which 11.14 lakh persons were trained out of which 8.43 lakh persons were given employment from the period 2010-11 to 2017-18.

In order to continue the endeavor Government has approved new scheme titled " Scheme for Capacity Building" in Textile sector (SCBTS) for entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period old three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore for providing demand driven placement oriented National skill Qualifications Frame work (NSFQ) complaint skilling programmes incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sector and to provide skilling and skill upgradation in the traditional sector 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme.

- (ii) Government has launched a special package of ₹6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment generation of around 1.11 crore jobs and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components *viz.*, (a) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (b) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- (iii) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is being implemented to upgrade technology/machineries of textile industry with an outlay of ₹17,822 crore during 2016-2022 which will attract investment of ₹ 1 lakh crore and generate employment in the textile sector by 2022. Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU): Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for ' Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivize production and employment generation in the garmenting sector.

- (iv) Under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling of ₹40 crore to set up Textile Parks for infrastructure creation and employment generation.
 - (v) A separate scheme for development of Knitting and knitwear has been launched recently to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters which provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
 - (vi) Handloom: Employment generation in the sector is through facilitation under various Government Schemes like Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS), weavers are provided looms and accessories and MUDRA loans at concessional rate. Handloom workers are provided training for up-gradation of their skills. During the last five years 51,751 handloom workers have been provided training to upgrade their skill 28,195 Looms /Accessories provided under HSS and 2,34,175 number of loans have been sanctioned to handloom weavers involving disbursed loan amount of ₹ 723.85 crore under MUDRA Scheme. As per all India Census conducted in 2019-20 there are 35.22 lakh workers (handloom weavers and allied workers) in the handloom sector are earning their livelihood from handloom profession.
 - (vii) To generate employment in jute sector for the year 2019-20, it is targeted to organize skilling programming in at least 40 nos. of districts and in organized mill sector for giving beneficiaries for 10,000 and under SAMARTH, it aims to provide training to 10 lakh persons (9 lakh in organized and 1 lakh in traditional sector) covering handloom, handcraft, silk and jute sector.
 - (viii) Apart from the aforesaid programmes, Government has been implementing various schemes for promoting investment, production, employment generation and for boosting exports in the textile sector. These include PowerTex India Scheme - for Powerloom Sector Development, Silk Samagra- the integrated silk development scheme North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS).
- (d) and (e) Ministry of Textiles has made a Comprehensive Strategy to promote exports in the textile sector with the following action plan:—
- Facilitate access to major export markets
 - (i) Diversify Markets.
 - (ii) Address high tariffs by India's FTA partners.
 - (iii) Engage in value chains.
 - Rebate all embedded State and Central Taxes and Levies

- Provide support to small exporters

A key element of the strategy is to facilitate access to major export markets and diversify textile and apparel exports. In this direction, the strategy looks at both short term and medium-term interventions to 12 regions/emerging markets which are promising destinations for India's textiles export. 12 emerging markets are as follows:—

- (i) ASEAN: Vietnam, Indonesia
- (ii) WANA: Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia
- (iii) Oceania: Australia
- (iv) CIS: Russia
- (v) NEA: South Korea
- (vi) LAC: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru

MoUs have already been signed with Saudi Arabia (signed on 3rd April, 2016), Australia (on 17th October, 2012) and two MoUs with Bangladesh on 1st July, 2017 and 19th August, 2013 in the field of textiles.

Comprehensive Handloom Development Programme

1732. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the status of implementation of National Handloom Development Programme;
- (b) if so, district-wise physical and financial targets and achievements in previous five years and reasons for non-achievement of targets in each district; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of State-wise physical targets and physical and financial achievements for last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). The outgo of funds in a year depends upon the number of viable proposals recommended by State Government. With respect to Weavers Mudra Loan, the outgo of funds in a year depends upon the number of viable proposals received by participating banks.

- (c) Does not arise.

Statement*State-wise details of physical target and physical and financial achievement under NHDP during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	Block Level Clusters - NHDP			Handloom Marketing Assistance			Weavers MUDRA loan	
		Physical Target	Physical achievement	Financial achievement (₹ in lakh)	Physical Target	Physical achievement	Financial achievement (₹ in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Financial achievement (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	20	699.82	31	24	190.99	22991	11838.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	266.76	11	8	36.45	0	0.00
3.	Assam	50	46	3099.03	57	56	720.93	596	267.93
4.	Bihar	5	2	100.91	13	3	81.20	453	118.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	3	115.26	11	6	64.29	649	326.50
6.	Delhi	2			20	7	21.59	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5	3	55.80	8	0	0.00	289	94.52
8.	Haryana	2	0	4.31	2	0	0.00	206	74.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	7	219.63	13	0	34.00	173	165.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	401.53	11	8	90.61	9770	5969.71
11.	Karnataka	4	7	248.07	4	0	0.00	239	62.60
12.	Kerala	17	2	182.71	26	22	123.93	3264	1551.80
13.	Ladakh	7	1	6.65	9	0	0.00	663	314.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	156.44	13	12	204.88	242	55.30
15.	Maharashtra	7	6	143.47	22	18	209.58	193	182.94
16.	Manipur	14	6	680.45	17	14	119.71	18	20.00
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	0.00	8	1	7.85	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8	3	136.08	13	17	134.52	9	4.50
19.	Nagaland	14	8	272.65	29	16	210.09	55	27.80
20.	Odisha	16	15	734.13	21	21	254.87	2912	965.68
21.	Punjab	2			0	0	0.00	1	2.00
22.	Rajasthan	3	1	37.54	9	4	43.10	314	61.50

23.	Sikkim	2	0	5.33	14	12	118.14	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	12	4	1004.41	26	25	207.20	72147	34550.74
25.	Telangana	17	7	183.03	27	27	195.25	3351	1833.29
26.	Tripura	6	1	24.90	28	28	204.59	9	2.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	35	1342.70	34	39	360.30	3554	1919.18
28.	Uttarakhand	4	2	35.79	23	14	64.68	84	86.00
29.	West Bengal	13	5	216.11	19	5	34.00	1080	520.08

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Placement of NIFT students

1733. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance that no placement company has visited various National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) institutes particularly Bengaluru during 2018 and 2019 despite the assurance given by NIFT for placement of students who have obtained their Masters degree from NIFT institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, institute-wise along with the reasons therefor, the percentage of NIFT graduates provided placement by private companies during the last three years and the current year, institute-wise; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued by Government to private companies for 100 per cent placement of such NIFT graduates?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) During 2018, 146 companies and during 2019, 153 companies have visited NIFT campuses including Bengaluru for campus Placement in respect of Master Programmes.

(b) NIFT facilitates centralized placements to all its graduates from 16 Campuses across the country. The institute-wise information of placement is as below:—

Sl. No	NIFT Campuses	Placement %		
		2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bengaluru	98	97	84
2.	Bhopal	80	82	95
3.	Bhubaneswar	61	79	87
4.	Chennai	83	87	95
5.	Gandhinagar	83	77	86
6.	Hyderabad	64	86	76
7.	Jodhpur	48	89	83

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kangra	48	59	82
9.	Kannur	46	50	74
10.	Kolkata	77	98	90
11.	Mumbai	73	77	82
12.	New Delhi	80	98	78
13.	Patna	53	81	84
14.	Raebareli	45	66	88
15.	Shillong	52	67	83
16.	Srinagar	The students of NIFT Campus Srinagar will graduate in 2020.		
Overall Placement %		68.9%	81.4%	84.2%

Placement for the current year is scheduled from 20th April, 2020.

(c) Companies are provided with NIFT campus placement brochure every year, which carries detailed placement guidelines. In order to ensure 100 per cent placement of such NIFT graduates, NIFT adopts the placement process as given in Statement.

Statement

Placement Process at NIFT

The NIFT has a centralized placement process. Companies can employ students from any campus or course of the institute through two routes which are facilitated by the institute:

On Campus Placements

Companies can register for campus placements, the schedule of which is given for 2020. Upon being given a confirmed time and date, they may come to the campus for the placement procedure.

Pre-Placement Offers (PPO)

Companies can extend a job offer to students before the on-campus placement. Acceptance of the offer is considered as job placement. In order to provide fair

opportunity to all, such students are not allowed to participate in the On Campus placement. These offers may be made on the basis of internships/ training/ projects undertaken by the students in the said company.

Eligibility Criteria for Firms for Campus Placements

The companies visiting the campus shall match the eligibility criteria listed as under for registering to recruit through NIFT Campus Placement:

A company registered under Companies Act of 1956/2013 or a multinational company or global firm having or not having its operations in India conducting business in the fashion or allied sector dealing in the design, manufacturing or distribution. The company may fall under any of the categories mentioned below:—

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. | First Categorisation | - | Product Group |
| 2. | Second Categorisation | - | Type of Firms |
| 3. | Third Categorisation | - | Type of skill sets/functions |

Past Recruiters at NIFT

NIFT has always been a favourite destination for impeccable designers, creative managers, tech savvy fashion professionals and not only for the leading core companies in fashion business, but also for leading technology, FMCG, media, journalism, consulting and other companies.

Purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

1734. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has started buying cotton from farmers at Minimum Support Price;
- (b) whether the farmers were also keen to sell their produce to CCI as farmers were not getting good market price;
- (c) whether CCI has started buying from certain States, the farmers of which were not selling cotton to CCI earlier; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Ltd. started Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations w.e.f. 1st October, 2019 wherever the prevailing kapas prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade were ruling below MSP.

(b) During current cotton year 2019-20, average prices of FAQ grade kapas are hovering below MSP level in most of the cotton growing States of India. Accordingly, CCI is undertaking MSP operations in the event prices of FAQ grade kapas fall below the MSP level. These procurement operations are carried out only in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) yards directly from the farmers duly identified by APMC officials.

(c) CCI is undertaking MSP operations in all the cotton growing States wherever the prevailing kapas prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade are ruling below the MSP level. As on 29.02.2020, CCI has procured around 74.89 lakh bales under MSP Operations.

(d) Details of State-wise procurement under MSP operations by CCI during current cotton year 2019-20 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise procurement under MSP operations by CCI during current cotton year 2019-20

State	Procurement under MSP Cotton year 2019-20 (Qty in bales)*
1	2
Punjab	250943
Haryana	261308
Rajasthan	239052
Gujarat	503964
Maharashtra	1599748
Madhya Pradesh	279803

1	2
Telangana	3794971
Andhra Pradesh	210651
Karnataka	206753
Odisha	141521
Tami Nadu	270
TOTAL	7488984

* Position as on 29.02.2020

Raw silk production in the country

1735. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increase in raw silk production and what is the current raw silk yield per hectare;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to protect the interest of the silk producers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Present Raw silk yield per hectare is 105 kg/year. The details of raw silk production in the country during last three years is given in the following table, which shows the increasing trend.

Year	Raw silk production (Metric Tonne)
2016-17	30348
2017-18	31906
2018-19	35468

(b) and (c) :

- (i) CSB has been implementing a restructured Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the country, which mainly focuses on improving quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk. Under the scheme, assistance is extended to sericulture stakeholders for the beneficiary oriented components like, raising of Kissan Nursery, Plantation with improved Mulberry varieties, Irrigation, Chawki rearing centers with incubation facility, construction of rearing houses, rearing equipments, improved reeling units like Automatic Reeling units, Multi-end Reeling machines, Improved Twisting machines.
- (ii) Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), 38 Sericulture projects are being implemented in all North Eastern States in the identified potential districts under three broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP), Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP), En Spun Silk Mills and Aspirational Districts.
- (iii) Research and Development (R&D) has been focused to evolve productive silkworm/host plant hybrids and package of practices to improve quality and productivity.
- (iv) Cold Storage facilities and Bivoltine grainages have been strengthened to produce, store and supply quality Bivoltine silkworm seed,
- (v) Automatic Reeling Machines (ARM)/Units have been established in the country to produce international standard silk of 3A-4A grade and above.
- (vi) Mobilization of additional funds for sericulture development through convergence by availing the schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) being implemented by other Ministries of Government of India to create required infrastructure at stakeholder's level.

SAMARTH scheme in Gujarat

†1736. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were imparted skill training under the Samarth Scheme in Gujarat during last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the year-wise details of amount allocated/issued/utilised for this scheme during the last three years; and

(c) the effect on textile industry due to said skill training programme and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), a total number of 1,11,166 persons were trained in the State of Gujarat, out of which 5350 persons were trained in the year 2017-18. Further, under the 'Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector', Ministry of Textiles had requested the Textiles Industries located in Gujarat as well as the State Government to participate in the Scheme for conducting training in Gujarat. So far 12 training Centers in Gujarat have been registered for training under Samarth scheme.

(b) The details of funds allocated and released/utilized since inception *i.e* 2017-18 under the scheme for the entire country is given below:—

Years	Funds Allocated (₹ In crore)	Funds released/utilised (₹ in crore)
2017-18	100.00	100.00
2018-19	42.00	16.98
2019-20	100.50	60.75
(as on 02.03.2020)		

(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 F.Y. 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, a training target of approximately 1.5 lakh persons has been allocated to Industry/Industry associations for undertaking training. Special emphasis is also laid on upskilling in apparel and garmenting segment for increasing the competitiveness of the industry in global market.

Standardization of textile products

1737. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no specific standardization of apparel made in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps undertaken for standardization of textile products as per global standard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Apparels are fashion driven products and it is not feasible to standardize material and design features of all types of apparels. Only parameters like size designation, seam types, measurements and packaging of apparels have been standardized. Sectional Committee of BIS on hosiery and made ups textiles have formulated standards related to terminology, specifications and packaging relating to all types of hosiery goods and apparels.

(c) BIS is a participating member in the International Committees ISO/TC 38 'Textiles' and ISO/TC 133 'Clothing sizing systems - Size designation, size measurement methods and digital fittings'. There is active participation in the activities of these committees to ensure that India's interests are taken care of in the International Standards. To the extent possible, Indian Standards are harmonized with the relevant International Standards keeping in view, the requirements prevalent in the country.

Textile mills in the country

1738. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to improve and modernise the textile sector to compete with other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the number of textile mills in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the planning of Government to improve and modernise the textile mills to be more viable and competitive?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing various schemes to make the Indian textile industry globally competitive, boost exports and facilitate modernization, thereby to increase productivity and employment. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) is being implemented for technology upgradation of the textile industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. Segments which have higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles are eligible for capital subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to cap of ₹30 crore. Segments such as weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handlooms get subsidy at the rate of 10% subject to a cap of ₹ 20 crore. A budget provision of ₹17, 822 crore has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of ₹12,671 crore for previous version of TUFS and ₹ 5,151 crore for the cases under ATUFS.

POWERTEX - A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with components like *In situ*-upgradation of plain Powerlooms, Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, etc. Further, Schemes like Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT), Scheme for Usage of Agro-textiles in North East Region,

Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North-Eastern Region, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Integrated Textile Processing Development (IPDS) are aimed to strengthen the textile industry and thereby improve productivity and employment opportunities.

(b) As on 30.09.2019, there are 1366 operational cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in the country. The State-wise/UT-wise number of operational mills is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, National Textile Corporation (NTC) has 23 operational mills as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of cotton and manmade textile mills Non-Small Scale Industry
(Non SSI) as on 30.09.2019.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107
2.	Assam	0
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
6.	Daman and Diu	0
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	53
10.	Haryana	28
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Jharkhand	1
14.	Karnataka	16
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	38

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills
17.	Maharashtra	134
18.	Manipur	0
19.	Odisha	3
20.	Puducherry	8
21.	Punjab	96
22.	Rajasthan	38
23.	Tamil Nadu	739
24.	Telangana	26
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14
26.	Uttarakhand	6
27.	West Bengal	14
TOTAL		1366

Statement-II*State-wise list of 23 NTC working mills*

Sl. No.	Name of the mills	Location
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat		
2.	Rajnagar Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
Kerala		
3.	Algappa Tex.Mills	Algappanagar
4.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Cannanore
5.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
6.	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum

Sl. No.	Name of the mills	Location
Karnataka		
7.	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
Madhya Pradesh		
8.	Burhanpurtapti Mills	Burhanpur
9.	New Bhopal Tex. Mills	Bhopal
Maharashtra		
10.	Podar Mills	Mumbai
11.	Tata Mills	Mumbai
12.	India United Mill No.5	Mumbai
13.	Barshi Tex. Mills	Barshi
14.	Finlay Mills	Achalpur
Puducherry		
15.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mahe
Tamil Nadu		
16.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
17.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
18.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
19.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
20.	Sri Rangavilas S. & W. Mills	Coimbatore
21.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
22.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal		
23.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dassnagar

Atrocities on religious minorities in Pakistan

1739. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the atrocities being committed on religious community such as Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan especially their abduction and forcefully conversion etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such cases as received by Indian High Commission in Pakistan during the last three years, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The Government, from time to time, has come across reports of atrocities against the members of the minority communities in Pakistan, including those of intimidation, abduction, persecution, forced conversions, forced marriages and vandalism of the places of religious worship. Some of the recent cases include that of vandalism of the holy Gurudwara Janam Asthan in Nankana Sahib; the killing of a minority Sikh community person in Peshawar and the abduction, forced conversion and marriage of Hindu girls in the Sindh Province.

Based on these reports, the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and asked it to take steps to protect and to promote the safety, security and well-being of its minority communities including various places of religious worship. Pakistan has also been asked to take immediate measures to expeditiously bring the perpetrators of such despicable and heinous acts to justice.

India has also highlighted the human rights violations in Pakistan, including at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. It has recommended to Pakistan, *inter alia*, to end forced conversions and forced marriages of minorities, including Hindu, Sikh and Christian women, and prosecute all cases.

Post-Matric Scholarship scheme in Maharashtra

1740. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted to the Central Government by the

State Government of Maharashtra for implementation of the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes students;

(b) the details of the funds released for the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme by Government during the period 2017-20, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) the maximum time likely to be taken by Government to release the remaining central assistance to the State; and

(d) whether there are any other measures taken/being taken by Government for improving the literacy level of tribal communities in Maharashtra, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) The Central assistance under the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students is released to State/UTs based on proposals received from them, and subject to availability of funds during the financial year. Accordingly, based on the proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra, a total of ₹ 15750.00 lakhs admissible under the Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students was released for the academic year 2018-19. Further, based on the proposal for the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹4800.00 lakhs was also released as 1st instalment for the year 2019-20 as per availability of funds. The details of fund released from 2017 to 2020 (Financial year-wise) is given below:—

*Fund released to Maharashtra under the Scheme of Post-Matric
Scholarship for ST students*

(₹ in lakh)				
State/UT	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20 (Release as on 02.03.20)
Maharashtra	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15	15575.38

(c) Further funds will be released based on the availability of funds under the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme.

(d) The Government is implementing the following schemes for the overall development of tribal communities (including literacy level) in all over the country

including Maharashtra:—

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students.
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students.
- (iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarships for ST students for studying abroad.
- (v) Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- (vi) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (vii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
- (viii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).
- (ix) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).
- (x) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

Formulation of National Tribal Policy

1741. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

- (a) the present status of the formulation of the National Tribal Policy;
- (b) whether the views of various stakeholders have been received and the status of their incorporation; and
- (c) the time-frame for the formulation of the said policy and its implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had prepared a draft National Tribal Policy in 2006. This became out of context in view of certain legislative and policy changes and these necessitated further revision of the draft policy. Meanwhile, a High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted on 14.08.2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and suggest a way forward. The Committee submitted its report on 29.05.2014 which contains 108

recommendations cutting across various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments. The recommendations were forwarded to Central Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments to furnish their views/comments which are still awaited. Thus the recommendations of the HLC are under consideration of the Government and no time frame has been fixed.

Economic upliftment of tribals

1742. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has many schemes and programmes for the tribal people of the country in different States;

(b) if so, the different schemes and programmes for economic upliftment of the tribal people; and

(c) the number of tribal people both men and women, who are getting benefits, State-wise from these schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up with the objective to have more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), 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, employment, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities thereof 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. The details of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is an apex organisation set up exclusively

for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. NSTFDC extends concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking any income generation activities/self-employment through its implementing agencies under its schemes namely Term Loan, Adivasi Manila Sashaktikaran Yojana, Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups, Adivasi Shiksha Rinna Yojana (ASRY).

The interventions under most of the schemes of the Ministry are demand driven and funds are provided to State Governments/UTs based upon proposals received from the State Government and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. Under these schemes, funds are provided to the State Governments for different projects included by them in their Annual Action Plan for implementation in the State as a whole. The details of beneficiaries are maintained at State level. However, State-wise details of tribal people both men and women beneficiaries under these schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, where available are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List-schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Programmes
1.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
2.	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).
3.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
4.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students.
6.	Post-Matric Scholarships to ST students.
7.	National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates for Studying Abroad.
8.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:—
(i)	Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education For ST Students).
(ii)	Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme for ST students).

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Programmes
9.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).
10.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
11.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.
12.	'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'.
13.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (NSTFDC/STFDCS).
14.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education.

Statement-II

State-wise details of beneficiaries belonging to tribal people (both men and women) under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(i) State-wise number of female beneficiaries covered under the scheme of strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy districts

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	192	384	384
3.	Gujarat	12415	399	300
4.	Jharkhand	-	150	100
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2232	3075	2398
6.	Maharashtra	911	907	1087
7.	Odisha	12734	4810	3115
8.	Rajasthan	140	634	385
9.	Telangana	3151	-	-
TOTAL		31975	10359	7769

(ii) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for welfare of STs

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46407	19966	17931
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	293000	93022	25004
3.	Assam	85060	97368	28287
4.	Chhattisgarh	22432	11571	3102
5.	Gujarat	50648	178687	160030
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2350	2462	2117
7.	Jharkhand	481132	684382	410826
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	100	366
9.	Karnataka	60821	179259	98894
10.	Kerala	85228	62259	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1272	2586	704
12.	Maharashtra	23194	2550	11857
13.	Manipur	3698	4191	4275
14.	Meghalaya	140869	182650	115579
15.	Mizoram	2650	8402	5422
16.	Nagaland	-	143	0
17.	Odisha	58248	165698	103133
18.	Rajasthan	85	1104	85
19.	Sikkim	647	617	412
20.	Tamil Nadu	269544	482619	136983

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Telangana	2353	400	91
22.	Tripura	200	400	200
23.	Uttarakhand	1440	1005	1071
24.	Uttar Pradesh	489	-	0
25.	West Bengal	180202	197249	123001
26.	Delhi	160	50	0
TOTAL		1812269	2378740	1249370

(iii) Details of Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (as per details submitted by States/UTs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	353	222	250
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34529	0	33906
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3794	0.00	0
4.	Assam	10040	12933	0
5.	Bihar	67115	46096	46096
6.	Chhattisgarh	191864	194413	201955
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5226	4399	5044
8.	Daman and Diu	468	332	0
9.	Goa	3640	3582	3393
10.	Gujarat	151113	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1705	3494	3898

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4979	25920	0
13.	Jharkhand	104942	119877	125377
14.	Karnataka	59448	62126	88882
15.	Kerala	14265	12121	12239
16.	Madhya Pradesh	362120	359092	362300
17.	Manipur	9189	21006	24760
18.	Meghalaya	966	0	0
19.	Mizoram	9783	14880	16890
20.	Nagaland	10715	0	2000
21.	Odisha	211425	204916	212472
22.	Rajasthan	101696	136915	200809
23.	Sikkim	212	247	321
24.	Tamil Nadu	12676	12800	13423
25.	Telangana	6196	354	255
26.	Tripura	11662	12353	16221
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	6256	2572	2829
29.	West Bengal	37985	33870	37480
TOTAL		1434362	1284520	1410800

(iv) Details of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (as per details submitted by States/UTs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	544	439	450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71687	59146	65061

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18863	26000	
4.	Assam	26867	79526	
5.	Bihar	9950	12544	13938
6.	Chhattisgarh	143320	154656	167023
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
8.	Daman and Diu	196	192	351
9.	Goa	4442		
10.	Gujarat	214605	0	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	10747	4729	5121
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16905	27900	
13.	Jharkhand	73385	76782	80374
14.	Karnataka	101059	111614	122775
15.	Kerala	16111	16245	16446
16.	Madhya Pradesh	272714	209757	356936
17.	Maharashtra	147262	131000	160000
18.	Manipur	59661	22644	57773
19.	Meghalaya	35305	0	
20.	Mizoram	51983	47948	44311
21.	Nagaland	28949	38380	41450
22.	Odisha	185888	196667	206500
23.	Rajasthan	135523	269659	296625
24.	Sikkim	2962	4299	5159
25.	Tamil Nadu	21605	29622	
26.	Telangana	153845	58253	52329
27.	Tripura	23020	22896	26179

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2779	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	8335	0	
30.	West Bengal	90395	58421	62234
TOTAL		1928907	1659319	1781035

(v) Details of beneficiaries under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	Scheme	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries (provisional)	Beneficiaries (estimated)
1.	Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship	12*	16*	13*

*No. of students joined University/College abroad.

(vi) Details of beneficiaries under the National Fellowship and Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	Scheme	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries (provisional)	Beneficiaries (estimated)
1.a	Top Class	2395	1996	2790**
2.b	Fellowship	2078	2519	2533**

**Actual beneficiaries as on 02.03.2020 during the year 2019-20.

(vi) Details of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

Name of the Scheme	Total Number of Students enrolled during 2019-20	2019-20
		Male Beneficiaries
		Female Beneficiaries
Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	73133	36698
		36435

(vii) Number of beneficiaries assisted during last two years *i.e.* 2017-18, 2018-19 and current year 2019-20 (up to 29.02.2020) under the schemes of NSTFDC *i.e.* Term Loan, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana, Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups, Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (up to 29.02.2020)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253	345	95	44	251	25
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	5251	2250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8677	1733	2666	1107	0	0
4.	Assam	0	123	12	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	291	262	258	105	2631	822
6.	Gujarat	5525	5287	3805	3680	97	1
7.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43	18	31	34	20	55
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	107	88	205	122	122	13
10.	Jharkhand	7	0	3	2	47	3720
11.	Karnataka	0	0	20	14	1395	516
12.	Kerala	46	42	47	60	34	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1713	496	1632	633	4154	8477
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	6	5	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	1787	939	1371	958	154	122
17.	Mizoram	1533	814	799	665	1428	2156
18.	Nagaland	317	314	4120	6384	22993	28925

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Odisha	283	1283	311.00	42.00	549	741
20.	Rajasthan	2158	405	912	452	73	38
21.	Sikkim	50	36	0	1	70	30
22.	Telangana	0	0	297	30120	0	6775
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	35	30	1734	1041
24.	Tripura	1733	1383	270	159	17	7
25.	Uttarakhand	92	12	118	52	12	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	773	74	2	1	0	0
27.	West Bengal	237	3090	856	8222	372	3878
TOTAL		25625	16744	17872	52892	41404	59645

Mobile application for PM Van Dhan Yojana

1743. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is developing an IT platform and mobile application for Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana;

(b) whether the TRIFED has discussed and shared features with stakeholders in order to take their feedback on the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) implements Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram which has been introduced as a component of the existing centrally sponsored scheme titled "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain to ensure fair monetary returns to tribals for their efforts in gathering and selling of Minor Forest Produce by enabling value addition through proper methods of collection,

primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is developing Van Dan Yojna IT platform and mobile application. The IT platform and mobile application are ready for launch.

(b) and (c) About Van Dan Yojna IT platform, TRIFED has discussed multiple times with the stakeholders (State Nodal Agencies and Implementing agencies). Currently they are engaged and being trained to use the application and provide data for already created Van Dhan Kendras.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

1744. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY);

(b) the details of amount allocated to each State under the scheme;

(c) the Total number of women benefited by the scheme the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government is aware that large number of women did not get the benefit of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with effect from 01.01.2017. So far, 3,82,62,840 applications have been received from 1,51,07,981 beneficiaries across the country on Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) (as on 02.03.2020). The maternity benefits amounting to ₹5574 crore/- (including Central and State share) have been paid to 1,34,93,697 eligible beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise, including Karnataka, details of funds released and number of beneficiaries benefitted under PMMVY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No incident of eligible women being denied benefits under PMMVY has come to the notice of the Ministry.

Statement

State/UT-wise, including the State of Karnataka, details of central share of funds released and number of beneficiaries benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (as on 02.03.2020)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share of Funds released to States/UTs (₹ in lakh)	Number of beneficiaries benefited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	331.24	4,371
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31,249.11	8,50,620
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	948.83	12,225
4.	Assam	22,361.30	4,43,389
5.	Bihar	25,458.50	9,84,120
6.	Chandigarh	881.50	15,623
7.	Chhattisgarh	10,498.58	3,30,875
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	306.92	5,780
9.	Daman and Diu	181.46	3,112
10.	Delhi	416.24	1,36,733
11.	Goa	24,478.32	12,243
12.	Gujarat	13,760.94	6,34,378
13.	Haryana	6,654.47	3,70,044
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,375.94	1,28,592
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,357.92	1,26,069
16.	Jharkhand	26,606.93	3,64,130
17.	Karnataka	15,469.47	7,19,666

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	50.18	4,22,004
19.	Lakshadweep	54,958.41	552
20.	Madhya Pradesh	49,806.50	15,18,750
21.	Maharashtra	1,960.58	14,07,084
22.	Manipur	1,491.78	27,091
23.	Meghalaya	1,692.38	17,584
24.	Mizoram	1,258.87	16,874
25.	Nagaland	4,955.01	15,846
26.	Odisha*	7,526.33	5
27.	Puducherry	515.09	13,437
28.	Punjab	9,343.83	2,44,073
29.	Rajasthan	30,744.11	8,35,578
30.	Sikkim	463.32	6,304
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,5056.2	5,08,950
32.	Telangana**	7,581.40	0
33.	Tripura	2,470.93	50,069
34.	Uttar Pradesh	81,990.94	24,21,064
35.	Uttarakhand	6,802.65	1,11,137
36.	West Bengal	21,952.51	7,35,325
TOTAL		4,98,958.69	1,34,93,697

* The State is implementing its own Maternity Benefit Programme.

** The State is implementing its own Maternity Benefit Programme. The Ministry allows the State to implement PMMVY with State's Maternity Programme under co-branding. Technical integration has been tested.

Scheme for monitoring nutritional status of children

1745. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that malnutrition is a serious problem affecting the health of the children;
- (b) what schemes are now available for monitoring the nutritional status of school going children;
- (c) if no specific scheme is available, whether Government would consider extending the POSHAN Abhiyaan scheme to the schools at least at the primary level; and
- (d) as the ICDS-CAS scheme is a name based beneficiary tracking scheme, whether Government would consider a similar scheme for nutritional status monitoring among the school children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Malnutrition is a complex and multi-dimensional issue, affected mainly by a number of generic factors including poverty, inadequate food consumption due to access and availability issues, 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/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana 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. 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 with fixed targets as under:—

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	@ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	@ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young children (6-59 months)	@ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among women and adolescent girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	@ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	@ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a lifecycle 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, in order to improve the nutritional status of school going children, the National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools is implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, wherein one Mid-Day Meal is provided to children as per the nutritional standards provided in the Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

The nutritional status of children is monitored through National surveys conducted periodically by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The recently conducted Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) (2016-18) captures the data on nutritional status of school going children. As per this survey, 21.9% children are stunted and 35.2% are underweight in the age group of 5-9 years and 24.1% children are underweight in the age group of 10-19 years.

Anganwadi centres in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh

†1746. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise number of Anganwadi Centres in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) the district-wise details of such Anganwadi Centres having their own buildings, the number of buildings hired on rent and the amount of money spent annually on these buildings;
- (c) whether the Department releases funds to Anganwadi Centres running without buildings and which are in dilapidated condition; and
- (d) if so, the details of funds earmarked therefor during the financial year 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As on 31st December, 2019 there are 18,925 and 61,974 AWCs operational in Himachal Pradesh and in Rajasthan respectively. Out of these, 18,363 AWCs in Himachal Pradesh and 45,764 AWCs in Rajasthan are reporting on ICDS-RRS portal of the Ministry. District-wise number of operational AWCs; AWCs having their own building and AWCs running from rented buildings in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under the revised scope of Anganwadi Services implemented from 01.12.2017, the central assistance for construction of new Anganwadi Centre building is available in rural areas in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The TOTAL cost of construction of one Anganwadi building is ₹ 7 lakh. Central assistance for construction of new AWC buildings is @ ₹ 1 lakh per Anganwadi building for all States/UTs. This amount is reimbursable to States/UTs after completion of construction of Anganwadi buildings. Apart from this, Government of India also releases funds for up-gradation of AWC buildings @ ₹2.00 lakh per AWC building.

(d) Under Anganwadi Services Scheme, an amount of ₹20532.38 crore has been earmarked for the year 2020-21. Component-wise funds are allocated to States/UTs after the receipt of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) of the respective year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), AWCs having own building, AWCs running from rented buildings in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan (as on 31st December, 2019)

Sl. No.	District	AWCs reporting on ICDS-RRS	AWCs having own building	AWCs running from rented building
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh				
1.	Bilaspur	1083	62	543
2.	Chamba	1174	322	651
3.	Hamirpur	1330	78	561
4.	Kangra	4184	230	1954
5.	Kinnaur	215	1	86
6.	Kullu	1093	98	611
7.	Lahul and Spiti	35	7	2
8.	Mandi	3004	315	2202
9.	Shimla	2145	242	927
10.	Sirmaur	1458	480	679
11.	Solan	1278	222	462
12.	Una	1364	57	486
Rajasthan				
13.	Ajmer	1831	1192	355
14.	Ajwar	723	276	139
15.	Banswara	1755	1564	130
16.	Baran	1608	599	458
17.	Barmer	3111	2146	175
18.	Bharatpur	1319	474	289
19.	Bhilwara	1971	1609	183
20.	Bikaner	1301	630	151

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Bundi	1198	361	205
22.	Chittorgarh	1034	817	167
23.	Churu	1330	605	425
24.	Dausa	1354	388	179
25.	Dholpur	866	546	72
26.	Dungarpur	1341	983	92
27.	Ganganagar	1964	1093	235
28.	Hanumangarh	1182	448	158
29.	Jaipur	3767	952	860
30.	Jaisalmer	227	216	4
31.	Jalore	1086	611	5
32.	Jhalawar	1230	956	119
33.	Jhunjhunu	1310	655	75
34.	Jodhpur	1030	589	206
35.	Karauli	984	585	214
36.	Kota	985	98	505
37.	Nagaur	1795	769	326
38.	Pali	1136	737	123
39.	Pratapgarh	936	785	76
40.	Rajsamand	1165	1060	35
41.	Sawai Madhopur	885	514	256
42.	Sikar	1594	909	268
43.	Sirohi	565	388	114
44.	Tonk	1483	904	212
45.	Udaipur	1698	1367	177

Remedial plan by CARA

1747. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has recorded 246 instances of disruption over a period of five years between 2014-15 and 2018-19;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than 100 children were returned to institution at an advanced stage of adoption during the said period;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Adoption Resource Authority is considering to launch remedial plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per Adoption Regulations, 2017, disruption means when adoptive parents return the child after taking them in pre-adoption foster care, while waiting for legalisation of the adoption through court order and dissolution means when adoptive parents return the child back to the institution after the adoption has been finalised by the Court. As per the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), an Online Portal of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), 246 cases of disruption and 10 cases of dissolution have been reported as compared to a total of 16859 In-country Adoptions during the last five years.

(c) and (d) The disruption/dissolution is mainly observed in cases of placement of older children primarily due to the adjustment issues of the child with the family. CARA holds regular interventions to extend counselling services to the prospective adoptive parents adopting older children and older children being placed in adoption. This is ongoing process.

Funds allocation for nutrition programme

1748. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the programmes being run by Ministry for nutrition of children, pregnant and lactating mothers along with fund allocated, released and utilised during last three years till date, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended nutrition grant of ₹ 7,735/- crores for the year 2020-21 under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of the Ministry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated for the same under the Union Budget 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Anganwadi Services, under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a package of six services and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of such services provided to the pregnant women, lactating mothers and children below six years of age. Supplementary Nutrition is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for SNP under Anganwadi Services during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme, across the country with effect from 01.01.2017. One of the objectives of the scheme is to improve health seeking behaviour among the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹5,000/- is provided in three instalments to eligible PW&LM during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receives cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-. Funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of indicative target of beneficiaries and utilisation of previous year's funds. The status of funds released and utilisation during the last three years under PMMVY is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

POSHAN Abhiyaan (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) addresses the problem of malnutrition in the country since 18th December 2017. 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. State-wise details of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan till December, 2019 are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended additional grants of ₹ 7,735 crore for nutrition in 2020-21, which is in addition to the grants allocated by Union Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(d) A fund of ₹ 20532.38 crore has been allocated for Anganwadi Services including SNP, ₹ 2500.00 crore allocated for PMMVY and ₹ 3700.00 crore allocated for POSHAN Abhiyaan under Budget Estimate of 2020-21.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for SNP under Anganwadi Services during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		APIP approved	Funds released	Funds utilized	APIP approved	Funds released	Funds utilized	APIP approved	Funds released	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32916.43	31596.87	29420.29	39530.13	37353.55	36412.22	35844.15	32726.24	Full UC Not received
2.	Bihar	54423.27	53741.97	59979.55	70750.25	76987.83	74301.2	77825.28	61919.91	
3.	Chhattisgarh	22699.81	25724.9	22905.04	27099.81	24279.95	20252.58	29809.79	20930.7	
4.	Goa	664.6	1011.2	1006.72	863.98	859.5	844.9	845.46	826.38	
5.	Gujarat	28235.82	38496.97	38012.71	32535.82	32051.56	23392.34	35789.4	33671.97	
6.	Haryana	6342.75	3945.75	3605.39	7645.58	7305.22	4195.22	8410.14	4205.09	
7.	Jharkhand	25140.96	25347.42	25347.42	29083.25	29083.25	27373.26	31991.58	22959.33	
8.	Karnataka	45222.48	56009.24	50008.99	49589.22	43588.97	38759.92	54548.14	42657.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Kerala	8296	10976.6	10977.18	10784.8	10785.38	13006.73	11863.28	14085.21	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55724.11	66775.88	67623.32	63241.34	64088.78	65209.8	69565.47	71534.93	
11.	Maharashtra	49665.28	41445.78	58718.77	55055.2	106535.22	76557.08	60560.72	62281.09	
12.	Odisha	35698.64	47316.24	44358.57	46408.23	43450.56	44825.99	51049.06	49466.82	
13.	Punjab	6144.75	5282.25	808.74	7488.18	3744.1	5327.15	8237	5346.54	
14.	Rajasthan	28939.88	34931.86	36660.76	33221.84	34950.74	29599.82	36544.02	29913.62	
15.	Tamil Nadu	28651.21	33186.7	33211.48	37246.57	37271.35	N/A	39331.66	19665.84	
16.	Telangana	18076.35	18130.74	19005.85	21170.5	22045.61	21398.84	23287.55	22519.69	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	165244.43	129353.52	77776.61	156155.99	104579.08	150232.24	171771.59	148686.46	
18.	West Bengal	47617.5	67697.94	81324.81	54420	68046.87	67871.56	59862	58402.08	
19.	Delhi	6762.17	4051.41	763.89	6762.17	3474.65	5609.01	7438.39	4425.64	
20.	Puducherry	348.12	851.02	851.02	0	0	N/A	0	0	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	5366.32	5795.63	5795.62	6976.22	6976.21	6957.88	7673.84	3836.92	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir*	4257.02	4035.17	-3195.48	4257.02	2128.5	7330	4682.72	2341.36	
23.	Uttarakhand	11392.44	15212.13	16734.26	12090.44	13612.57	15423.98	13299.48	13308.15	

24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	284.57	284.57	284.57	369.94	369.94	298.46	406.94	327.44
25.	Chandigarh	592.09	592.09	592.09	769.72	769.72	N/A	846.69	423.34
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129.89	129.89	129.89	168.86	168.86	168.86	185.74	185.75
27.	Daman and Diu	130.83	130.83	130.83	170.08	170.08	N/A	187.09	93.54
28.	Lakshadweep	77.12	85.35	85.35	100.26	100.26	N/A	110.28	55.14
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4085.14	4035.02	3435.74	5010.68	4411.4	4470.65	3830.67	2332.96
30.	Assam	35875.31	31554.71	17113.82	45037.9	30597.01	34050.78	49541.69	38554.58
31.	Manipur	3914.63	5244.2	3323.32	5089.02	7134.08	4465.34	9960.45	4980.21
32.	Meghalaya	9422.19	12238.89	12306.83	10468.21	12364.04	12364.04	11515.03	11582.97
33.	Mizoram	2000.25	1539.37	1140.09	2242.64	1843.36	1817.23	2466.9	2041.49
34.	Nagaland	6902.3	7000.08	6422.66	7588.35	8231.2	6906.86	7967.69	6065.93
35.	Sikkim	632.47	481.21	180.76	751.11	450.66	484.4	582.82	291.42
36.	Tripura	6650.22	6456.59	6749.82	7488.55	7781.78	7781.78	8979.7	7028.04
TOTAL		758527.35	790689.99	733597.28	857631.86	847591.84	807690.12	936812.41	799674.33

* Jammu and Kashmir figures include Ladakh UT.
Note:APIP- Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released, and funds utilized during the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (As on 03.02.2020)	
		Released	Utilised**	Released	Utilised**	Released	Utilised**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	43.16	41.13	117.63	127.03	119.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	4210.48	14101.75	17579.80	10125	20114.55
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	265.75	0	428.96
4.	Assam	10448.26	418.96	817.00	3750.34	11096.04	15886.67
5.	Bihar	17351.38	575.70	1253.00	6228.22	6854.12	29930.71
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	110.95	248.08	306.34	343.01	353.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	768.94	2025.85	4996.29	4090.15	7676.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.44	75.85	100.67	128.45	124.2
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	0.05	28.98	56.11	90.92	65.08

10.	Goa	168.85	62.83	107.26	274.05	140.13	241.51	Written Answers to [5 March, 2020]
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	2535.60	5958.97	12910.20	8332.48	16203.64	
12.	Haryana	4324.30	1325.51	3674.84	8218.84	5761.8	8313.46	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	441.95	1793.84	2754.96	3038.99	2938.34	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3137.84	110.92	828.42	2591.31	2409.68	2630.52	
15.	Jharkhand	5622.70	700.93	1453.37	5969.64	5281.85	9202.46	
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	2240.83	6361.72	13229.37	9996.4	18713.53	
17.	Kerala	5536.64	1597.17	3514.27	7597.69	6418.56	9920.74	
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	4.44	23.32	17.92	7.38	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	5762.48	18531.47	33785.11	24056.41	32464.84	
20.	Maharashtra	12821.10	3886.76	11795.62	22028.56	25189.78	39606.65	Unstarred Questions
21.	Manipur	1474.07	65.81	75.00	274.23	411.51	1066.7	
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	69.29	102.00	183.25	278.95	613.22	
23.	Mizoram	710.78	233.33	294.70	665.52	686.9	583.34	
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	0.00	52.00	101.44	171.81	790.14	
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.90	407.75	795.75	2542.92	2150.36	3484.25	285

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Odisha	7143.33	0.03	383.00	0.20	0	0.03
27.	Puducherry	331.68	13.67	63.53	315.60	119.88	274.71
28.	Punjab	4648.73	786.32	1141.42	5977.32	3553.68	4473.17
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	788.35	9605.43	22409.80	9651.71	11944.89
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.38	21.00	215.02	87.99	120.17
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	0.00	658.00	4158.83	2310.35	11841.17
32.	Telangana	7196.40	0.00	385.00	0.00	0	0
33.	Tripura	1845.49	16.57	96.00	578.32	529.44	1525.19
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	4778.15	14216.71	41414.50	34157.59	62037.46
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	640.06	1425.66	2158.77	2766	3058.73
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	144.39	2938.72	12465.83	8768.76	20750.77
TOTAL		204859.26	32757.71	104955.77	236245.76	189143.65	337506.27

* Jammu and Kashmir figures include Ladakh UT.

** Utilised amounts include both Centre and State share.

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan
(as on 31.12.2019)*

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Released in FY 2017-18+ Unspent balance of ISSNIP	Released in FY 2018-19	Released in FY 2019-20	Total Released	Total Central fund utilization as on 31.12.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,572.41	8,604.68	5,582.52	16,759.61	8,677.99
2.	Bihar	7,063.44	15,001.67	10,000.00	32,065.11	18,373.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,668.12	9,629.51	0.00	11,297.63	3,096.26
4.	Delhi	945.95	2,206.88	0.00	3,152.83	1,254.14
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78	0.00	435.85	101.68
6.	Gujarat	3,036.66	11,228.04	7,531.00	21,795.7	11222.25
7.	Haryana	400.97	5,992.46	0.00	6,393.43	2,696.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,557.26	4,153.15	2,480.00	8,190.41	4,966.17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir*	388.59	8,343.52	0.00	8,732.11	2188.33
10.	Jharkhand	2,429.59	5,110.45	0.00	7,540.04	2,065.05
11.	Karnataka	3,351.05	9,870.89	0.00	13,221.94	420.68
12.	Kerala	1,273.37	6,491.91	0.00	7,765.28	2455.31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,067.20	15,894.17	17,883.00	37,844.37	12,404.30
14.	Maharashtra	2,572.31	20,989.28	33,061.47	56,623.06	23,602.32
15.	Odisha	4,600.46	10,571.65	0.00	15,172.11	0.00
16.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	497.00	929.94	224.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Punjab	819.51	6,090.33	0.00	6,909.84	306.50
18.	Rajasthan	4,216.26	9,680.99	0.00	13,897.25	6,315.69
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,340.51	12,210.93	0.00	13,551.44	10464.20
20.	Telangana	1,736.94	8,595.70	7,003.00	17,335.64	4,579.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8,440.60	29,582.87	0.00	38,023.47	17132.35
22.	Uttarakhand	1,866.25	4,301.57	3,696.00	9,863.82	3,768.19
23.	West Bengal	5,545.27	19,294.11	0.00	24,839.38	0.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2,663.35	0.00	2,716.28	368.30
25.	Assam	2,298.27	15,492.36	14,171.00	31,961.63	11,591.74
26.	Manipur	340.46	3,865.37	0.00	4,205.83	1,233.24
27.	Meghalaya	462.98	1,713.27	1,706.80	3,883.05	2,144.45
28.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	902.00	1,979.03	1,461.47
29.	Nagaland	163.74	1,251.97	1,445.17	2,860.88	1,561.92
30.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	544.00	971.06	436.75
31.	Tripura	277.91	3,695.72	0.00	3,973.63	810.75
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	416.89	307.62	824.73	224.49
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	526.97	992.67	257.68
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32	681.16*	919.31	805.14
35.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66	446.98	686.70	197.66
36.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	126.75	325.65	198.90
TOTAL		64,454.28	2,55,593.98	1,08,592.44	4,28,640.71	1,57,607.95

* Jammu and Kashmir figures include Ladakh UT.

Schemes for empowerment of women

1749. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by Government for the empowerment of women along with the efforts being made by Government to improve them; and

(b) fund allocation and utilisation of the fund during the last three years, State-wise particularly in the State of Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of Schemes for empowerment of women. These *inter alia* include Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK), Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, Working Women Hostel (WWH), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), National Creche Scheme.

For effective implementation of these schemes, the Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for each scheme which inter-alia include explicit information about institutional structure, implementation modalities, target beneficiaries, fund flow and disbursal mechanism, monitoring and evaluation mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism. The schemes have inbuilt monitoring mechanism. The Ministry has also developed web based Management and Information (MIS) Software viz. PMMVY-CAS to monitor implementation of PMMVY. Monitoring of the other schemes is undertaken through meetings and video conferences with the officials of State Governments/UT. Ministry officials undertake field visits to ascertain the status of implementation of the schemes.

(b) The details of scheme-wise and State/UT-wise funds released and utilized in these schemes during the last three years, including the States of Punjab and Haryana, are given in Statement.

Statement

(A) *State/UT-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)*

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (As on 04.02.2020)	
		Released	Utilised*	Released	Utilised*	Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	43.16	41.13	117.63	127.03	57.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36	4210.48	14101.75	17579.80	10125.00	14,065.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	265.75	0.00	276.55
4.	Assam	10448.26	418.96	817.00	3750.34	9597.11	13,699.53
5.	Bihar	17351.38	575.70	1253.00	6228.22	3520.57	24,177.86
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	110.95	248.08	306.34	343.01	220.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	4382.58	768.94	2025.85	4996.29	3272.12	6,332.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.44	75.85	100.67	110.10	114.21
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	0.05	28.98	56.11	77.94	53.72
10.	Goa	168.85	62.83	107.26	274.05	140.13	159.27
11.	Gujarat	10186.87	2535.60	5958.97	12910.20	8332.48	12,453.42
12.	Haryana	4324.30	1325.51	3674.84	8218.84	4936.80	5,789.37
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64	441.95	1793.84	2754.96	2709.25	2,274.01
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3137.84	110.92	828.42	2591.31	1807.26	1,919.48
15.	Jharkhand	5622.70	700.93	1453.37	5969.64	4225.48	7,041.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Karnataka	10248.81	2240.83	6361.72	13229.37	9996.40	15,628.53
17.	Kerala	5536.64	1597.17	3514.27	7597.69	5348.80	7,733.39
18.	Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	4.44	23.32	17.92	7.32
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53	5762.48	18581.47	33785.11	23786.41	25,196.12
20.	Maharashtra	12821.10	3886.76	11795.62	22028.56	25189.78	31,972.69
21.	Manipur	1474.07	65.81	75.00	274.23	411.51	867.79
22.	Meghalaya	1110.83	69.29	102.00	183.25	278.95	489.41
23.	Mizoram	710.78	233.33	294.70	665.52	634.19	272.67
24.	Nagaland	1035.06	0.00	52.00	101.44	171.81	592.59
25.	NCT of Delhi	2008.90	407.75	795.75	2542.92	2150.36	2,402.75
26.	Odisha	7143.33	0.03	383.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	331.68	13.67	63.53	315.60	119.88	252.47
28.	Punjab	4648.73	786.32	1141.42	5977.32	3553.68	3,382.17
29.	Rajasthan	11486.97	788.35	9605.43	22409.80	9651.71	10,448.27
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.38	21.00	215.02	87.99	108.80
31.	Tamil Nadu	12087.85	0.00	658.00	4158.83	2310.35	11,585.04
32.	Telangana	7196.40	0.00	385.00	0.00	0.00	-
33.	Tripura	1845.49	16.57	96.00	578.32	529.44	1,274.33
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64	4778.15	14216.71	41414.50	34157.59	48,452.73
35.	Uttarakhand	2610.99	640.06	1425.66	2158.77	2281.52	2,222.65
36.	West Bengal	10245.03	144.39	2938.72	12465.83	8768.76	17,024.47
TOTAL		204859.26	32757.71	104955.77	236245.76	178771.33	268549.75

* Utilised amounts include both Centre and State Share.

(B) State/UT-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under National Creche Scheme As on 04.02.2020

(Amount in ₹)									
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20729700	0	22124700	0	0	0		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1203660	0	1284660	0	0	0		
3.	Assam	20447360	18885766	21823360	19654085	0	0	73888331	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	5617080	0	5995080	0	0	10962000		
5.	Bihar	5193570	0	5543070	0	0	0		
6.	Chandigarh	1069920	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	25544340	0	27263340	0	0	0		
8.	Delhi	0	0	11543040	6168000	6222400	0	15307093	
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	902745	0	963495	0	0	0		

10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Goa	713280	0	761280	0	0	650220	
12.	Gujarat	24764190	6159837	26430690	1745927	0	0	
13.	Haryana	10320270	0	3164070	10796314	8227174	4030286	4700160
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14235880	4052083	15193880	16137318	7496281	13094825	1419432
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20922880	19912400	22330880	21252400	41164800	10305680	
16.	Jharkhand	16561470	0	17675970	0	0	0	
17.	Karnataka	19370010	0	20673510	28215000	48070560	0	27233280
18.	Kerala	17096430	4903800	18246930	10855020	0	0	
19.	Lakshadweep	401220	0	428220	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	31651800	0	0	7640000	0	4595000	
21.	Maharashtra	40701540	0	43440540	0	0	0	
22.	Manipur	15840760	0	16906760	0	0	0	
23.	Mizoram	7786640	7786640	1966640	12042140	60172160	60172160	31775360
24.	Meghalaya	3150320	2838267	3362320	3173976	0	0	9459840
25.	Nagaland	3655560	3655560	3901560	3901560	0	0	

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Odisha	14265600	0	15225600	0	0	0		
27.	Puducherry	0	0	7769430	6161229	3687840	5003460	26493939	
28.	Punjab	4814640	0	5138640	0	0	0		
29.	Rajasthan	12125760	0	12941760	0	0	6276240		5823432
30.	Sikkim	0	0	6574080	6241138	5578880	0	1078258	
31.	Tamil Nadu	22379160	20350770	23885160	13013130	65747950	35639700	17597850	
32.	Telangana	20707410	0	22100910	0	0	0		
33.	Tripura	6062880	3729381	6470880	3957227	30286115	4557274		
34.	Uttarakhand	15692160	0	16748160	0	0	0		
35.	Uttar Pradesh	38427960	0	41013960	0	0	0		
36.	West Bengal	25923270	0	27667770	0	0	0	39244583	
	TOTAL	468279465	92274504	476560345	170954464	276654160	155286845	248198126	5823432

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*(C) State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released under Mahila
Shakti Kendra Scheme As on 04.02.2020*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	Release 2017-18	Release 2018-19	Release 2019-20	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.9	0	20.58	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	21.13	9.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	38.61	0.00
4.	Assam	980	0	81.51	2.40
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	48.62	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	14.03	27.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	35.41	65.57
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	10.48	9.68
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	19.9	5.24
10.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0	11.42	9.83
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64	98.14	8.02
13.	Haryana	0	6.91	0	6.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45	12.87	11.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71	13.71	34.13
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0	29.71	0.06
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83	62.92	8.02
18.	Kerala	0	74.26	34.32	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0	4.83	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02	31.46	4.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63	22.88	0.00
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21	4.29	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85	25.74	32.76
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77	109.72	32.72
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57	80.76	77.25
26.	Odisha	0	737.95	37.18	0.00
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18	14.3	11.26
28.	Punjab	0	87.5	7.3	7.40
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24	25.14	62.20
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85	4.29	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86	105.81	60.22
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62	11.26	19.79
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.5	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13	17.16	0.00
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14	31.21	36.54
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62	31.46	12.81

(D) State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Swadhar Greh Scheme As on 04.02.2020

(₹ in lakh)									
Sl. No. States/UTs		Amount Released/ Sanctioned during year 2016-17	Amount Utilized by State Government during year 2016-17	Amount Released/ Sanctioned during year 2017-18	Amount Utilized by State Government during year 2017-18	Amount Released/ Sanctioned to State during year 2018-19	Amount Utilized by the State Government during year 2018-19	Amount Released/ Sanctioned during year 2019-20	Amount Utilized by the State Government during year 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.41	87.35	140.63	126.46	-	-	190.93	-
2.	Assam	157.03	157.03	194.71	194.71	152.60	-	104.68	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.4	2.39	9.01	7.76	7.27		7.27	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	18.05	18.05	9.70	-
5.	Bihar	69.79	0	86.54	0	0	-	0	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	7.27	7.24	9.01	7.70	6.64	-	7.99	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.44	17.44	16.22	16.22	30.25	30.25	22.95	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0		0		0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0		0	-
10.	Delhi	14.00	13.81	18.02	15.81	16.10	-	18.38	-
11.	Gujarat	30.53	0	37.86	37.86	0	-	18.31	-
12.	Goa	4.36	-	5.40	-	0	-	0	-
13.	Haryana	4.36	4.36	9.77	9.77	3.39	-	0	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0		0		0		5.45	-
15.	Jharkhand	13.08	6.54	16.22	0	0	-	18.17	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	36.20	36.20	38.87	-
17.	Karnataka	266.08	266.08	505.99	505.99	274.35	-	221.67	-
18.	Kerala	34.89	34.89	43.27	43.27	69.59	-	32.26	-
19.	Lakshadweep	0		0		0		0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.17	20.87	32.45	25.79	46.09	-	162.05	-

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Unstarred Questions

21.	Maharashtra	331.51	-	411.07	-	0	-	0	-
22.	Mizoram	13.08	13.08	16.22	16.22	81.09	-	71.97	-
23.	Manipur	150.49	150.49	186.61	186.61	424.30	-	261.64	-
24.	Meghalaya	0		8.72	-		0	0	-
25.	Nagaland	6.54	6.54	8.11	8.11	25.69	-	13.08	-
26.	Odisha	408.36	356.66	463.24	395.21	456.79	-	286.73	-
27.	Punjab	8.72	0	10.82	2.34	8.00	-	9.58	-
28.	Puducherry	7.27	7.27	9.01	9.01	20.06	-	7.99	-
29.	Rajasthan	61.07	26.09	75.73	14.44	0	-	87.19	-
30.	Sikkim	6.54	4.92	8.11	8.11	6.72	6.72	10.64	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.48	151.11	216.36	196.05	409.75	-	160.12	-
32.	Telangana	104.69	88.50	124.40	87.24	116.09	116.09	268.63	-
33.	Tripura	26.17	26.17	32.45	32.45	46.23	-	26.17	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	314.06	-	430.60	-	0	-	0	-
35.	Uttarakhand	58.89	0	73.02	27.00	0	-	0	-
36.	West Bengal	0		430.29	-	0	-	378.30	-

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

(E) State/UT-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Ujjawala Scheme as on 04.02.2020

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Financial Year- 2016-17		Financial Year- 2017-18		Financial Year- 2018-19		Financial Year- 2019-20	
		Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount	Disbursed/ Released amount	Utilized amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.01	53.44	14.07	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
2.	Assam	259.53	259.53	321.82	195.42	Nil	-	192.56	-
3.	Bihar	23.38	-	28.99	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.25	25.3	38.75	31.74	9.67	34.36	34.36	-
5.	Gujarat	47.87	-	59.36	-	25.01	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	7.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.98	-
8.	Karnataka	217.94	173.74	270.24	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	24.21	13.43	30.02	14.18	-	-	27.97	-

10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.54	-	10.59	-	-	-	-	-	Written Answers to [5 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions	301
11.	Maharashtra	208.35	-	258.36	-	-	-	-	-		
12.	Manipur	221.96	221.96	221.96	221.96	110.98	110.98	277.9	-		
13.	Mizoram	21.67	19.51	13.12	13.12	11.71	11.71	9.98	-		
14.	Nagaland	20.37	17.52	20.37	15.67	10.44	-	19.45	-		
15.	Odisha	142.11	150.14	176.22	104.8	20.06	-	83.43	-		
16.	Rajasthan	90.37	-	112.06	-	Nil	-	-	-		
17.	Sikkim	11.08	11.08	13.74	8.67	Nil	Nil	10.45	-		
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.42	62.42	52.96	52.96	31.99	31.99	52.06	-		
19.	Telangana	57.17	57.17	70.70	70.70	37.45	-	37.46	-		
20.	Uttarakhand	53.56	-	66.41	-	Nil	-	21.09	-		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	83.01	-	102.93	-	Nil	-	-	-		

Note: No Ujjawala Home is functioning in Punjab.

(F) State/UT-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Working Women Hostel Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized	Funds Sanctioned/ allocated/ released	Funds Utilized (as on 04.02.2020)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.87	166.87	-	-	476.93	344.14	48.54	48.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.54	192.54	193.47	193.47	116.76	56.76	-	-
3.	Assam		-	8.83	7.37	7.77	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat		-	183.76	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh		-	265.83	139.83	-	-	111.86	-
6.	Karnataka		-	973.66	584.19	-	-	482.5	15.15
7.	Kerala	932.17	339.32	-	-	252.56	-	901.5	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh		-	-	-	244.03	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	347.99	194.41	-	-	161.43	-	-	-
10.	Mizoram		-	-	-	170.62	-	-	-

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Unstarred Questions

11.	Manipur	149.74	149.74	462.27	317.98	915.51	-	14.94	14.94
12.	Nagaland	442.48	442.48	600.56	297.43	419.58	419.58	217.35	-
13.	Telangana		-	-	-	268.91	-	692.62	47.62

(G) State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released under BBBP Scheme As on 04.02.2020

(₹ in lakh)								
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		Total Fund Available	Utilization	Total Fund Available	Utilization	Total Fund Available	Utilization	Total Fund Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.49	5.43	32.49	24.03	25.00	20.64	25.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.29	0.00	32.51	17.87	196.50	94.73	200.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	32.51	27.05	170.87	103.34	197.30
4.	Assam	44.80	2.78	32.51	20.24	25.00	11.37	86.65
5.	Bihar	29.78	0.00	32.51	10.02	418.00	13.42	421.50

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 303

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.29	0.00	47.00	34.03	49.50	14.67	50.00
7.	Chandigarh	4.72	0.00	19.53	0.00	20.18	0.00	23.50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44.03	23.96	32.51	18.05	16.40	0.00	16.40
9.	Daman and Diu	20.83	3.72	26.50	13.35	39.06	14.65	50.00
10.	Delhi	88.52	15.35	221.73	78.92	261.95	100.73	232.21
11.	Goa	57.09	8.40	24.11	20.49	3.62	0.00	25.00
12.	Gujarat	209.71	32.87	280.24	106.54	588.48	156.45	699.88
13.	Haryana	177.30	20.96	570.66	216.21	534.36	187.72	520.17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53.39	0.10	97.52	6.13	252.59	190.64	215.32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.00	52.29	298.62	234.43	422.90	192.67	472.97
16.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	20.15	45.73
17.	Jharkhand	23.90	23.16	32.51	32.51	313.37	54.59	298.95
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	13.75	4.81	140.78	79.39	125.00
19.	Kerala	56.14	23.91	27.56	24.89	23.50	2.83	25.00
20.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	150.46	84.47	24.00	2.65	25.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	157.84	9.55	424.46	138.71	1021.93	356.85	1114.90

304 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22.	Maharashtra	5.42	1.56	44.95	44.95	799.74	243.27	802.33
23.	Manipur	23.49	11.74	32.51	23.78	269.45	241.94	398.55
24.	Meghalaya	16.23	0.85	32.51	32.51	24.70	24.53	50.00
25.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	32.51	32.51	100.00	75.00	75.00
26.	Nagaland	32.51	23.30	32.51	15.19	295.52	228.36	279.06
27.	Odisha	27.03	23.29	30.01	30.01	119.63	3.29	150.00
28.	Puducherry	0.00	16.25	600.61	482.39	25.00	25.00	25.00
29.	Punjab	591.13	312.37	421.55	117.13	554.71	360.55	634.48
30.	Rajasthan	246.21	107.45	48.76	48.76	857.64	151.88	842.89
31.	Sikkim	32.51	25.84	30.88	13.70	50.00	47.50	50.00
32.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	31.51	7.18	446.78	306.57	324.31
33.	Telangana	9.29	11.60	0.00	2.06	217.20	143.67	309.42
34.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	661.35	106.45	25.00	0.00	25.00
35.	Uttar Pradesh	602.58	0.00	167.94	126.11	1798.05	396.29	1730.66
36.	Uttarakhand	46.91	17.30	4597.21	2167.52	323.45	207.32	445.20
TOTAL		2733.39	774.03	9194.42	4362.97	10479.84	4072.66	11012.37

(-) Funds were not released to States/UTs in 2016-17 due to saving of previous year.

Utilization included saving of previous year.

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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(H) State/UT-wise and Year-wise Release and Utilisation under Women Helpline (As on 04.02.2020)

(Amount in ₹)								
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	UC received	2017-18	UC received	2018-19	UC received	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	50,94,565	0	34,08,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	60,60,357	54,92,357	34,08,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	59,50,000	59,50,000	81,35,911	58,63,911	34,08,000
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	16,12,058	16,12,058	61,96,756
5.	Bihar	0	0	38,07,000	38,07,000	54,94,258	32,59,258	46,50,000
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	89,15,814	89,15,814	58,92,584	26,64,584	34,08,000
7.	Chattishgarh	37,91,155	37,91,155	63,64,000	63,64,000	85,35,423	51,27,423	34,08,000
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	34,08,000	3,63,630	0	0	34,08,000
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,71,000
12.	Gujarat	0	0	1,78,80,000	1,78,80,000	89,40,000	0	46,50,000

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,10,254	Written Answers to [5 March, 2020]
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	33,82,501	0	34,08,000	
16.	Ladakh	0							
17.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Kerala	0	0	21,64,000	21,64,000	67,65,000	33,57,000	34,08,000	
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	32,70,000	0	34,08,000	
25.	Mizoram	0	0	85,20,000	85,20,000	85,20,000	51,12,000	34,08,000	
26.	Nagaland	29,11,529	29,11,529	76,33,204	76,33,204	68,16,000	34,08,000	34,08,000	
27.	Odisha	0	0	30,16,793	30,16,793	98,65,173	81,61,173	34,08,000	
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	51,08,000	0	0	

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	UC received	2017-18	UC received	2018-19	UC received	2019-20
29.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	27,19,498	0	34,08,000
30.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,50,000
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	33,80,782	0	34,08,000
32.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	46,50,000	0	46,50,000
33.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,28,39,001
34.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	40,11,000	40,11,000	88,54,892	43,84,892	46,50,000
36.	Uttarakhand	0	0	46,79,000	46,79,000	57,61,087	49,85,234	60,40,147
37.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(I) State/UT-wise and Year-wise Release and Utilisation under One Stop Centre (As on 04.02.2020)

(Amount in ₹)								
Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2016-17 UC	2017-18	2017-18 UC	2018-19	2018-19 UC	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3120663	3120663	3687641	3799558	4159792
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26897400	26897400	33013744	0	39063148	18023732	19165245
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2841450	2841450	5319517	3819067	78202084	1457450	10503150

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4.	Assam	7565800	6877167	0	0	78695087	7017559	52619760
5.	Bihar	19890150	0	0	0	30832455	0	76486968
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	930799	0	1500450
7.	Chhattishgarh	73427815	73427815	16704440	14608116	66244372	64944372	67738483
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	4341482	4341482	50000	0	1514704
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	4330349
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	36255258
11.	Goa	1941450	0	1084917	392000	492000	0	1500450
12.	Gujarat	3882900	3882900	12715269	0	56269778	986711	47195441
13.	Haryana	11648700	10799362	3830247	2400000	47960546	5106280	39213416
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1500450	1500450	10118850	0	17649150
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9565800	2811197	8752272	4869372	15020425	864400	5704337
16.	Ladakh	0						
17.	Jharkhand	5682900	4120019	1847152	0	70436941	6320462	37051257
18.	Karnataka	8524350	0	6273675	0	59444419	0	43595464

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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No.	State	2016-17	2016-17 UC	2017-18	2017-18 UC	2018-19	2018-19 UC	2019-20	310
19.	Kerala	11365800	3487378	1180007	0	28331849	4837525	14090453	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	77347650	64583046	13127264	5125258	112391390	11787384	124372163	
22.	Maharashtra	21355950	1941450	43769662	0	38929425	6723600	49955699	
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	35722445	0	22033582	
24.	Meghalaya	2841450	2841450	775391	0	18639947	2250675	24986712	
25.	Mizoram	0	0	6140951	6140951	27264535	1513075	9840736	
26.	Nagaland	5541679	5541679	8041940	8041940	45487024	3000900	5669361	
27.	Odisha	1500450	1500450	12032854	2917729	77459998	0	11860672	
28.	Puducherry	0	0	1941450	0	4766836	0	0	
29.	Punjab	9707250	5971473	33587668	2191225	52633488	0	23017113	Unstarred Questions
30.	Rajasthan	34123174	12269335	2895721	5229278	30860275	8781269	53401180	
31.	Sikkim	0	0	3071148	0	3923225	0	4058744	
32.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3882900	2382450	113995447	0	63990448	
33.	Telangana	15531600	13806508	30172230	5192089	58948915	10519009	51093197	

34.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	26901349	0	6001800
35.	Uttar Pradesh	45463200	29733851	26622936	3572724	222830497	3971867	113155245
36.	Uttarakhand	5824350	5306551	13886307	10956058	27225409	12520255	22907445
37.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(J) State/UT-wise and Year-wise Release and Utilisation under Mahila Police Volunteer (As on 04.02.2020)

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	UC received	2017-18	UC received	2018-19	UC received	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75,81,600	75,81,600	0	0	4,45,57,200	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	0	0	7,15,55,040	1,52,78,388	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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No.	State	2016-17	UC received	2017-18	UC received	2018-19	UC received	2019-20
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	76,20,120	41,65,418	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	77,51,520	77,51,520	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Ladakh	0						
17.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2,64,000	0	0
18.	Karnataka	0	0	56,13,120	0	0	0	0
19.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	30,17,880	0	0	0	0
22.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	35,84,820	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,39,600
27.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,16,440
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,81,760
37.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[5 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Posts and vacancies under ICDS

1750. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the Integrated Child Development Scheme during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the fund allocated under ICDS during 2020-21, State-wise; and

(c) the details of sanctioned posts and vacancies of staff as on date under ICDS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Year-wise and state-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised under Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for the financial year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise funds allocation are made after receiving Annual Programme Implementation Plan from all the States/UTs. However, a fund of ₹ 20532.38 crore has been allocated under Budget Estimate 2020-21 for Anganwadi Services.

(c) The State-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies of staff as on 31.12.2019 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised under Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		APIP approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64398.61	58474.18	51432.35	75366.38	70988.53	36412.2	81270.6	66326.75	
2.	Bihar	103964.63	92217.01	84184.19	135147.85	115848.7	74301.2	144152.87	112822.2	Full utilization not received
3.	Chhattisgarh	48603.84	56762.73	51005.42	54633.59	54868.36	20252.6	67220.87	42551.62	
4.	Goa	1567.16	1649.6	1524.12	1717.49	1660.28	844.9	1909.88	1554.69	
5.	Gujarat	56894.37	62275.13	57688.15	61730.48	63148.37	23392.3	71652.67	44518.68	
6.	Haryana	22888.16	20914.78	14253.51	21468.83	21131.73	4195.22	26545.95	18010.87	
7.	Jharkhand	47463.03	42081.45	33505.34	49428.29	51573.37	N/A	58230.22	36392.48	
8.	Karnataka	80138.54	92834.76	88029.57	82557.01	91901.57	38759.9	98521.79	64045.37	
9.	Kerala	31102.77	32460.32	29080.98	28524.51	31092.42	13006.7	36521.12	31681.75	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	108682.66	116645.68	108667.43	119933.6	116552.92	65209.8	144676.41	120670.4	
11.	Maharashtra	107846.37	102957.15	110698.86	114213.97	171214.38	76557.1	129779.45	104953.6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Odisha	75830.98	95323.96	71863.83	92335.94	79544.95	44826	104875.9	72836.09	
13.	Punjab	21770.3	20168.46	9624.74	21314.06	17631.87	5327.15	45564.48	20111.63	
14.	Rajasthan	63808.73	67542.98	58185.76	63876.3	66618.8	29599.8	74974.65	52017.55	
15.	Tamil Nadu	54744.86	49336.98	47550.75	62209.34	65197.17	N/A	74671.97	47032.05	
16.	Telangana	39125.41	38468.27	37836.89	41826.08	44681.12	21398.8	50590.23	40826.11	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	262774.97	215246.75	118694.15	251519.4	202972.91	150232	282896.18	210447.1	
18.	West Bengal	106518.5	99426.41	69041.2	118801	124775.06	67871.6	138042.9	113606.6	
19.	Delhi	14740.81	10868.44	-16.9	12383.39	9096.33	5609.01	18911.3	12586.77	
20.	Puducherry	1109.89	1455.4	1441.9	460.01	472.38	N/A	691.13	485.42	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	22501.73	21612.57	21044.72	25892.82	31881.17	6957.88	30734.1	21347.18	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir*	32248.75	19328.24	11346.35	35706.96	37406.56	N/A	43489.22	31931.62	
23.	Uttarakhand	27809.95	27990.11	26928.46	31939.85	32798.93	15424	38000.14	30233.73	
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1317.81	1295.81	1258.7	1213.36	1291.31	298.46	1565.88	992.3	
25.	Chandigarh	1231.31	1077.47	1063.97	1339.87	1416.88	N/A	1614.73	1017.93	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	467.45	323.11	312.79	499.15	534.55	N/A	643.6	385.01
27.	Daman and Diu	284.53	279.45	270.11	250.87	272.33	N/A	314.54	195.24
28.	Lakshadweep	218.02	165.31	124.81	273.7	348.31	N/A	206.06	132.51
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	14504.77	14588.5	10782.76	13034.35	12389.79	4470.65	15021.41	10255.49
30.	Assam	87694.68	70237.54	40611.6	98448.16	83867.16	34050.8	117340.25	75954.04
31.	Manipur	15309.71	17647.46	8777.72	16170.53	16856.6	N/A	26595.9	16049.65
32.	Meghalaya	15403.48	19864.97	16432.76	16869.34	17661.64	N/A	20349.6	14268.47
33.	Mizoram	5762.56	6174.29	4267.61	4876.9	4465.18	1817.23	6298.44	4170.83
34.	Nagaland	13622.54	16652.36	12551.64	13086.36	12138.78	N/A	14649.56	8988.43
35.	Sikkim	2118.29	1983.22	1306.64	2213.12	2003.53	484.4	2777.88	2022.26
36.	Tripura	15331.18	13101.1	12490.87	16915.67	18714.14	7781.78	21465.73	16549.89
TOTAL		1569801.35	1509431.95	1213863.75	1688178.53	1675018.08	749081.48	1992767.61	1447972.31

*The figures of Jammu and Kashmir includes Ladakh UT

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies of staff as on under ICD*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of CDPOs			No. of Supervisors			No. of AWWs			No. of AWWs		
		Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	257	257	0	1951	1414	537	55607	53942	1665	48768	45421	3347
2.	Telangana	149	139	10	1268	908	360	35700	34117	1583	31711	29026	2685
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	0	249	249	0	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0
4.	Assam*	231	153	78	2269	2233	36	62153	60942	1211	56728	55908	820
5.	Bihar	544	385	159	4316	2237	2079	115009	106953	8056	107894	92544	15350
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	167	53	1866	1459	407	52474	50030	2444	46660	43647	3013
7.	Goa	11	8	3	50	45	5	1262	1185	77	1262	1203	59
8.	Gujarat*	336	316	20	2049	1689	360	53029	51524	1505	51229	48752	2477
9.	Haryana	148	106	42	1018	829	189	25962	25042	920	25450	24403	1047
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	78	54	24	735	643	92	18925	18759	166	18386	18096	290

11.	Jammu and Kashmir**	128	114	14	1231	949	282	30765	28697	2068	30765	28786	1979	Written Answers to [5 March, 2020]
12.	Jharkhand	224	127	97	1435	818	617	38432	37821	611	35881	35202	679	
13.	Karnataka	204	146	58	2503	1581	922	65911	64519	1392	62580	60098	2482	
14.	Kerala	258	255	3	1328	1146	182	33318	33115	203	33189	32986	203	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	0	3379	3379	0	97135	96236	899	84465	83520	945	
16.	Maharashtra	553	285	268	3899	2969	930	110486	105592	4894	97475	89940	7535	
17.	Manipur	43	43	0	398	338	60	11510	11302	208	9958	9797	161	
18.	Meghalaya	41	40	1	185	185	0	5896	5883	13	4630	4613	17	
19.	Mizoram	27	27	0	90	90	0	2244	2244	0	2244	2244	0	
20.	Nagaland	60	60	0	159	159	0	3980	3980	0	3980	3980	0	
21.	Odisha	338	314	24	2550	2403	147	74154	71393	2761	63738	60520	3218	Unstarred Questions
22.	Punjab	155	137	18	1043	605	438	27314	27285	29	26074	23507	2567	
23.	Rajasthan	304	99	205	2232	1297	935	62010	59550	2460	55806	52748	3058	
24.	Sikkim	13	13	0	52	52	0	1308	1296	12	1308	1293	15	
25.	Tamil Nadu*	434	296	138	1980	1230	750	54439	49182	5257	49499	43763	5736	
26.	Tripura	56	36	20	406	234	172	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234	
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	897	439	458	6718	3364	3354	190145	171245	18900	167855	147824	20031	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttarakhand	105	71	34	598	450	148	20067	19526	541	14947	14341	606
29.	West Bengal	576	392	184	4779	1487'	3292	119481	108059	11422	119481	100787	18694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	4	1	28	28	0	720	719	1	689	689	0
31.	Chandigarh*	3	3	0	18	18	0	450	450	0	450	450	0
32.	Delhi*	95	55	40	432	372	60	10897	9990	907	10897	10737	160
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	9	3	6	302	302	0	247	235	12
34.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	4	1	3	107	102	5	107	102	5
35.	Ladakh	13	4	9	47	36	11	1173	1133	40	1173	1129	44
36.	Lakshadweep	9	9	0	4	4	0	107	107	0	96	96	0
37.	Puducherry*	5	5	0	34	5	29	855	780	75	855	768	87
TOTAL		7075	5113	1962	51312	34909	16403	1399697	1329138	70559	1282847	1185291	97556

* Information up to September, 2019.

** The figures of Jammu and Kashmir includes Ladakh UT

320 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Funds allocated from Nirbhaya Fund

†1751. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any policy initiative has been taken by the Ministry for adoption of common guidelines for women safety throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether State Governments have adopted the same;
- (c) whether funds have been allocated from Nirbhaya Fund to State Governments to take steps for women safety; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India including Ministry of Women and Child Development have issued advisories/circulars/ guidelines from time to time on various issues relating to women safety.

Further, the Government of India has set up a dedicated non-lapsable corpus of fund called Nirbhaya Fund which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women, which is being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. An Empowered Committee (EC) of officers constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD) appraises and recommends the proposals for funding under Nirbhaya Fund and also reviews the status of implementation from time to time in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies.

In cases of various such schemes/projects funded under Nirbhaya Fund that are being implemented across all States/UTs, common guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs) etc. have been circulated for the respective schemes/projects to be adopted by States/UTs.

The allocation/release from Nirbhaya Fund to States/UTs for the various projects/ schemes for women safety are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Funds allocated to States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/projects

Ministry of Home Affairs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/projects					
		CVCF	ERSS	Safe city Project	CCPWC	Delhi Police Projects	SFSLs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.00	980.50	28241.00	442.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.00	571.31	0.00	164.55	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	860.00	841.02	0.00	418.70	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	722.00	1302.54	0.00	307.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	685.00	787.40	0.00	259.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	50.00	563.99	0.00	162.60	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	390.00	1257.85	22011.00	271.90	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	550.00	920.02	0.00	253.37	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	499.82	0.00	168.55	0.00	729.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00	742.72	0.00	169.80	0.00	347.00
11.	Jharkhand	450.00	937.89	0.00	181.92	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	995.00	1004.99	66700.00	446.10	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	760.00	776.77	0.00	435.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180.00	1418.71	0.00	285.25	0.00	866.00
15.	Maharashtra	1765.00	1284.66	25200.00	458.40	0.00	5370.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	34.00	473.01	0.00	162.75	0.00	495.00
17.	Meghalaya	50.00	490.88	0.00	162.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	48.00	464.07	0.00	162.00	0.00	419.00
19.	Nagaland	10.00	516.80	0.00	162.75	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	1060.00	1004.99	0.00	261.82	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	410.00	983.56	0.00	254.52	0.00	798.00
22.	Rajasthan	1545.00	1073.13	0.00	441.07	0.00	628.00
23.	Sikkim	23.00	428.33	0.00	162.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telengana	590.00	1013.93	0.00	433.95	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	565.00	1022.86	42506.00	299.50	0.00	487.00
26.	Tripura	115.00	464.07	0.00	163.50	0.00	211.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2810.00	1595.00	19444.00	470.85	0.00	1551.00
28.	Uttarakhand	125.00	662.29	0.00	165.98	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	1265.00	930.14	18132.00	431.75	0.00	478.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.00	314.58	0.00	323.50	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	23.00	401.52	0.00	321.50	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.00	401.52	0.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	10.00	410.45	0.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi (UT)	880.00	2400.00	61771.00	251.12	3880.00	730.00
35.	Lakshadweep	10.00	296.71	0.00	308.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	10.00	323.41	0.00	162.75	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		20000.00	29561.44	284005.00	9846.05	3880.00	13109.00

Note: The CVCF has been released as one-time grant to States/UTs to support and supplement the victim Compensation schemes in respective States/UTs. Expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/UTs only after consuming non-budgetary resource with them.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Funds released to States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/ projects

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/ projects	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Abhaya Project of Andhra Pradesh Transport Department	5864.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Project of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)	4020.00
3.	Karnataka	Project of Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTTC)	3364.00

Department of Justice

Funds released to States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/projects

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/projects	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)	0.30
2.	Assam		1.69
3.	Bihar		2.03
4.	Chhattisgarh		1.69
5.	Delhi		1.80
6.	Gujarat		3.94
7.	Nagaland		0.34
8.	Maharashtra		31.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.17
10.	Jharkhand		4.95
11.	Karnataka		6.98

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala		6.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh		15.08
14.	Manipur		0.68
15.	Meghalaya		0.28
16.	Odisha		5.40
17.	Punjab		1.35
18.	Haryana		1.80
19.	Chandigarh Admn.		0.19
20.	Rajasthan		5.85
21.	Tamil Nadu		0.53
22.	Tripura		1.01
23.	Telangana		1.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh		2.78
25.	Uttarakhand		1.35
26.	Mizoram		0.51
27.	Goa		0.07

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Funds released to States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/projects

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/projects		
		OSC	WHL	MPV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	122.87	102.03	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1218.84	146.26	521.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	981.85	224.64	0.00
4.	Assam	1462.07	112.63	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	1296.41	202.21	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	37.50	231.35	0.00
7.	Chhattishgarh	2289.46	272.57	715.55
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	102.48	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	104.19	85.16	0.00
10.	Delhi	362.55	49.78	0.00
11.	Goa	96.07	55.61	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1366.55	377.40	76.20
13.	Haryana	1072.73	73.68	77.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	345.38	49.70	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	451.31	119.49	0.00
16.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	1160.45	34.54	2.64
18.	Karnataka	1224.26	62.70	56.13
19.	Kerala	594.76	174.96	0.00
20.	Lakshadweep	20.91	0.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3453.31	62.70	30.18
22.	Maharashtra	1585.99	62.70	0.00
23.	Manipur	618.96	49.70	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	497.13	116.48	0.00
25.	Mizoram	470.15	255.56	35.85
26.	Nagaland	828.32	257.39	9.40
27.	Odisha	1038.82	191.76	0.00
28.	Puducherry	147.84	51.08	0.00
29.	Punjab	1289.55	90.13	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Rajasthan	1368.04	109.20	0.00
31.	Sikkim	171.42	115.14	0.00
32.	Tamil Nadu	1889.57	155.70	0.00
33.	Telangana	1685.05	157.25	0.00
34.	Tripura	374.91	49.70	30.16
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4129.60	237.86	0.00
36.	Uttarakhand	711.63	207.90	68.82
37.	West Bengal	0.00	62.70	0.00
TOTAL		34570.92	4607.65	1623.83

Other States/UTs projects funded from Nirbhaya Fund

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/projects	Funds released
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Smart & safe cities free from violence against Women and Girls' Programme,	104.70
2.	Nagaland	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nagaland	255.60
3.	Rajasthan	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	470.97
4.	Uttarakhand	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (5 districts)	32.40

Digitization of Anganwadi centres

1752. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started digitization of data pertaining to Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country for effective monitoring of these centres;

(b) if so, the status of such digitization in the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the details of mechanism and strategies applied to ensure its completion; and

(d) whether Government has proposed a timeline for the completion of said digitization of AWCs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Anganwadi Services has a monitoring system component to track the physical progress of the scheme in respect of various input process, output and impact indicators through a standardized Management Information System (MIS) through regular reports on monthly, quarterly and half yearly basis. To strengthen the monitoring of Anganwadi Services Scheme revised MIS known as ICDS-Rapid Reporting System (RRS) has also been introduced for capturing the data of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) online. Under the ICDS-RRS each AWC is assigned an 11 digit unique code and login password has been allotted at the supervisor level to submit the monthly progress report.

In addition, the digitization of physical registers has been taken up with roll-out of ICDS-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) under POSHAN Abhiyaan of Ministry of Women and Child Development. The ICDS-CAS mobile based software enables identification of underweight children based on auto-plotting of Growth Charts. The drill-down dashboard available at National, State, District, Block level contributes towards identifying and addressing the problem of nutrition.

(b) Under ICDS-RRS, as on 31st December 2019, out of the 1,10,486 sanctioned AWCs in Maharashtra 1,09,708 AWCs have been assigned 11 digit unique code. In addition, as on 29th February 2020, 1,09,646 Anganwadi Workers are using ICDS-CAS in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) The mechanism to implement the project in States /UTs includes regular review through Video Conference, meetings and field visits by officers of the ministry.

Districts identified under BBBP scheme in Karnataka

1753. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of districts identified under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) the details of targets set, achievements/progress made under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated/ earmarked, released and utilised under the scheme since its inception; and

(d) the further measures taken by Government for covering more districts in the country under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is being implemented in 30 districts (as per census 2011) of Karnataka State. Out of these, 5 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention and Advocacy and Media campaign, while remaining 25 districts are covered through Advocacy and Media campaign only.

(b) The overall target and objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child and this requires long-term attitudinal change. Against the monitorable target to improve Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in selected districts by 2 point in a year, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), has increased from 918 to 931 at National level for the time period between F.Y. 2014-15 and 2018-19 as per Health Management Information System (HMIS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). The State/UT-wise SRB data from year 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of total funds allocated/earmarked, released and utilized under the scheme since its inception are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Total funds released/ utilized
1.	2014-15	50	34.84
2.	2015-16	75	59.37
3.	2016-17	43	32.69
4.	2017-18	200	169.10
5.	2018-19	280	244.92
6.	2019-20*	280	70.43*

* as on 02.03.2020

(d) Since, 8th March, 2018, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is being implemented in all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country. Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media and Advocacy and 235 districts are covered through Media and Advocacy outreach.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of Sex Ratio at birth during the period from
2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sex Ratio at birth (Female Live Births/ Male Births *1000)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All India	918	923	926	929	931
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	967	890	1,003	897	948
2.	Andhra Pradesh	921	951	946	958	953
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	916	951	936	956	914
4.	Assam	920	922	936	938	936
5.	Bihar	936	928	918	910	915
6.	Chandigarh	874	906	921	897	910
7.	Chhattisgarh	930	931	946	961	959
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	939	951	934	919	938
9.	Daman and Diu	894	906	972	894	889
10.	Delhi	901	904	908	917	920
11.	Goa	939	918	937	942	954
12.	Gujarat	901	907	910	910	918
13.	Haryana	876	887	902	914	914
14.	Himachal Pradesh	897	908	916	931	927
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	936	942	947	958	943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jharkhand	920	924	918	921	921
17.	Karnataka	945	943	948	940	945
18.	Kerala	959	953	958	964	959
19.	Lakshadweep	1,000	832	955	885	891
20.	Madhya Pradesh	926	929	937	929	938
21.	Maharashtra	920	924	922	940	930
22.	Manipur	933	936	952	914	924
23.	Meghalaya	938	952	949	936	951
24.	Mizoram	971	955	980	958	958
25.	Nagaland	948	904	923	921	936
26.	Odisha	948	943	940	936	941
27.	Puducherry	916	948	931	939	943
28.	Punjab	892	891	902	907	900
29.	Rajasthan	929	929	938	945	947
30.	Sikkim	957	998	954	928	948
31.	Tamil Nadu	917	935	938	947	936
32.	Telangana	925	947	941	925	943
33.	Tripura	958	930	954	946	941
34.	Uttar Pradesh	885	902	906	911	918
35.	Uttarakhand	903	906	914	922	938
36.	West Bengal	942	937	936	942	944

Note: Data for the period of April-March, 2014-15 to 2018-19, as per HMIS of MOH&FW (Figures are statistically round off)

Targets of POSHAN Abhiyaan

1754. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'POSHAN Abhiyaan' recently launched by Government has any targeted population of children and women who are malnourished in the remotest villages of various States of the country;

(b) whether this programme has also the target areas in different cities as well as in metros; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and its effect of implementation so far?

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 18th December 2017 to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. To ensure a holistic approach, all districts of 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 result oriented approach. There is no separate target for different cities and metros.

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 and underweight among children is 34.7% and 33.4% respectively, which is an improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4, which were 38.4% and 35.7% respectively.

Amount collected under Nirbhaya Fund

1755. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount collected under Nirbhaya Fund in the last five years, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): During the past five years the total amount allocated under Nirbhaya Fund has been ₹ 2,357.62 crores. This includes allocation of ₹ 550 crores per year during each of the last two financial years and current year, that is FY 2019-2020, FY 2018-2019 and FY 2017-2018, and allocation of ₹ 707.62 crores in FY 2016-2017.

Since the Nirbhaya Fund is a non-lapsable corpus of fund, the total amount allocated till date since inception under Nirbhaya Fund including the above mentioned period is ₹ 4,357.62 crores.

Execution of projects with the help of Nirbhaya Fund has gained momentum during the last 2-3 years.

Supplementary nutrition care

1756. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the Scheme for Adolescent girls for Supplementary Nutrition Care, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Haryana for the last two years; and

(b) the details of beneficiaries under the Scheme for Adolescent girls for Supplementary Nutrition Care, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of State/UT-wise and year wise funds allocated and utilized for the last two years under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls for Supplementary Nutrition Care are given in the Statement-I (*See below*), District-wise funds allocated and utilized for the last two years under Supplementary Nutrition Care for Haryana are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The details of State/UT-wise and year-wise number of Supplementary Nutrition Care beneficiaries under SAG are given in Statement-III (*See below*), and district-wise number of beneficiaries for Haryana for the last two years are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized during the last two years
under Supplementary Nutrition Care under SAG*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds Released	Funds utilized	Funds Released	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2234.22	2050.18	1011.98	139.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.45	42.76	0.00	10.85
3.	Assam	304.96	0.00	0.00	774.51
4.	Bihar	3763.87	2742.76	25.54	686.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	2680.62	1661.79	643.69	61.70
6.	Goa	302.77	302.76	0.40	0.20
7.	Gujarat	2477.52	2885.41	5002.45	1301.98
8.	Haryana	543.07	339.64	28.09	26.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1091.26	344.62	0.00	2.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	208.19	0.00	518.26	211.83
11.	Jharkhand	1304.91	154.54	0.00	-
12.	Karnataka	2379.42	1756.24	880.33	880.33
13.	Kerala	686.53	632.13	289.74	3.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8336.83	6851.55	5147.26	2585.15
15.	Maharashtra	3730.72	3418.54	3536.78	2403.77
16.	Manipur	166.98	59.04	0.00	95.30
17.	Meghalaya	474.38	465.12	5.63	5.63
18.	Mizoram	92.50	88.21	40.26	40.26
19.	Nagaland	174.10	112.96	170.50	125.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	2292.34	2221.32	807.81	-
21.	Punjab	33.78	434.52	26.30	43.13
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	59.39	
23.	Sikkim	14.76	22.98	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3073.31	1556.44	0.00	32.28
25.	Telangana	72.38	0.00	96.48	0.00
26.	Tripura	664.59	203.59	17.84	115.88
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4349.95	4815.01	1000.35	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	222.82	888.48	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.75	14.04	0.43	0.19
31.	Chandigarh	6.98	5.81	1.34	0.67
32.	Daman and Diu	10.34	14.07	3.87	3.87
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.64	12.64	4.28	-
34.	Delhi	483.19	567.83	320.48	14.19
35.	Lakshadweep	9.75	0.93	0.14	0.05
36.	Puducherry	8.22	3.82	0.00	0.04
TOTAL		42275.11	34669.73	19580.23	9623.80

Statement-II

District-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized during the last two years under Supplementary Nutrition Care under SAG in the State of Haryana

(₹ in lakh)

District	2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocated	Utilized	Allocated	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
Ambala	25.16	25.16	0.10	0.00
Bhiwani	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
Faridabad	0.00	0.00	8.32	0.00
Fatehabad	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.29
Gurgaon	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53
Hisar	132.45	81.54	0.95	0.04
Jhajjar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jind	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.47
Kaithal	79.00	78.77	0.36	0.02
Karnal	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.03
Kurukshetra	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33
Mewat	0.00	0.00	27.80	22.02
Narnaul	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.01
Palwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchkula	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.21
Panipat	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.03
Rewari	59.90	63.40	0.07	0.00
Rohtak	63.50	60.78	0.13	0.00
Sirsa	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.70
Sonepat	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02
Yamuna Nagar	30.00	29.99	1.48	1.48
TOTAL	390.01	339.64	46.80	26.22

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and year-wise number of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG for the last two years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14763	39181
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	266	482

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	NR	54352
4.	Bihar	396805	130222
5.	Chhattisgarh	13673	16093
6.	Goa	45	21
7.	Gujarat	NR	174620
8.	Haryana	667	5066
9.	Himachal Pradesh	825	630
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	16963
11.	Jharkhand	63515	NR
12.	Karnataka	28022	58670
13.	Kerala	712	241
14.	Madhya Pradesh	125452	305000
15.	Maharashtra	45898	24478
16.	Manipur	5061	4056
17.	Meghalaya	1852	1655
18.	Mizoram	897	715
19.	Nagaland	6455	7320
20.	Odisha	56893	NR
21.	Punjab	2143	4339
22.	Rajasthan	NR	173591
23.	Sikkim	6	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2337	NR
25.	Telangana	NR	19410
26.	Tripura	971	2031
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	277000

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR
29.	West Bengal	2842	2055
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	21
31.	Chandigarh	186	55
32.	Daman and Diu*	0	20
33..	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
34.	Delhi	3383	2280
35.	Lakshadweep	10	7
36.	Puducherry	18	22
TOTAL		773722	1320596

Statement-IV

District-wise and year-wise number of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG in the State of Haryana

Sl. No.	District	Beneficiaries	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala	20	6
2.	Bhiwani	0	94
3.	Faridabad	0	828
4.	Fatehabad	0	87
5.	Gurugram	0	33
6.	Hisar	75	38
7.	Jind	0	62
8.	Kaithal	260	22
9.	Karnal	0	76

1	2	3	4
10.	Kurukshetra	0	11
11.	Mewat	0	3252
12.	Narnaul	0	9
13.	Panchkula	0	10
14.	Panipat	0	62
15.	Palwal	0	186
16.	Rewari	22	9
17.	Rohtak	13	0
18.	Sirsa	0	72
19.	Sonipat	0	4
20.	Yamuna Nagar	234	116
TOTAL		624	4977

Welfare and development of women in the country

1757. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN CHILD AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated and disbursed funds for welfare and development of women in distress like aged single women, widows with no support as well as young women from very poor background;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated to the States under various central schemes during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plans to provide more financial assistance for poor women in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) There are a number of Schemes being implemented by various Ministries of the Government of India through States Governments/UT Administrations

which allocate and disburse funds for welfare and development of women in distress like aged single women, widows with no support as well as young women from very poor background. The major schemes of Government of India in this regard are as under:-

- **SwadharGreh Scheme:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements Swadhar Greh Scheme which envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. The details of funds allocated to States during the last three years, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).
- **Home for Widows:** A Home for Widows has been set up in Vrindavan, UP with a capacity of 1000 inmates to provide widows a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services.
- **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):-** The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which Pension Scheme for Widows as well as Pension Scheme for the Elderly below poverty line are operated. The details of funds allocated to States during the last three years, is are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
- **The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:-** The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development aims to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which, they, realize their full potential. As the scheme was launched in 2017 the details of funds allocated to States during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).
- **Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G):-** The Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) of Ministry of Rural Development and the Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-U) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs aims at providing affordable housing to women beneficiaries also. The details of funds allocated to States during the last three years, are given in Statement-IV and Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).
- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana:-** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban

Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)", to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor, households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The details of funds allocated to States during the last three years is given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

Funds released under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.47	156.61	27.65
2.	Assam	237.56	197.03	152.60
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.4	9.01	7.27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	8.11	18.05
5.	Bihar	69.79	86.54	0
6.	Chandigarh	7.27	9.01	6.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.44	16.22	30.24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	14	18.02	16.10
11.	Gujarat	40.5	37.86	0
12.	Goa	4.36	5.40	0
13.	Haryana	4.36	9.77	3.39
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	24.41	18.32	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	32.45	36.20
17.	Karnataka	461.95	560.73	285.03
18.	Kerala	52.36	43.27	69.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	95.91	89.99	46.09
21.	Maharashtra	576.88	438.36	19.70
22.	Mizoram	16.72	16.22	81.08
23.	Manipur	284.07	189.83	424.30
24.	Meghalaya	0	8.72	0
25.	Nagaland	6.54	8.11	25.69
26.	Odisha	723.85	521.43	473.33
27.	Punjab	10.52	10.81	8.00
28.	Puducherry	7.27	9.01	20.06
29.	Rajasthan	68.4	102.98	18.94
30.	Sikkim	6.54	8.11	6.72
31.	Tamil Nadu	247.22	280.07	438.87
32.	Telangana	134.61	177.88	133.91
33.	Tripura	26.17	32.45	46.23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	383.43	598.10	55.46
35.	Uttarakhand	69.93	92.33	0
36.	West Bengal	18.37	448.35	1.56

Statement-II

*National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Funds released under
IGNWPS during the last three years*

		(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13654.95	9107.11	9107.10
2.	Bihar	9293.49	16435.60	18386.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	2674.02	5162.45	5771.33

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	232.64	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	3178.62	2119.08	2119.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	666.66	999.99	666.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	251.30	248.72	259.75
9.	Jharkhand	10089.76	10089.76	9619.04
10.	Karnataka	24164.12	17255.66	17245.69
11.	Kerala	3879.24	7758.48	11637.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19890.16	19890.16	19890.16
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	18147.10	19253.04	18914.32
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	870.52
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	4872.32	5244.12
17.	Tamil Nadu	11507.73	22021.18	19269.92
18.	Telangana	8302.19	6508.64	6508.65
19.	Uttar Pradesh	36775.36	18387.68	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	687.17
21.	West Bengal	35536.00	16640.17	20469.07
NE States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.10	0.00	137.53
23.	Assam	2529.40	2199.96	3935.61
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	86.43
29.	Meghalaya	294.01	245.21	245.03
26.	Mizoram	71.38	71.38	71.38
27.	Nagaland	51.76	68.97	163.82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
28.	Sikkim	36.01	54.22	15.20
29.	Tripura	664.74	595.99	332.37
Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	1348.26	1348.26	1348.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	362.83	362.83	362.82

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise Funds (Central share) released under Mahila
Shakti Kendra Scheme*

				(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.9	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	
4.	Assam	980	0	
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	
10.	Delhi	0	0	

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64
13.	Haryana	0	6.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83
18.	Kerala	0	74.26
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57
26.	Odisha	0	737.95
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18
28.	Punjab	0	87.50
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.50
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62

Statement-IV

*Funds released under Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G)
during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Central Allocation	Central release	Central Allocation	Central release	Central Allocation	Central release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56200.25	21712.79	35985.83	35192.89	0.00	18605.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.12	5412.30	2661.14	1210.97	0.00	0.000
3.	Assam	267324.75	132197.90	48816.80	166961.67	0.00	24408.40
4.	Bihar	486689.42	211427.06	403572.50	60257.06	0.00	444931.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	181109.27	83815.91	158566.70	262507.14	268865.94	263695.44
6.	Goa	569.57	284.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	85059.62	36527.41	68221.67	53264.22	0.00	68219.86
8.	Haryana	8913.72	7414.46	7186.98	2153.84	0.00	2839.56

9.	Himachal Pradesh	5931.19	3253.82	3055.38	5087.88	0.00	1468.94	Written Answers to [5 March, 2020]
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20709.69	8033.01	26467.83	4982.11	0.00	22683.11	
11.	Jharkhand	182584.20	79630.14	124547.28	162629.86	108754.52	173352.48	
12.	Karnataka	69686.76	27864.00	39150.26	59304.63	0.00	18822.48	
13.	Kerala	24380.43	10049.44	7392.15	2140.78	0.00	0.000	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	342581.69	170114.87	296389.41	487626.83	432294.91	425042.66	
15.	Maharashtra	174074.41	73566.02	113019.38	110207.77	51954.74	113552.93	
16.	Manipur	11851.13	5767.41	0.00	5855.30	0.00	429.98	
17.	Meghalaya	20722.04	8078.23	4520.41	4273.76	0.00	12621.23	
18.	Mizoram	5847.66	2482.99	2182.94	644.25	0.00	2923.83	
19.	Nagaland	10319.53	4676.22	0.00	832.99	0.00	0.000	Unstarred Questions
20.	Odisha	311871.53	149452.93	269164.03	312405.90	202335.06	329032.43	
21.	Punjab	7488.00	7559.10	2995.20	1602.06	0.00	0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	187393.36	87153.10	167453.39	189566.23	159647.16	234013.32	
23.	Sikkim	2381.21	1190.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
24.	Tamil Nadu	132041.91	69059.77	97504.24	84848.58	15724.80	50279.81	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	0.00	14263.34	0.00	4815.53	0.00	0.000
26.	Tripura	28875.11	13455.46	1531.95	18316.45	0.00	765.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	432890.69	223980.45	298544.56	494806.43	233592.97	277585.81
28.	Uttarakhand	13216.02	7484.09	5980.57	1381.40	0.00	9598.30
29.	West Bengal	331772.00	139363.74	280522.19	455666.02	444181.56	437284.79
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.51	196.37	326.98	33.07	600.00	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378.93	282.83	999.65	330.88	7800.00	946.97
32.	Daman and Diu	67.35	49.88	33.70	8.74	0.00	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	70.92		0.00	70.92	0.00	0.000
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000

348 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-V

Funds released under Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY-U) during the last three years

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.23	0.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	235.56	2,676.32	3,465.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.90	20.80	11.07
4.	Assam	13.85	326.43	15.08
5.	Bihar	287.32	437.35	504.52
6.	Chandigarh	0.07	1.17	3.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	60.32	504.67	419.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.57	23.89	22.64
9.	Daman and Diu	0.07	4.00	5.24
10.	Delhi	2.38	56.93	230.17
11.	Goa	0.20	2.17	9.35
12.	Gujarat	608.53	1,106.73	3,495.03
13.	Haryana	8.60	150.36	368.75
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11.50	17.10	25.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	2.49	51.79	34.72
16.	Jharkhand	193.55	669.91	419.66
17.	Karnataka	195.93	1,697.50	729.00
18.	Kerala	56.54	263.87	660.88
19.	Ladakh (UT)	9.22	1.79	
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	417.69	2,362.87	2,722.59
22.	Maharashtra	482.12	796.27	2,899.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Manipur	23.40	136.38	12.19
24.	Meghalaya	0.52	4.72	0.99
25.	Mizoram	0.18	60.35	34.07
26.	Nagaland	60.56	9.78	65.31
27.	Odisha	111.00	157.44	411.78
28.	Puducherry	4.46	42.73	15.45
29.	Punjab	66.21	93.82	181.61
30.	Rajasthan	105.39	183.25	398.11
31.	Sikkim	0.02	1.29	1.80
32.	Tamil Nadu	634.60	1,194.39	1,408.78
33.	Telangana	142.70	773.60	341.98
34.	Tripura	287.51	160.56	150.99
35.	Uttar Pradesh	77.88	1,621.87	4,630.95
36.	Uttarakhand	29.58	131.35	79.85
37.	West Bengal	446.48	780.07	1,294.40

Statement-VI*Funds released under under DAY-NUL M during the last three years*

	(₹ in crore)			
Financial year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Fund Released	289.7	556.7	439.84	647.78

Swadhar Greh Scheme

1758. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister OF WOMEN CHILD AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Swadhar Greh Scheme to support women victims of difficult circumstances in need of institutional support for rehabilitation and;

(b) if so, what are the benefits intended under this scheme and what is the detailed status of its implementation, State-wise and fund allocation, distribution and utilization under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The scheme envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. It envisages that shelter, food, clothing, and health as well as economic and social security are assured for such women. It also envisions that the special needs of these women are properly taken care of and under no circumstances they should be left unattended or abandoned which could lead to their exploitation and desolation. Based on the information received from State Governments/UTs, the status of implementation is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of implementation of Swadhar Greh Scheme

S.No.	State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries	Fund Released during 2019-20 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	901	190.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	9.69
3.	Assam	510	104.69
4.	Punjab	30	9.58
5.	Chandigarh	17	7.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	84	22.95
7.	Delhi	33	18.38
8.	Gujarat	120	18.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	5.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	163	38.87
11.	Jharkhand	14	18.17
12.	Karnataka	1380	221.67

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	473	32.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	240	162.05
15.	Maharashtra	1500	-
16.	Manipur	664	267.08
17.	Mizoram	112	71.97
18.	Meghalaya	60	-
19.	Nagaland	60	13.08
20.	Odisha	2340	286.73
21.	Puducherry	30	7.99
22.	Rajasthan	180	87.19
23.	Sikkim	22	10.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	1050	160.12
25.	Telangana	831	268.63
26.	Tripura	120	26.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	390	-
28.	Uttarakhand	120	-
29.	West Bengal	1440	378.30
30.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	7.27

Anganwadi workers in Andhra Pradesh

1759. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 5,000 vacancies of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill in the above vacancies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that honorarium being paid to AWWs and AWHs is much low when compared to inflation in the country;

(d) if so, whether there are any plans to enhance their honorarium; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on 31st December, 2019, there are 1,665 and 3,347 vacant positions of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) respectively in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Government of India has been taking up the matter with States/UTs through various modes *i.e.* letters/reminders/telephonically/conferences/video conferences, officers' visits to States/UT etc.to fill up the vacant positions on priority basis. In addition, an advisory has been issued to all States/UTs to authorize the District Collectors/Magistrates to recruit AWWs and AWHs at their own level.

(c) to (e) The Government has enhanced honorarium of AWWs from ₹3,000/- to ₹4,500/-per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from f. 2,250/- to ₹3,500/- per month; AWHs from ₹1,500/- to ₹2,250/- per month from 1st October, 2018. 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.

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 9-12 Standard (including ITI courses).
- (ix) 50% reservation for AWWs in recruitment of Supervisors.

Honorarium rates of Anganwadi Workers

1760. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Workers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is planning to upgrade services at Anganwadi Centres, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to increase the honorarium rates of Anganwadi Workers as well as to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) State/UT-wise details of the total number of Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Workers in the country are given in the Statement.

(b) Under Anganwadi Services Scheme, funds are provided for up-gradation of AWC buildings @ ₹2.00 lakh per AWC building, for Maintenance @ ₹3,000/- per AWC and for Furniture and Equipment @ ₹ 10,000/- per AWC and @ ₹7,000/- per Mini-AWC once in 5 years. Funds for upgradation of AWC building, Maintenance, Furniture and Equipment are released to States/UTs. Apart from this, funds for construction of Toilets in AWCs and for providing drinking water facilities in AWCs are also released to States/UTs. Upgradation and improvement of basic infrastructural facilities is provided for in the scheme.

(c) The Government has 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 from 1st October, 2018. 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. 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.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)
(as on 31st December, 2019)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)		Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	55607	55607	55607	53942
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	35700	34117
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	6225
4.	Assam*	62153	62153	62153	60942
5.	Bihar	115009	106953	115009	106953
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	51414	52474	50030
7.	Goa	1262	1262	1262	1185
8.	Gujarat*	53029	53029	53029	51524
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	25962	25042
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	18925	18925	18925	18759

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30765	28460	30765	28697
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	38432	37821
13.	Karnataka	65911	65911	65911	64519
14.	Kerala	33318	33244	33318	33115
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97135	97135	96236
16.	Maharashtra	110486	110219	110486	105592
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	11510	11302
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	5896	5883
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	3980	3980
21.	Odisha	74154	72587	74154	71393
22.	Punjab	27314	27295	27314	27285
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974	62010	59550
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	1296
25.	Tamil Nadu*	54439	54439	54439	49182
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	190145	187997	190145	171245
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	20067	19526
29.	West Bengal	119481	116446	119481	108059
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	720	719
31.	Chandigarh**	450	450	450	450
32.	Delhi**	10897	10897	10897	9990
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	302	302

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	102
35.	Ladakh	1173	1139	1173	1133
36.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107
37.	Puducherry*	855	855	855	780
TOTAL		1399697	1380796	1399697	1329138

* Information up to 30th September, 2019.

** 253 AWCs and 50 AWCs are surrendered by NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh respectively.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTION SET FOR THE 4TH MARCH, 2020*

Bill pertaining to mob lynching

*136. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is able to collect any data related to mob lynching across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is able to take any action against the persons involved in mob lynching, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to bring any new bill which will be applicable to the whole of India and effectively prevents lynching incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) In the "Crime in India" report, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) publishes crime data from all the States/Union Territories under various crime heads which are clearly defined under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. No separate data for mob lynching is maintained by NCRB.

(b) Lynching incidents can be dealt with under Section 302 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) which provides that whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or

* The sitting of Rajya Sabha on Wednesday, the 4th March, 2020 was adjourned on account of interruptions. Answers to Questions put down in the list for that day was laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, the 5th March, 2020.

imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine. Offence of murder is a cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies.

(c) Government has initiated comprehensive review of the existing Criminal Laws viz., Indian Penal code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Arms Act, Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substance Act, etc. with the view to make them relevant to the contemporary law and order situation as well as to provide speedy justice to the vulnerable sections of the society. Government of India intends to create a legal structure which is citizen-centric and prioritises to secure life and to preserve human rights.

AMRUT in Odisha

*137. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns of Odisha which are included under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to promote planned integrated development of towns and cities; and

(b) the details of proposed financial outlay by the centre for AMRUT projects for the financial year 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was launched on 25.6.2015 with focus on providing water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks, and non-motorized urban transport in 500 cities selected across the country. Nine (9) cities/towns of Odisha, namely Balasore, Baripada, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur, Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela and Sambalpur are covered under AMRUT.

(b) The proposed financial outlay for AMRUT for the financial year 2020-21 as per Budget Estimate is ₹7,300 crore for the entire country.

So far as the State of Odisha is concerned, the total State Annual Action Plan (SAAPs) for the entire Mission period is ₹ 1,598.96 crore including committed Central Assistance of ₹796.97 crore, out of which Central Assistance amounting to ₹785.23 crore has already been released to the State of Odisha for AMRUT projects.

Decline in production of crude oil

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

(a) whether domestic production of crude oil is declining in Cambay, Assam—Arakan and Mumbai Off-shore, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate new oil and gas discoveries, the situation of declining oil production is adding to the problem of low crude oil productions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the expected rise in crude oil import in 2020-21 and what percentage of the crude oil consumption will be required to be imported; and

(d) how does this compare with that for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The production of crude oil during the last three years from Cambay, Assam - Arakan and Mumbai Basins are as under:

Name of the Basin	Year-wise Crude oil production, in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cambay	4.99	4.99	5.36
Assam-Arakan	4.26	4.40	4.35
Western Offshore/Mumbai	17.06	16.92	15.48

The oil production in Cambay has increased in 2018-19. The fields are old and facing natural decline. There is also no major/large discovery in past several years.

(b) Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins,

Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms inter alia aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

(c) Crude oil import is increasing every year due to increase in oil demand and decrease in indigenous oil production. The projected consumption of crude oil in 2020-21 will be 226.2 MMT and around 84% of the projected demand may be required to be imported.

(d) The per cent of oil import dependency for the last three years is as under:—

Year	Oil Import Dependence (%)
2016-17	81.7
2017-18	82.9
2018-19	83.8

Credit linked subsidy to home buyers

*139. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing credit linked subsidy to any category of home buyers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding eligibility conditions for availing such subsidy under various categories;
- (d) whether the details regarding the amount of subsidy given for the said purpose are available, State-wise; and
- (e) if so, the details in respect of the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) are being provided interest subsidy subject to their being otherwise eligible. To avail the benefit under CLSS Scheme, the beneficiary family should not own pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) in any part of the country.

The eligibility conditions and other salient details of CLSS are given in the following table:—

Particulars	EWS	LIG	MIG-I	MIG - II
Scheme Duration	17.06.2015 to 31.03.2022		01.01.2017 to 31.03.2020	
Annual Household Income (₹)	Upto 3,00,000/-	3,00,001/- to 6,00,000/-	6,00,001/- to 12,00,000/-	12,00,001/- to 18,00,000/-
Dwelling Unit Carpet Area (Up to) in sq. m	30#	60#	160	200
Interest Subsidy (% p.a.)	6.5%		4.0%	3.0%
Maximum Loan Tenure	20 Years			
Eligible Housing Loan Amount for Interest Subsidy (₹)*	6,00,000/-		9,00,000/-	12,00,000/-

In case of EWS/LIG, a beneficiary, at his/her discretion can build a house of larger area but interest subvention would be limited to first ₹ 6 lakh only.

* Loans beyond this limit will be at non-subsidized rate.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. So far, 42,918 beneficiary households have availed CLSS subsidy in the State of Rajasthan involving subsidy amount of ₹868.08 crore.

Privatisation of airports

*140. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise several airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time period fixed for completion of formalities in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders before taking this decision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 had accorded "In-principle" approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) *viz.* Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for Operation, Management and Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to improve efficiency in service delivery and to bring in expertise, enterprise and professionalism at these airports, apart from bringing the needed investments in the sector.

AAI floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. The Union Cabinet on 03.07.2019 accorded approval for leasing of three airports *viz.* Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports, to the highest bidder *i.e.* M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) who quoted highest per passenger fee for these airports under PPP for a lease period of 50 years as per the terms and conditions of the bid documents. In pursuance of this, AAI has issued Letter of Award (LoA) on 15.7.2019 to M/s AEL in respect of Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Mangaluru airports. The Concession Agreement between AAI and M/s AEL for Operation, Management and Development of these three airports has been signed on 14.02.2020. Award of the remaining 3 airports *i.e.* Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram is held up due to pending litigations/ other issues.

An Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) headed by CEO, NITI Aayog along with Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Secretary, Department of Expenditure was constituted to take a decision on the issues falling beyond the scope of Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee

(PPPAC). Government is committed for safeguarding the interest of all the stakeholders including State Governments and the general public.

Further, Airports Authority of India (AAI) Board in its meeting held on 05.09.2019 has recommended for leasing out 06 more airports namely Amritsar, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Raipur and Trichy for Operation, Management and Development under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Study on cyber crimes

†*141. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the increasing number of cyber crimes are affecting everybody from children to adults;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted with regard to the effects of increasing cyber crimes on the economic development of the country; and
- (c) the details of the preparations made by Government to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The LEAs take legal action as per provisions of law against the offenders.

No specific study came to notice of the MHA regarding the effects of cyber crimes on the economic development of India. However, as the awareness of cyber crimes has improved over the years, there has been an increase in reporting of cyber crime incidents.

The Central Government has taken various measures to deal with cyber crimes. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) operationalized to enable citizens to online report cyber crime incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with a special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has been established in New Delhi to provide a framework and eco-system for Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs) to deal with cyber crimes in coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- (iii) Spreading awareness about cyber crimes; issue of alerts/advisories, etc.
- (iv) Improving cyber forensics facilities
- (v) Capacity building/ training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers.

Implementation of provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963

†*142. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are not being followed by the Ministries and Departments of Central Government and on account of that the domination of English Language is increasing in all fields whereas the importance and scope of Hindi and other regional languages is continuously declining, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any action plan for an effective implementation of the provisions incorporated in the Official Languages Act, 1963, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAD): (a) No, Sir. As per the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, usage of the Official Language Hindi in the Central Government Offices etc. is on the rise. However, more efforts are required by government offices to achieve the targets of use of Hindi in official work/correspondence.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details of the action plan/steps taken by the Department of Official Language towards increasing the progressive use of Hindi in the working of the Central Government and effective implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are as under:—

- (i) An Annual Programme for implementation of Official Language in official works of the Union is issued every year by the Department of Official

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Language. An assessment regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report every year.

- (ii) Training for Hindi Language/Translation and usage of Computer is given to personnel of various Ministries/Departments and government institutions.
- (iii) Technical tools are developed and implemented.
- (iv) Promotion/monitoring of the Official Language Hindi is being done through Kendriya Hindi Samiti, Hindi Salahkar Samitis, Committee of Parliament on Official Language, Town Official Language Implementation Committees and eight Regional Implementation Offices of Department of Official Language.
- (v) Various incentives/award schemes have been implemented for the offices/employees of the Government of India.

Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students

†*143. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:—

- (a) the annual target set to provide scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Post-Matric scholarship scheme in the country;
- (b) the basic criteria to provide Pos-tMatric Scholarship to SC students;
- (c) whether Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students of the country is being affected badly due to unavailability of funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes students is a demand driven scheme which provides for scholarships to all eligible applicants without any restriction on the numbers of beneficiaries. As such, no targets are set under the scheme. As reported by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, being the implementing agencies under the Scheme, the number of beneficiaries in 2018-19 was 60,29,970.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The State Governments/UT Administrations invite applications through their respective online portals. For being eligible for scholarship, the student should be an Indian national belonging to SC community and the parents'/guardians' income of the student from all sources should not exceed ₹2.50 lakhs. He/she should be studying in recognized post-matriculation or post-secondary courses at intermediate, graduate, post-graduate levels in recognized Institutions/Universities/Colleges meeting the criteria as prescribed under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students (PMS-SC) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Scheme is based on the concept of Committed Liability of the States, wherein the States/UTs have to meet the demand of the State under the scheme to the extent of their respective Committed Liability. The Central Government bears the requirement for any expenditure that is over and above the Committed Liability of the States. The Ministry has released due Central Assistance upto 2019-20 to all States/UTs that have submitted proposals complete in all respects under the Scheme and as such, there is no shortage of funds.

Pension for Persons with Disabilities

†*144. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 21 categories of disabilities have been included in the Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, whereas the disability pension was admissible for only 7 categories of disabilities, in accordance with old definition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a pension of ₹300 per month is granted by Central Government, whereas 17 States grant negligible amount and 12 States are providing no pension at all;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make the Persons with Disabilities efficient and self-dependent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) There were seven categories of disabilities namely, low vision,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

blindness, hearing impairment, locomotor disability, leprosy cured, mental illness and mental retardation under the repealed Act *i.e.* The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act, 1995). The Union Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). The benefit of this scheme is applicable to a person with severe (80% or more disability) or multiple disabilities as defined under the PwD Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. However, in the new Act namely, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, a Total of 21 categories of disabilities have been included.

(b) As per information available with, this Ministry, under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), central assistance is provided to all States/UTs @ ₹ 300/- per month per person with disabilities (PwD) aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities (disability of 80% or more) and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Govt. of India. On reaching the age of 80 years, the beneficiaries are paid enhanced central assistance of ₹ 500/- per month. The States/UTs are also topping-up on central assistance. Only four States namely Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram provide no additional top-up over and above central assistance.

(c) and (d) The Central Advisory Board on Disability (CAB) in its last meeting held on 19.09.2019 deliberated on the issue of providing a minimal level of disability pension by States/UTs and urged the States/UTs to review their pension scheme and enhance the quantum of pension to all PwDs. Further, relief to persons with disabilities is a State subject by virtue of Entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India and accordingly, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to frame schemes and programmes to help PwDs live a productive and independent life. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its major schemes:—

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under ADIP Scheme assistance is provided to persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhancing their economic potential. The scheme also has a provision to

support cochlear implant surgery to hearing impaired children upto 5 years of age at a cost of up to ₹6.00 lakh per child.

- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, mainly for creation of barrier free environment including Accessible India Campaign and skill development of persons with disabilities (PwDs).
- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Under the scheme grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
- (iv) **Scholarship Schemes** under which the Government provides scholarships for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric (for classes IX & X), Post-matric (from class XI up to Post Graduate degree/diploma level), Top Class Education (Post graduate degree/diploma in notified Institutes), National Fellowship (M.Phil and Ph.D courses), National Overseas Scholarship (for Overseas education at P.G./Doctorate level) and Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities (SwDs).

Policies for De-Notified Tribes

*145.DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal pending before Government to utilise caste based data from the 2011 Census to formulate policies with respect to De-Notified Tribes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government intends to carry out a systematic caste based census of De-Notified and Nomadic Tribal Communities in the 2020-21 Census, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) No Sir, There is no such proposal pending with the Government. Moreover as per the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India the caste-wise population enumeration other than the notified SCs and STs has been discontinued as a matter of policy and has opined that there is no scope of enumeration of those DNTs who are not covered either in SC or ST.

(d) No policy decision has been taken so far in this regard.

Authenticity of unemployment data

*146. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current system for recording unemployment figures in the country and whether this system is providing true information regarding unemployed people;

(b) the number of unemployed people in the country at present;

(c) whether there is any system under which the unemployed can be registered and provided an opportunity for employment so that they do not have to fill the form repeatedly and pay excessive application fee; and

(d) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With a view to measure changes in the labour market on more frequent basis, National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts annual regular employment and unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with aim to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level.

As per the results of annual PLFS report 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of all ages in the country to the extent available is 6.1%.

(c) and (d) No. However, Government has implemented the National Career Service (NSC) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online

platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content for job seekers. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). Further, there are 997 employment exchanges functioning in the country which register unemployed persons.

Electric vehicle charging infrastructure

*147. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the 'Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI)' in Urban Areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

1. Ministry of Power (MoP) has taken several steps for rollout of the Charging Infrastructure for the Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country, which includes the EVs rollout in the Urban Areas:—
 - (A) MoP has laid down a policy - "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guide-lines and Standards" dated 14.12.2018, which were further revised on 01.10.2019 - to rollout EV Public charging infrastructure as national priority. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, have the following provisions:
 - (i) Network of Charging Infrastructure throughout the country has been envisaged in the Guidelines ensuring that at least one Charging Station should be available in a grid of 3 km X 3 km in the cities and one Charging Station at every 25 km on both sides of highways/roads.
 - (ii) Phase I (1-3 Years): All Mega Cities with population of 4 million plus as per census 2011, all existing ex-pressways connected to

these Mega Cities and Important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities may be taken up for coverage.

- (iii) Phase II (3-5 Years): Big cities like State Capitals/headquarters of Union Territories (UTs) may also be covered for distributed and demonstrative effect. Further, important Highways connected with each of these Mega Cities shall be taken up for coverage.
 - (iv) Private charging at residences/offices shall be permitted and DISCOMs have been in-structed to facilitate the same.
- (B) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has been notified by MoP as the Central Nodal Agency for the rollout of EVs.
- (C) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has brought out amendments through following regulations to incorporate the suitable modifications to ensure the safety and grid connectivity aspects in respect of EV Charging Stations:—
- (i) Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019 published on 08.02.2019.
 - (ii) Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2019 published on 28.06.2019.
2. Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has notified on 8th March 2019 the 'Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric vehicles in India (FAME India)' Phase II Scheme for promotion of electric and hybrid vehicles with an outlay of ₹ 10,000/- crore for FY 2019-20 to FY 2021-22. This includes an outlay of ₹ 1,000/- crore earmarked for setting up of Charging Infrastructure.
3. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has made provisions for 'Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI)' by making amendments in Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014. These provisions have been circulated to all States/UTs. Pursuant to the provisions

made by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, National Capital Territory of Delhi has amended its Unified Building Bye Laws to include provisions of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure vide notification number S.O.668 (E) dated 12 February, 2020.

Renaming proposals received by the Ministry

*148. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of proposals received by the Ministry for the renaming of States, cities, towns, villages across the country during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the list of States, cities, villages, towns across the country whose proposals for renaming have been accepted during the period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the list of renaming proposals currently pending for approval with the Ministry, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has an estimate of the total amount spent on renaming of States, cities and towns during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) During the period from 01st January, 2017 to 28th February, 2020, Sixty seven proposals for change in the name of city/town/village were received. 'No objection' in respect of fifty-two proposals have been issued to the State Government/Union Territory concerned. Fourteen proposals for change of name of city/town/village are currently under consideration and one proposal was not agreed to. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The proposal for change in the name of only one State namely, West Bengal to "Bangla" was received. Change in the name of a State requires constitutional amendment, after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement*Year-wise and State/UT-wise lists of proposals for change in the name of cities/towns/villages*

State/UT	Sl. No.	Year of Proposal received	Old Name	Proposed Name	Status of grant of NOC	Year of grant of NOC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1.	2016	City "Rajahmundry"	"Rajamahendrava Ram"	Granted	2017
Bihar	2.	2017	Village "Nachania"	"Kashipuri"	Granted	2017
Gujarat	3.	2019	Village "Dhedhasana"	"Bharatpur"	Granted	2020
Haryana	4.	2017	Village "Ganda"	"Ajit Nagar"	Granted	2017
	5.	2017	Village "Kinnar"	"Gaibi Nagar"	Granted	2017
	6.	2017	Village Chamdhera"	"Dev Nagar"	Granted	2017
	7.	2017	Village "Garhi Sampla"	Ach. Sir Chhotu Ram Nagar"	Granted	2017
	8.	2017	Village "Pindari"	"Pandu Pindara"	Granted	2018
	9.	2017	Village "Chamar Khera"	"Sundar Khera"	Under consideration	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10.	2018	Village "Todi Kheri"	"Sarna Kheri"	Granted	2018
	11.	2018	Village "Khizrabad"	"Pratap Nagar"	Granted	2018
	12.	2018	Village "Lula Ahir"	"Krishan Nagar"	Granted	2019
	13.	2018	Village "Kutia Kheri"	"Virpur"	Granted	2019
	14.	2018	Village "Bal Ragdan"	" Bal Rajputan"	Granted	2019
	15.	2019	Village "Landora"	"Jairampur"	Granted	2019
	16.	2019	Village "Amin"	"Abhimanyupur"	Granted	2019
	17.	2019	Village "Genda Khera"	"Gurukul Khera"	Granted	2020
	18.	2019	Village "Jalaludin Majra"	"Keshav Nagar"	Under consideration	—
	19.	2019	Village "Islamgarh"	"Chhuchhakwas"	Under consideration	—
Jharkhand	20.	2018	Town "Nagar Untari"	"Shri Banshidhar Nagar"	Granted	2018
	21.	2019	Prakhhand, Anchal, Thana "Karmatand Vidyasagar",	"Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar"	Under consideration	—
Kerala	22.	2017	Village "Arikkod"	"Areekode"	Granted	2017

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	23.	2018	Village "Kalloor Vadakkum Muri"	"Kadukutty"	Granted	2018
	24.	2018	Village "Pallikkara"	"Kottikulam"	Granted	2018
	25.	2019	"Ayroor Kara" A Territory in "Ayroor Village"	"Ayroor Kathakali Gramam"	Under consideration	—
Madhya Pradesh	26.	2016	Village "Bhusuri"	"Durga Nagar"	Granted	2017
	27.	2017	Village "Shahpura"	"Shaheed Omprakash Nagar"	Granted	2017
	28.	2017	Villages "Mihagawan Chhakka" and "Mihagawan Tilia"	"Mihagawan Sarkar" and "Mihagawan Ghat"	Granted	2017
	29.	2018	Village "Nakti"	"Nayanpur"	Granted	2018
	30.	2018	Village "Rasuiya Bhatan"	"Radheynagar"	Granted	2018
	31.	2018	Nagar Panchayat Town "Birshingpur Pali"	"Maa Birasini Dham" in District Umari	Granted	2018
	32.	2018	Village "Durjanpur"	"Shivdham"	Granted	2019
Maharashtra	33.	2016	Village "Thugaonde"	"Devgram"	Granted	2017
	34.	2017	Village "Landgewadi"	"Narsinhagaon"	Granted	2018

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	35.	2018	Village "Nagewadi"	"Nagnathnagar"	Granted	2018
	36.	2018	Village "Godwadi"	"West Umbraj"	Granted	2018
	37.	2019	Village "Tawadarwadi" Tal-Palus	"Dhangaon"	Under consideration	—
	38.	2019	Village "Gundewadi Tal-Khatav"	"Marathanagar"	Under consideration	—
	39.	2019	Village "Sultanpur" Tal-Madha	"Rahulnagar"	Under consideration	—
Nagaland	40.	2017	Village "Samphur"	"Sanphure"	Granted	2018
	41.	2017	Village "Kacharigaon"	"Phevima"	Not Granted	2018
	42.	2018	Village "Old Mangkhi"	"Viungankhyun"	Granted	2019
	43.	2018	Village "Tamkong"	"Tamkoang"	Granted	2019
	44.	2018	Village "Wansoi"	"Wonthoi"	Under consideration	—
Odisha	45.	2017	Village "Outer Wheeler"	"A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Island"	Granted	2017
	46.	2019	Village "Bilung"	"Rangabati Bilung"	Under	—

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					consideration		
Rajasthan	47.	2015	Village "Rarkapura"	"Radka Bera"	Granted	2017	[5 March, 2020]
	48.	2016	Village "Mahmoodganj"	"Mahadevpura"	Granted	2017	
	49.	2016	Village "Bhat Madra"	"Rao Madra"	Granted	2017	
	50.	2016	Village "Bhilasar"	"Shaheed Dharmaramnagar"	Granted	2017	
	51.	2017	Village "Rundh Jhamubas" and "Chor Basai"	"Daulatpur" and "Basai"	Granted	2017	
	52.	2017	Village "Meda Brahamnan"	"Meda Purohitan"	Granted	2017	
	53.	2017	Village "Khatu Kalan"	"Bari Khatu"	Granted	2017	
	54.	2017	Village "Laxman Garh (Adawala)"	"Adawala"	Granted	2018	
	55.	2017	Village "Ismailpur"	"Pichanwa Khurd"	Granted	2018	
	56.	2017	Village "Miyon Ka Bara"	"Mahesh Nagar"	Granted	2018	
	57.	2017	Village "Narpara"	"Narpura"	Granted	2018	
	58.	2018	Villages "Mohammadpura", "Nawabpura" and "Rampura Azampura"	"Meri Ka Khera", "Nai Sarthal" and "Sitaramji Ka Khera"	Granted	2019	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	59.	2018	Village "Chor Bavri"	"Vijay Bavri"	Granted	2019
	60.	2018	Village "Salemabad"	"Shrinimbark Tirth"	Granted	2019
	61.	2019	Gram "Khatana Ka Baas"	"Sadoonagar"	Under consideration	—
	62.	2019	Village "Suryanagar"	"Manjhwan Ki Dhani"	Under consideration	—
Uttar Pradesh	63.	2017	Villages "Shukratal Khadar" and "Shukratal Bangar"	"Shuktirth Khadar" and "Shuktirth Bangar"	Granted	2017
	64.	2018	"Allahabad"	"Prayagraj"	Granted	2018
	65.	2019	Village "Sadha Pargana Hasanganj"	"Damodar Nagar"	Under consideration	—
	66.	2019	"Gram Sarkada Khas"	"Gram Sarkada Bisnoi"	Under consideration	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.	2018	"Ross Island", "Neil Island", "Havelock Island"	"Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island", "Shaheed Dweep" and "Swaraj Dweep"	Granted	2018

Accommodation for women in NCT of Delhi

*149. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government/DDA has any proposal for construction of separate accommodation for women in the NCT of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not constructing separate hostels/accommodation for women in general and for single women especially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Land and Development Office (L&DO), South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Cantonment Board have informed that there is no proposal for construction of separate accommodation for women in National Capital Territory of Delhi. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that it is running the following three Working Women Hostels as separate accommodation for women on sharing basis in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

- (i) Swati (Capacity of 207 beds) at Mandir Marg, New Delhi.
- (ii) Indira Niketan (Capacity of 208 beds) at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi.
- (iii) Aakansha (Capacity of 88 beds) at Bhagwan Dass Lane, New Delhi.

In addition to this, NDMC also has a proposal of constructing an additional block at Indira Niketan Hostel at Laxmi Bai Nagar having the capacity of 117 beds. This additional block will cost approx. ₹ 8.15 crore.

Further, as per the information received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Department of Women and Child Development one working women hostel is functional at Vishwas Nagar and another two working women hostels at Dwarka and Rohini are ready to be made functional. GNCTD has also informed that for construction of three more working women hostels at Vasant Village, Dilshad Garden

and Pitampura activities such as obtaining No Objection Certificates from Local Bodies, preparation of preliminary estimates etc. are under process.

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), GNCTD has also constructed one working women hostel at Jhilmil colony, which is yet to be allotted.

Directorate of Estates administers the allotment of General pool residential accommodation (GPRA) with housing stock of 61,705, out of which 4,256 quarters are allocated in ladies' pool for women employees. Whenever new houses are taken into housing stock of Directorate of Estates, significant numbers of quarters are placed in ladies' pool keeping in view the percentage of women employees in Central Government.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission provides assistance to states/UTs for addressing housing needs of all eligible urban households. The houses constructed/acquired with Central Assistance should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household. Further preference is given to Women (with overriding preference to widows) under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) components of the PMAY-U Mission. Till now, subsidy amounting to ₹ 383.69 crore has been provided for 16,915 beneficiaries in NCT of Delhi under CLSS component of the Mission. However, no proposal has been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for the remaining three components of the Mission.

Migration of labourers from neighbouring countries

*150. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government with regard to regulating the migrating labourers from neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal etc.;

(b) whether the Ministry has list of exact number of such migrants from neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, the details of the employment provided during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government of India is not implementing any specific scheme regulating the migrating labourers from neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal etc.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II on the basis of data received from Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-I

Employment Visa issued to foreigners belonging to neighbouring countries

Sl. No.	Nationality	2017	2018	2019
1.	Afghanistan	04	03	03
2.	Bangladesh	55	74	68
3.	China	1023	1349	1496
4.	Maldives	02	03	14
5.	Myanmar	25	44	53
6.	Sri Lanka	412	444	435
TOTAL		1521	1917	2069

Statement-II

State/UT-wise foreigners registered on Employment Visa belonging to Neighbouring countries

[illegible]

Jammu and Kashmir	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	7	4	68	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	90	122	171	5	8	4	20	19	22	-	-	3	4	4	3	-	-	-
Kerala	3		3	1	-	-	5	6	7	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	48	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maharashtra	115	203	230	10	15	5	20	23	32	-	1	1	5	7	14	1	1	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Odisha	48	45	104	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	2	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	54	43	108	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	27	59	97	-	1	2	75	67	79	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
Telangana	28	14	40	-	3	3	7	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	50	85	164	1	4	1	5	12	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	3	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	22	17	39	8	18	24	3	4	3	-	-	1	2	5	12	-	-	-

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Upgradation of security system at airports

†1441. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for upgradation of security system at the airports; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Sir, the requirement of security is dynamic in nature. The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, in consultation with other concerned agencies and stakeholders reviews the security systems at airports from time to time and upgrades the same as per requirement.

(b) The following steps have been taken/initiated for upgradation of security system at the airports:—

- (i) Biometric Access Control System: This initiative is launched for issuance of biometric enabled smart card based Airport Entry Permit (AEP) and Radio Frequency Identity (RFID) based automated vehicle access control system, according to the terminal, zone and gate for secured and regulated access of employee/staff and airport vehicle.
- (ii) Installation of Body Scanner: BCAS has issued an Aviation Security (AVSEC) Circular dated 08.04.2019 for installing body scanners in a phased manner.
- (iii) Digi Yatra: Digi Yatra policy launched by Ministry of Civil Aviation in August, 2018, intends to provide seamless and hassle-free passenger experience at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. Airports Authority of India has decided to install the Biometric Boarding System (BBS) at 04 airports viz. Kolkata, Pune, Vijayawada and Varanasi, initially.
- (iv) Radiological Detection Equipment (RDE): BCAS has issued an AVSEC Circular No. 01/2020 on Standard Operating Procedure for operationalisation of RDE at Indian airports to prevent the radiological emergencies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Counter Drones/Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) Systems: Recently, circular has been issued by BCAS laying down specifications for detection and neutralisation of UAVs at airports.

Developing airports under UDAN Scheme

1442. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposed to develop more than 100 airports under UDAN scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including time by which it would be completed in the country especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the TOTAL budget allocation specifically made in the 2020-21 budget and proposed in the next five years; and
- (d) whether PPP mode would be adopted for development of airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India has planned to develop 100 airports/heliports/waterdromes under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN). Airport Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has completed three rounds of e-bidding, since launching of the scheme in October, 2016. The validity of the scheme is 10 years. The airports which are awarded under RCS-UDAN in subsequent rounds of bidding will be adding up to the numbers during the currency of the scheme.

RCS routes connecting airports namely Neyveli, Ramnad, Vellore and Tanjore in Tamil Nadu have been awarded to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) so far.

(c) and (d) RCS UDAN is a self financing scheme which is funded by a levy imposed on scheduled airline operators per departure on certain flights within India. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of existing un-served/underserved airports/airstrips/heliports/waterdromes of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Public Sector Undertakings and Civil Enclaves

at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore. Since, the objective of RCS-UDAN is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable, currently there is no plan for development of airports under PPP mode under RCS-UDAN Scheme.

Implementation of Vishakha guidelines

1443. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of complaints from women working as pilots, cabin crew and technical areas about sexual harassment has increased in the various airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaint committees have been constituted in all the airlines to examine such complaints as per the Vishakha guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not complying with the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) All complaints related to sexual harassment of women employees of the airlines are to be dealt in accordance with the provisions of sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Airlines are also required to comply with the provisions of this Act. All the scheduled airlines have constituted Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to investigate the complaints of alleged sexual harassment made by the women employees of the airline companies, in compliance with the Act. As the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) do not prescribe compliance/details under the said Act to be submitted by airline companies to DGCA, such records are therefore not maintained by DGCA, which is the Safety Regulator.

Efforts to improve civil aviation sector

1444. LT. GEN (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of efforts being made by Government to improve the civil aviation sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): The measures taken by the Government to improve the Civil Aviation sector of the country include:-

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.
- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October, 2018.
- (viii) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
- (ix) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
- (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (xi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- (xii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for

Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, inter alia, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Monetization of assets by Air India

1445. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether bilateral seats to carriers of foreign countries has affected Air India's financial condition;
- (b) the details of passengers revenue Air India earned in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020 and what were projected revenue in aforesaid years;
- (c) whether air India has monetized its assets since 2016;
- (d) if so, the gain by monetization; and
- (e) the reasons for not monetizing most of the assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Air services agreements provide the legal framework for operation of Air services between countries and are based on the principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunities for the airlines of each side. The bilateral traffic rights are exchanged between the countries after cautious negotiations within the mandate provided by an Inter-Ministerial group based on various factors. However, the possibilities of foreign carriers carrying sixth freedom traffic can not be ruled out and this has adverse impact on Indian carriers.

(b) The details of passengers revenue (Actual *vis a vis* Budgeted) earned by Air India in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2019-2020 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Air India possesses a total of 111 properties. Out of 111 properties, Air India has monetized 40 properties (3 properties partially) till date. Till date properties worth ₹684.75 crore have been sold through e-auctions.

Out of 111 properties, 56 properties are freehold and are available for monetization. 40 properties have been monetized till date and remaining 16 properties monetization is under process through e-auction. Balance 55 properties are lease hold properties acquired by Air India for specific use. These properties monetization require NOC/ approval from allotting authorities.

Statement

Details of passengers revenue (Actual vis a vis Budgeted) earned by Air India in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Year	Actual Passenger Revenue	Budgeted Passenger Revenue
2015-16	15,656.25	17,017.00
2016-17	15,997.81	17,160.00
2017-18	17,744.09	19,990.00
2018-19	20,427.16	22,921.00
2019-20	17,315.82	25,500.00
	(Apr. 2019 to Dec. 2019)	

Expansion of aerobridges in airports

1446. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken expansion of aerobridges and other related works in different airports in the country, if so, the details thereof, airport-wise;

(b) the details of work which is under progress, completed and not yet taken so far for expansion of aerobridges in different airports; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose and spent by the Ministry in this regard during the last two years with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Expansion of airports including aerobridges is a continuous process undertaken by the concerned airport operator from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken work related to expansion of 169 Aerobridges at 36 airports *viz.* Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Udaipur, Calicut, Amritsar, Trivandrum, Manglore, Vizag, Trichy, Srinagar, Jaipur, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Khajuraho, Madurai, Varanasi, Coimbatore, Bhopal, Indore, Raipur, Chandigarh, Goa, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Surat, Tirupati, Vadodra, Jammu, Pune, Gaya, Agartala and Prayagraj.

(c) The amount allocated for expansion of Aerobridges by AAI during last two years is ₹ 164.80 crore and the amount spent during last two year is ₹ 64.64 crore.

Drone threats to airports

1447. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has brought out any specific policies or guidelines to prevent drone threats to airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has mandated a standardised operating protocol across airports in the country to ensure that drone attacks do not happen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued a AvSec Circular No. 02/2020 on "Basic requirements and Technical Specification/QRs for Counter - Drone technology/solutions for Surveillance Detection and Neutralisation of drones/Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) for Airports". Further, as per DGCA Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3- Air Transport, Series X Part 1, Issue 1 dated 27/08/2018, BCAS has prepared Security Programme Template of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) *vide* AVSEC order 10/2018 dated 13/12/2018. Based on MHA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling threats from sub-conventional

aerial platform in the country, BCAS has prepared an SOP on 'Procedure for stopping of civilian flight on detection of flying objects'.

Measures to prevent coronavirus at airports

1448. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated various precautionary measures to prevent the spread of Novel Coronavirus and other viruses and diseases with the facilitation of thermal screening at the airports in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether airlines are to follow the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) guidelines for managing and notifying anybody reporting illness on flights originating from China and other countries and disembarking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Universal screening of all passengers coming in flights from China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Italy and Iran is being carried out at the airports having international connectivity.

(b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has already directed all the scheduled airlines operating flights to/from above mentioned affected countries, to make the in-flight announcements and to get the self declaration form filled by the passengers as per the instructions of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to report illness symptoms.

Policy for operations of drones

1449. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about lakhs of civil drones are being operated in the country by private owners of such drones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated any policy in this connection;

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

(e) whether Government is making registration of all drones and register all drone operations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the information received on Digital Sky Portal during 14.01.2020 to 31.01.2020, the category wise number of civil drones enlisted are as under:—

Category	Number
Nano	1832
Micro	13735
Small	2808
Medium	140
Large	1038
TOTAL	19553

(c) to (e) Rule 15A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 provides that no remotely piloted aircraft of all upweight more than 250 grams shall be flown unless such aircraft has been allotted a Unique Identification Number (UIN) by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Further, as per the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Air Transport, Series X, Part I issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), all drones, except those exempted under the said Rule and CAR, shall require UIN.

Guidelines on 'No-Fly List' of passengers

1450. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked various airlines to act against unruly behavior of passengers;

(b) if so, the details of incidents that took place during the last one year and action taken against passengers under the 'No-Fly List' of unruly passengers;

(c) whether DGCA would re-iterate their guidelines on 'No-Fly List' of passengers whose conduct during a flight is highly unruly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) To handle the unlawful/disruptive behavior by passengers on-board the aircraft, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 - Air Transport, Series M, Part VI titled 'Handling of unruly passengers'. The provisions contained in this CAR are applicable to all Indian operators engaged in scheduled and non scheduled air transport services, both domestic and international, for carriage of passengers and on all airports operating within Indian territory and all passengers during the period of air travel in/or over India. Under the provision of Para 4.10 of the said CAR, airlines shall categorize cases of unruly behaviour onboard aircraft into following categories:—

- Level 1: Unruly behaviour (physical gestures, verbal harassment, unruly inebriation etc.)
- Level 2: Physically abusive behaviour (pushing, kicking, hitting, grabbing or inappropriate touching or sexual harassment etc.)
- Level 3: Life-threatening behaviour (damage to aircraft operating systems, physical violence such as choking, eye gouging, murderous assault, attempted or actual breach of the flight crew compartment etc.)

Whenever an airline receives a complaint of an unruly behaviour from the pilot-in-command, the incident may be referred by the airlines to an Internal Committee". The "Internal Committee" shall decide the matter within a period of 30 days along with category level of the unruly passenger as indicated above. The airlines maintain a database of all unruly passengers (after decision by the Internal Committee) and inform the same to DGCA/other airlines. This forms a No-Fly List which is maintained by DGCA.

(b) In the preceding one year, only one such incident has been reported to DGCA by M/s Indigo. M/s Indigo has informed that their Internal Committee has put one passenger in the 'No-Fly list' for Level-I unruly behavior for a period 01 three (03) months from taking any M/s Indigo flights to/from within or out of India from 28.01.2020.

(c) to (d) No such proposal has been initiated by DGCA. The instant CAR was revised on 08.09.2017 and is effective as on date.

Auction of artifacts by Air India

1451. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India is contemplating to sell through auction more than 40,000 pieces of art and other artifacts;
- (b) if so, the details of list of art and other artifacts available with Air India;
- (c) whether many of Air India's paintings have been stolen by top executives of Air India and an investigation has been ordered; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against officers to recover the expensive paintings, etc. from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) while considering the proposals related to re-initiation of process of strategic disinvestment of Air India and its subsidiaries, *inter alia*, approved to hand over the arts and artefacts of Air India to National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) free of cost.

(b) The collection of art work includes approximately 4840 paintings and 2390 other objects.

(c) and (c) Air India has lodged an FIR with Delhi Police in the case of stolen/misplaced painting "Flying Apsara", which was subsequently recovered.

Bidder of Air India

1452. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Civil Aviation company has shown interest to buy the Air India after the announcement of revised Terms and Conditions by Government during the last month;
- (b) if so, the details of the companies that have come forward to purchase Air India; and
- (c) if no companies have shown interest, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) has been issued on 27.01.2020. Time period upto 06.03.2020 has been given for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). Last date for release of response to queries on PIM (and SPA, if so provided by the GOI at its discretion) is 16.03.2020. Expression of Interest in response to PIM by any group or entity will be submitted to the Transaction Adviser only.

Incident happened in Biju Patnaik International Airport

1453. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of report of the team visited Bhubaneswar on the incident happened in Biju Patnaik International (BPI) airport Bhubaneswar regarding roof collapse;
- (b) what action has been decided to take and on whom; and
- (c) the details of compensation amount to be paid/paid to the affected person with name and address?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A team was constituted by the State Government of Odisha to identify the possible reasons for collapse of the slab. The team has reported that the temporary ramp to facilitate movement of materials, equipment and labourers was made, abutting the main staging platform at its landing level. This temporary ramp possibly had induced unstable lateral thrust and dynamic oscillation to the abutting main staging platform due to dynamic action of the ramp causing instability to the staging system which was the main reason for collapse of the slab. This is based on the inference drawn from stability analysis of the portion of casted slab which had not collapsed.

- (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has identified two of its officers and have placed them under suspension.
- (c) AAI has informed that an amount of ₹ 7,00,000/- has been given by the

Contractor to Jayanti Guru wife of the deceased Late Antaryami Guru and ₹ 50,000/- to the injured Nabakishore Swain as ex-gratia payment as per Labour Laws.

Ground handling by Air India at US airports

1454. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States of America (USA) has banned ground handling by Air India at five airports in the USA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ground handling services at most international stations have been outsourced through a transparent bidding process; and

(d) whether this issue has been taken up with the appropriate forum for resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) U.S. Transport department served a notice to the Indian carriers requiring any Indian airline serving the U.S. - India market with its own aircraft to report all of its arrangements for ground-handling at each U.S. airport it serves. U.S. authorities made a tentative decision to amend the operating authority of Indian carriers to suspend rights to self-handle at U.S. airports.

(b) The Air Transport Agreement signed in 2005 between U.S. and India established rights of carriers of both countries to perform their own ground handling. Due to a decision of the Cabinet Committee on Security in 2007 prohibiting foreign airlines from performing self-handling American carriers were prohibited from undertaking self-handling functions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Approval has been granted by the Cabinet Committee on Security to grant a special dispensation, and to allow self-handling, to the designated airlines of the countries with whom the bilateral Air Transport Agreement/Air Services Agreement contains a clause permitting self-handling at Indian airports (except at civil enclaves and joint user defence airfields) available to them as points of call under the Agreement between such country and India. This special dispensation has been allowed subject

to the condition of compliance with additional security measures as stipulated by the Ministry of Civil Aviation from time to time and implemented under oversight of BCAS and Central Security Agencies (CSAs). Necessary orders allowing self-handling under the special dispensation have been issued by BCAS. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has shared these orders with MEA for updating the American authorities.

Loss to AAI

1455. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt was made by Government to recover the loss to AAI from lease being collected by Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) as pointed out by the Comptroller and Audit General (CAG) report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of recommendations of the CAG in this regard; and

(e) the details of action taken by Government with respect to the CAG's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In 2006, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has leased out IGI Airport, New Delhi to Delhi International Airport Pvt. Limited (DIAL) for operation, management and development of the airport under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The airport land has been leased out for a period of 30 years (extendable for another 30 years) on 45.99% revenue share basis. Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG), in its Report No.5 of 2012-13, presented a para on the Commercial Exploitation of Land at Delhi Airport. The C&AG had, *inter alia*, observed that "Using DIAL'S own projection for earning potential of ₹ 681.63 crore per acre, the same amounts to ₹ 1,63,557 crore for 240 acres of land for 58 years. 45.99 per cent of the same amounting to ₹75220 crore would be AAI's share. The net present value at a discount rate of 10 per cent amounts to ₹3566 crore. The share of DIAL would amount to ₹88337 crore, net present value of which is ₹4187 crore".

(e) The audit report was taken up by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for examination. Ministry of Civil Aviation submitted before the Committee

that the figures quoted by the C&AG in its report are hypothetical and are not based on the actual audited accounts of Delhi Airport. The Committee considered and accepted the reply of Ministry of Civil Aviation in its 94th Report (15th Lok Sabha) and subsequent 128th Report (16th Lok Sabha). The Committee noted that there has been a steady increase in AAI's revenue share from DIAL and did not further pursue the matter of revenue accruing to AAI, as pointed out in the C&AG report No. 5 of 2012-13.

Regulatory body for pricing of air tickets

1456. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulatory body will be appointed for checking the exorbitant pricing of air tickets by the airlines and cartel formation in fixing the price of air tickets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. However, DGCA has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit that monitors air fares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge air fares outside the range declared by them. The fare monitoring analysis carried out by DGCA in the recent past has shown that the air fares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on their respective websites.

New and innovative measures taken by the Ministry

1457. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prominent measures in this regard include:—

- (i) e-Office: - e-office is an online file management system.
- (ii) Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS):- AEBAS is online attendance monitoring module linked with the Aadhar database of the employees.
- (iii) Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW):- SPARROW is online recording and maintenance of the Performance Appraisal Reports (PARs) of the employees.
- (iv) BHAVISHYA:- It is online portal for processing the pension cases of the employees.
- (v) Electronic Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS):- It is an online system to deal with various service matters of the employees under one umbrella.
- (vi) Electronic Governance in Civil Aviation (e-GCA):- e-GCA seeks to automate the processes and functions of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).
- (vii) e-Sahaj:- e-Sahaj online portal processes the security clearances pertaining to civil aviation.
- (viii) Digital Sky:- Digital Sky Portal seeks to cover the entire gamut of activities relating to regulation of drones.
- (ix) e-BCAS Project: The project seeks to make all the activities in the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) transparent, user-friendly, efficient and to provide an ease of doing business to the stakeholders.
- (c) The measures taken have resulted in increased efficiency.

Direct flight between Bhubaneswar and Dubai

1458. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken by the Ministry on the request of Chief

Minister of Odisha to introduce direct international flight between Bhubaneswar and Dubai to meet the growing demand of people of Odisha for international travel and in the absence of direct flights from Odisha to Dubai and Middle East countries, the passengers face immense difficulty to go to the desired destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India including Bhubaneswar International Airport to international destinations available under bilateral agreements including Dubai, whereas foreign airlines can operate only to/from designated points of call available under respective bilateral agreements. Bhubaneswar is already available as a point of call for designated carriers of SAARC (except Afghanistan and Pakistan) and ASEAN countries with unlimited frequency/capacity entitlements. It is, therefore, upon the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and their commercial viability and the Government does not interfere in their operational plan.

In order to pursue the matter, a meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, in which the officials of Ministry of Civil Aviation and various Indian and foreign airlines participated.

International service from Kannur International Airport

1459. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre Government is considering to allow foreign airlines to operate from the Kannur International Airport;

(b) if so, progress of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Grant of additional points of call to foreign carriers is based on the principles of reciprocity and balance of benefits. There is already an imbalance in this regard in favour of foreign airlines in a large number of Air Services

Agreements. As per current practice, the points other than metros are not being granted to foreign countries so that the hubs may be created within India and not outside of India. However, Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India including Kannur International Airport to international destinations available under bilateral agreements. Since operationalization of Kannur International Airport in December 2018, Indian carriers have started operating 56 flights per week to different international destinations.

Outstanding dues from private airline companies

1460. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to announce any bail out package for the loss making private airlines companies; and
- (b) the total dues payable by the private airlines companies to Government and other agencies with respect to fuel, taxes, airport fees and all other charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plans, are the responsibility of the airline. Government is conscious of financial difficulties faced by the airline companies. Accordingly, the Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. The major steps taken by this Ministry to help civil aviation sector include:—

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.
- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.

- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
 - (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October 2018.
 - (viii) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
 - (ix) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
 - (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
 - (xi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
 - (xii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.
- (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) does not centrally maintain data relating to dues payable by the private airline companies to the Government and other agencies. This is a commercial aspect between the airlines and the concerned agencies.

Status on the bid to privatise Air India

1461. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status on the bid to privatise Air India;
- (b) whether Government is willing to cede full control of the airline to private hands;
- (c) what safeguards has Government put in place to provide job security to current employees;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted on potential effects of privatisation of Air India on the aviation market; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the process of strategic disinvestment of Air India. The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) has been issued on 27.01.2020 which is available on the website of Ministry of Civil Aviation (<https://www.civilaviation.gov.in>). Corrigendums have been issued wherein time period upto 06.03.2020 has been given for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). Last date for release of response to queries on PIM (and SPA, if so provided by the GOI at its discretion) is 16.03.2020.

(c) The interest of the employees of Air India will be safeguarded in accordance with the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance on strategic disinvestment of CPSEs and same will be reflected in the Share Purchase Agreement to be signed with new owner post disinvestment.

(d) and (e) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May, 2017 while recommending the strategic disinvestment of Air India and its subsidiaries referred to the fragile finances of Air India and observed that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

NITI Aayog had made the recommendations after evaluation of various aspects, *inter-alia*, including potential effects of privatisation of Air India on the aviation market and had come to the conclusion that the strategic disinvestment option of Air India was superior over its closure. It was felt that strategic disinvestment will ensure Air India survives as a going concern and Air India's continued presence in the market would also ensure that competition is not reduced.

UDAN scheme in Bihar

†1462. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the cities of Bihar from where it is planned to make the facility of air travel available under UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik) scheme;
- (b) the state of construction of basic infrastructure for enabling air travel in selected cities under this scheme; and
- (c) the details of the plan of expansion and development of Patna airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency for Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) has awarded the following routes/networks to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) for starting air services from Darbhanga in Bihar:—

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

The RCS operations from Darbhanga can be commenced once the runway is strengthened to required capacity for operations of aircraft (B-737) as submitted in the bid by the SAO. AAI has taken up the works for strengthening of the runway and construction of terminal building.

(c) Expansion and Development of Patna Airport is being carried out by AAI at a cost of ₹ 1216.90 crore which includes:—

- (i) Construction of New Terminal Building.

- (ii) Multilevel Car Park.
- (iii) Elevated Road Way.
- (iv) New Air Traffic Control Tower and Technical Block.
- (v) Fire Station.
- (vi) Cargo Building.
- (vii) Residential Quarters and other allied structures.
- (viii) Construction of isolation Bay, for which 12 acres of land has been requested from the State Government.
- (ix) Construction of Parallel Taxi Track (PTT) to enhance the Runway capacity by acquiring 25 acres of land which include 19 acres of ICAR land and 6 acres of State Government land.

Cancellation of flights for technical snags

1463. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is collecting data on the number of technical issues that cause flights to be cancelled and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of emergency landings commercial passenger aircrafts have made since 2017 and the aircraft make and model of the same; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure recurring aircraft technical issues are solved before the aircraft is allowed to fly with commercial passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) receives flights cancellation data due to technical reasons as a part of monthly submission of traffic data by the scheduled airlines. The details of flights cancelled due to technical reasons for the year 2019-2020 are as below:—

Month	Flights cancelled
Jan. 2019	134
Feb. 2019	171

Month	Flights cancelled
Mar. 2019	208
Apr. 2019	189
May 2019	122
Jun. 2019	198
Jul. 2019	324
Aug. 2019	560
Sep. 2019	703
Oct. 2019	683
Nov. 2019	562
Dec. 2019	335
Jan. 2020	387

(b) A total of 47 incidents of emergency landings due to technical reasons have been reported to DGCA since 2017. The details of make and model of aircraft involved in such incidents are given below:—

Make and Model	Total number of emergency landings
Airbus A319	3
Airbus A320	31
Airbus A321	1
Boeing 737	5
Boeing 757	1
Boeing 787	1
ATR 42	1
ATR72	4
TOTAL	47

(c) An aircraft is maintained as per the detailed procedures/ guidelines and timelines provided by the manufacturer of the aircraft which forms part of the approved maintenance programme of the operator. The aircraft is thus maintained continuously following the approved maintenance programme. During the course of operations, whenever the aircraft experiences technical snag, these are corrected based on manufacturer's guidelines before the aircraft is permitted to be released for operations.

Loss in Indian aviation sector

1464. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian aviation sector recorded highest operating losses during the three quarters of the current Financial Year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the economic slowdown in the country and increased fuel cost have impacted the operating revenue of the country carriers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken or proposed for turning the country carriers into profit margin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement regarding the revenue, expenses and profit / loss for 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of the current Financial Year 2019-20 (provisional) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slowdown, low yields due to intense competition are some reasons that have contributed to the widening gap between revenue and expenses in the airline industry.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to improve the civil aviation sector of the country include:—

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators which helps airlines add more flights and hence revenue.
- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country that reduces congestion in air and on ground and hence reduces fuel consumption.

- (iii) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (iv) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (v) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018.
- (vi) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
- (vii) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
- (viii) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (ix) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- (x) FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Statement*Financial performance of Scheduled Indian Carriers for Q1, Q2, and Q3 for financial year 2019-20(P).*

(₹ in million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Carriers									
Air India	71,809.6	72,227.4	73,284.1	79,654.7	82,128.1	85,402.2	-7,845.1	-9,900.7	-12,118.1
AI Express	31,320.0		11,600.0		24,520.0	12,610.0		6,800.0	-1,000.0
Alliance Air	2,358.3	2,199.6	2,663.8	2,856.4	2,899.1	2,972.5	-498.1	-699.6	-308.7
(A) TOTAL (NATIONAL)	74,167.9	105,747.0	87,547.9	82,511.1	109,547.2	100,984.7	-8,343.2	-3,800.3	-13,426.8
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*									
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*									
Go Air									
SpiceJet	31,300.0	30,538.0	38,999.0	28,683.0	35,164.0	38,267.0	2,617.0	-4,626.0	732.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IndiGo	97,869.4	85,397.8	103,301.7	82,775.4	95,716.1	97,736.4	15,094.1	-10,318.3	5,565.3
Zoom Air									
Air Asia	9,200.0	7,430.0	10,760.0	9,280.0	10,610.0	12,000.0	-80.0	-3,180.0	-1,230.0
Vistara									
Blue Dart	2,012.0	1,923.0	2,170.0	1,991.0	1,907.0	2,148.0	21.0	16.0	22.0
True Jet	800.8	801.6	972.3	753.9	869.8	915.1	46.9	-68.2	57.2
Air Deccan									
Air Odisha									
Star Air									
Air Heritage									
(B) TOTAL (PRIVATE)	141,182.2	126,090.4	156,203.0	123,483.3	144,267.0	151,066.5	17,698.9	-18,176.6	5,146.5
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	215,350.1	231,837.4	243,750.9	205,994.4	253,814.2	252,051.2	9,355.7	-21,976.9	-8,280.3

*Jet Airways & Jetlite Ceased Operations since 18th April 2019 (Provisonal Financial Statement not submitted till date).
Go Air, Air Deccan, Air Odisha, Air Heritage, Star Air, Vistara and Zoom Air have not submitted the required information.
P- Provisional

Cases of cyber crimes

1465. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has State-wise details of cases of cyber crimes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, especially in the State of Rajasthan;
- (c) the details regarding the number of cases that have been solved;
- (d) whether Government has set up Cyber Crime Coordination Centre to facilitate coordination between police of various States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, State-wise details, including Rajasthan, of cases of cyber crimes reported for the three years *i.e.* 2018, 2017 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has been established in New Delhi to provide a framework and eco-system for Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs) to deal with cyber crimes in coordinated and comprehensive manner. The I4C scheme has following seven components:—

- (i) National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit.
- (ii) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.
- (iii) Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation Team.
- (iv) National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem.
- (v) National Cybercrime Training Centre.
- (vi) National Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit.
- (vii) National Cybercrime Research and Innovation Centre.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Cyber Crimes during 2016-2018

SL	State/UT	2016							2017							2018						
		CR	CCS	CON	CTC	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CTC	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CTC	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	616	144	15	51	307	177	18	931	198	4	74	388	269	5	1207	243	10	52	522	412	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	696	114	3	20	699	117	3	1120	179	0	1	1261	726	0	2022	201	3	42	1730	242	3
4.	Bihar	309	105	1	17	285	110	1	433	251	2	21	884	265	3	374	229	0	0	357	330	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	77	18	50	105	96	19	171	78	9	21	128	127	9	139	78	3	16	118	109	3
6.	Goa	31	9	0	1	18	14	0	13	4	0	1	1	6	0	29	2	1	2	3	3	1
7.	Gujarat	362	146	0	4	298	231	0	458	190	0	2	472	437	0	702	334	0	2	786	647	0
8.	Haryana	401	98	12	45	148	113	14	504	130	11	88	211	197	12	418	184	5	39	260	252	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	8	0	8	15	9	0	56	15	2	16	34	17	2	69	25	0	2	19	27	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	11	0	1	21	18	0	63	11	0	4	17	12	0	73	14	0	6	19	19	0

11.	Jharkhand	259	103	22	28	288	121	22	720	115	3	9	368	155	3	930	186	34	49	450	362	38
12.	Karnataka	1101	199	7	47	318	271	7	3174	130	0	39	294	163	0	5839	139	1	44	378	198	1
13.	Kerala	283	160	3	56	227	176	3	320	144	8	51	240	159	9	340	203	8	42	298	256	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	258	144	12	26	261	242	14	490	349	7	16	544	548	9	740	575	19	76	735	808	25
15.	Maharashtra	2380	502	6	33	1009	768	12	3604	720	11	59	1716	1196	10	3511	1052	10	61	2118	1449	22
16.	Manipur	11	6	0	0	10	6	0	74	0	0	0	25	0	0	29	0	0	0	8	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	39	6	0	0	1	6	0	39	1	0	1	8	1	0	74	0	0	0	12	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	7	2	3	10	7	2	6	2	0	0	3	2	0
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0
20.	Odisha	317	135	4	23	150	151	7	824	143	1	5	200	200	1	843	219	0	2	254	284	0
21.	Punjab	102	67	15	72	137	102	21	176	60	2	25	223	111	2	239	80	5	25	258	118	7
22.	Rajasthan	941	117	6	19	226	189	10	1304	184	5	23	374	357	5	1104	232	2	11	418	411	3
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	144	53	2	14	96	77	2	228	70	0	9	208	99	0	295	131	11	36	326	185	11
25.	Telangana	593	182	0	47	451	211	0	1209	266	1	65	808	428	1	1205	480	0	29	699	601	0
26.	Tripura	8	4	0	0	8	4	0	7	1	0	1	3	1	0	20	0	0	0	4	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2639	1094	58	96	2374	1439	80	4971	1700	79	123	2726	2576	83	6280	2325	373	469	3437	3238	445
28.	Uttarakhand	62	25	14	23	40	37	18	124	47	1	2	55	58	2	171	55	2	4	92	75	3
29.	West Bengal	478	133	0	38	416	154	0	568	133	1	4	266	99	1	335	186	3	11	159	198	3
	TOTAL (STATES)	12187	3645	200	722	7913	4842	253	21593	5126	149	663	11464	8214	159	27004	7177	490	1021	13466	10228	596
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	1	2	0	7	9	0	0	2	13	0
31.	Chandigarh	26	23	1	17	26	23	1	32	13	1	6	30	20	1	30	13	3	10	13	13	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	98	35	0	3	47	40	0	162	38	2	4	105	69	2	189	32	2	12	83	49	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	4	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	1	3	3	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	130	67	1	21	77	71	1	203	54	3	11	137	92	3	244	57	5	23	103	78	5
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	12317	3712	201	743	7990	4913	254	21796	5180	152	674	11601	8306	162	27248	7234	495	1044	13569	10306	601

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018

Source: Crime in India

Special package for development of Bodo areas

1466. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has signed an agreement with Bodo groups to redraw, rename territory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has agreed to give special package for development of Bodo areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) All Bodo Students Union (ABSU), United Bodo People's Organization (UBPO) and different factions of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) signed a Memorandum of Settlement with Government of India and Government of Assam on 27.01.2020, which provides for the appointment of a Commission to examine inclusion of villages contiguous to Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) and having majority tribal population and exclusion of villages currently under BTAD which are contiguous to non-Sixth Schedule areas and have majority non-tribal population. The existing BTAD shall be renamed as Bodoland Territorial Region comprising area covered under BTAD.

As per the Settlement, the Government of Assam may earmark a sum of ₹ 250 crores per annum for a period of three years for development of area under Bodoland Territorial Council. Government of India may contribute an additional amount of ₹ 250 crores per annum for the same period.

Inquiry into terrorist attack in Pulwama

1467. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has inquired into the terrorist attack in Pulwama last year in which 40 paramilitary personnel were killed;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether inquiry has been completed;
- (d) if so, the details of the findings thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (f) the details of martyrs whose families have received ex-gratia and compensation announced, martyr-wise along with the announcement made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) National Investigation Agency (NIA) registered a case on 20.02.2019 with respect to attack on Convoy of CRPF personnel at Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir. Investigations by NIA have revealed linkage of the terrorist module of the proscribed terrorist organization Jaish-e-Mohammed, which was responsible for execution of this attack. The case is under investigation at present.

(f) The Government has fulfilled its commitments made to the family of martyrs who lost their life in Pulwama attack during the year 2019. The details of the terminal benefits paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) in respect of the martyrs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

However, in respect of Shri Vijay Soreng (HC/GD, No.933180149), the terminal benefits could not be paid for want of succession certificate.

Statement*Details of terminal benefits paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) in respect of the martyrs*

Sl. No.	Force No	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of death	Ex-Gratia Central	Ex Gratia Duty	Ex Gratia State Home	Risk Fund	CWF	Leave Encashment	DCRG	CGEGIS	GPF/ DCPS	DLIs	Bank PMSP	Medical	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	55211785	CT GD	Rathod Nitin Shivaji	03-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	10000000	2000000	150000	90975	749057	35278	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	24526310
2.	31487241	CT GD	Pradeep Kumar	021-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	3200000	2000000	150000	374933	790720	37,555	111351	60000	3000000	1000	18225559
3.	991233874	CT GD	Bablu Santra	035-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	329,620	790720	41755	1181487	60000	3000000	1000	16554582
4.	175061815	CT GD	Ashvni Kumar Kaochi	035-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	10000000	2000000	150000	58,598	150528	30,307	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	23890433
5.	125265089	CT GD	Bhagirath Singh	045-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	87547	360192	32010	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16630749
6.	115204167	CT GD	Ratan Kumar Thakur	045-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	183411	370944	32448	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16737803

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7.	41708335	CT GD	Virendra Singh	045-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	302206	768320	36726	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	17258252
8.	125181801	CT DVR	Pankaj Kumar Tripathi	053-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	3200000	2000000	150000	105556	340312	32010	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	17328878
9.	15011689	HC GD	Hemraj Meena	061-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	244582	768320	39449	238694	60000	3000000	1000	17502045
10.	921261471	HC GD	P K Sahoo	061-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	278059	1141504	55871	964511	60000	3000000	1000	18650945
11.	175022703	CT GD	Ramesh Yadav	061-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	37214	150528	30307	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16369049
12.	175230865	CT WC-E	Maninder Singh Attri	075-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	45322	136851	30307	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14363480
13.	135000914	CT GD	Rohitash Lamba	076-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	108229	341971	32448	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14633648
14.	115232517	CT BGLR	Tilak Raj	076-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	138074	363475	32448	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14684997

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15.	973363814	HC GD	Naseer Ahmed	076-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2000000	2000000	150000	283338	871533	44685	487619	60000	3000000	1000	17398175
16.	31492341	CT GD	Sukhjinder Singh	076-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	286636	788240	37555	526887	60000	3000000	1000	15850318
17.	930540145	HC DVR	Jaimal Singh	076-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	417820	1141504	53078	960972	60000	3000000	1000	16784374
18.	145035007	CT GD	Subramaninan G.	082-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2000000	2000000	150000	54566	169344	31240	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	15906150
19.	65045719	CT GD	Manoj Kr Behera	082-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	161616	745920	35254	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	17093790
20.	933180149	HC GD	Vijay Soreng	082-BN	14-02-19	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	53078 pass but keep pending in gc lkc due to plural marriage	842241 bill pending in pao on 13.03.19	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage	All dues pending due to plural marriage
21.	115050445	CT GD	Guru.H	082-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	106646	370944	32448	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16661038

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22.	145235853	CT GD	Kulwinder Singh	092-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	100666	169344	31240	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14452250
23.	105010869	CT GD	Jeet Ram	092-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	232729	381696	32924	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14798349
24.	85160173	CT BGLR	Vijay Kumar Mourya	092-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2000000	2000000	150000	283102	703360	33997	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16671459
25.	175265214	CT WM-E	Amit Kumar	092-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	38468	150528	30307	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16370303
26.	105032935	CT GD	Sivachan- dran.C	092-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2000000	2000000	150000	0	102223	32924	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	15786147
27.	941150816	HC GD	Maneswar Basumatari	098-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2000000	2000000	150000	231140	1044846	50594	282408	60000	3000000	1000	17319988
28.	140680582	CT GD	Sudip Biswas	098-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	105370	169344	31240	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14456954
29.	881170076	ASI GD	Mohan Lal	110-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	500000	2000000	150000	364795	1468656	69542	995200	60000	3000000	1000	17109193
30.	75185157	CT GD	Shyam Babu	115-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	218281	696640	34600	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	17100521

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31.	35183458	CT GD	Pradeep Singh	115-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	208223	790720	37555	630517	60000	3000000	1000	17878015
32.	75185112	CT GD	Ajit Kumar Azad	115-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	170027	723520	34600	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	17079147
33.	175022632	CT GD	Mahesh Kumar	118-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	1000000	2000000	150000	47667	150158	30307	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	14879132
34.	15242138	CT GD	Vasantha Kumar V.V.	082-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	243146	790720	39449	543237	60000	3000000	1000	17827552
35.	930110783	HC GD	Sanjay Kumar Sinha	176-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	306595	1119552	53078	1197459	60000	3000000	1000	18887684
36.	5182936	HC GD	Ram Vakeel	176-BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	349233	789515	40533	350982	60000	3000000	1000	17741263
37.	961270317	HC GD	Sanjay Rajput	115 BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	5000000	2000000	150000	300011	974335	46421	542462	60000	3000000	1000	20574229
38.	913040567	CT COKE	Koushal Kumar Rawat	115 BN	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	306656	1139600	45976	54172	60000	3000000	1000	17757404
39.	31426892	HC CRY	Narayan Lal Gurjar	04 SIG	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	4500000	2000000	150000	324307	824760	37555	907379	60000	3000000	1000	20305001
40.	105028003	HC RO	Awadhesh Kumar Yadav	05 SIG	14-02-19	3500000	5000000	2500000	2000000	150000	187309	385153	32924	Not Appli- cable	Not Appli- cable	3000000	1000	16756386

Abbreviations:

CWF – Contributory Welfare Fund, DCRG – Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, CGEGIS – Central Government Employee Group Insurance Scheme, DCPS – Defined Contributory Pension Scheme, DLI – Death Linked Insurance, Bank PMSP – Bank Para Military Special Package.

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Protests against CAA

1468. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases recorded in the country in connection with the protests happened in different parts of the country against Citizenship Amendment Act and the number of cases registered in each State;

(b) the State-wise data on the number of people arrested, injured and died in police action against protests;

(c) how many of the arrested protesters are still in jail and what are the charges against them; and

(d) whether Government is planning to review the CAA in light of this Nationwide protests, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Government concerned is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take appropriate action against the law-breakers. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of any major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of the State Governments.

Data regarding protests against any law is not centrally available.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) has been enacted to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh who have entered India on or before 31.12.2014 and who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule/order made thereunder.

Return of Kashmiri Pandits

1469. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had promised in 2014 that they would ensure return of

Kashmiri Pandits to the land of their ancestors with security and dignity and assured employment; and

(b) how many such families have returned since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to ensure the safe return of Kashmiri migrants by providing various rehabilitation facilities and to create an environment conducive for their return to the Valley.

Accordingly, the Government has approved the following rehabilitation schemes for Kashmiri migrants, under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 (PMDP- 2015):—

- (i) Creation of 3,000 State Government jobs for the Kashmiri migrants at an outlay of ₹ 1,080 crores. As per the information provided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, selection process has been concluded in respect of 1781 posts and 604 candidates have joined in different departments as on 22nd February, 2020. These jobs are in addition to the 3000 State Government jobs approved under the Prime Minister's Package-2008, against which 2,905 jobs have been filled.
- (ii) Construction of 6,000 transit accommodations at an outlay of ₹ 920 crores for accommodating 3000 Kashmiri migrants employed under PMRP- 2008 and for 3000 additional migrants under PMDP-2015. 849 flats are available for accommodation and 560 flats are under construction.

In addition to the above, the Government of India reimburses monthly cash relief to the eligible Kashmiri migrants settled in Jammu. Since the year 2014, the monthly cash relief has been enhanced twice i.e. from ₹ 6600/- per family to ₹ 10,000/- per family in 2015 and to ₹ 13,000/- per family in 2018. In addition, dry ration is also provided to these Kashmiri migrants.

In case of Kashmiri migrants settled in Delhi, the Government of India reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) on the monthly cash relief of ₹3250/- per person out of which the share of GNCTD is ₹ 1000/- per person.

Damage due to natural calamities

†1470. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of people died and missing along with the number of animals died and quantum of property damaged due to natural calamities during the last two years in the country;
- (b) whether Government has appointed any central team to assess the loss in affected States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) This Ministry does not maintain the centralized data regarding number of people missing due to natural calamities. However, the details of number of people died, cattle lost, houses and Crop damages due to natural calamities, as reported by the States and Union Territories, during last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In a significant decision taken by the Central Government, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) are now deputed immediately after the occurrence of notified natural calamity of severe nature before receipt of memorandum from States. During the year 2019-20, Ministry of Home Affairs has deputed 16 IMCTs to disaster affected areas in various States to assess the ground situation arising out of different calamities and on the basis of the assessment made by IMCTs and after the approval of High Level Committee (HLC), an amount of ₹ 8184.53 crores have been released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to 06 disaster affected States as on 27.02.2020. The IMCTs has also submitted their reports in reference to other reaming States, which have already been considered by the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC). The recommendations of SC-NEC is considered by HLC as per established procedure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/flood/landslides/earthquake etc. during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19				2019-20 (Provisional as on 20.02.2020)			
		Lives lost (No.)	Cattle Lost (No.)	House damaged (No.)	Crop Area (lac hect.)	Lives lost (No.)	cattle Lost (No.)	House damaged (No.)	Crop Area (lac hect.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	5884	47855	1.67	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	47	1647	0.007	7	23	377	-
3.	Assam	53	122	77948	0.31	101	250	140440	2
4.	Bihar	-	-	920	-	133	80	45355	2.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	11	145	-	15	96	1246	0.018
6.	Goa	-	-	74	-	2	-	540	-
7.	Gujarat	72	361	5202		195	848	5318	-
8.	Haryana	3	2	43	-	7	-	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	429	416	5886	0.45	86	555	2940	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	67	240	7865	3.63	91	59600	115792	9.35
12.	Kerala	455	76830	654062	1	125	829	30039	0.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31	2	191		674	1700	51830	60.47
14.	Maharashtra	101	1560	-	-	253	4230	109714	4.17
15.	Manipur	25	142	10820	0.06	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	7	4632	13100	0.02	23	-	37771	-
17.	Mizoram	22	-	-	-	3		1523	-
18.	Nagaland	19	896	5202	0.05	19	5	1458	-
19.	Odisha	94	4812	62341	3.9	13	136	5139	1.49
20.	Punjab	35	29	229	0.52	20	615	2618	1.51
21.	Rajasthan	29	8	-	-	126	314	27284	23.92
22.	Sikkim	4		83	-	6	1304	485	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	164	21790	567453	1.22	25	70	1158	-

24.	Telangana	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	22	4167	40897	0.32	8	15	44963
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105	140	28063	2.9	166	297	33986
27.	Uttarakhand	103	770	2648	0.55	80	400	814
28.	West Bengal	383	93	23964	0.49	227	382	83787
29.	UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	31	32	42	-	17	6	11
30.	UT of Puducherry	-	28	1228	-	-	-	-
31.	UT of Lakshadweep							
TOTAL		2400	123014	1557908	17.097	2422	71755	744589
								114.295

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Data missing from Assam NRC

1471. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the entire data missed from Assam National Register of Citizens (NRC) from December, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by Government to re-establish the NRC data;
- (d) whether Government finds any foul play in the light of the controversy on Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) Services provided on National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam website got deactivated on the expiry of the contract of the System Integrator with the State Co-ordinator, NRC. The NRC Co-ordination Committee, under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Assam, has approved the renewal of the contract and these services have been restored. NRC data is fully secured and no lapses pertaining to security of sensitive data has been found.

Status of implementation of AP Reorganisation Act

1472. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of implementation of A P Reorganisation Act, 2014 and assurances given by the Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha on 20.02.2014;
- (b) the details of provisions already implemented completely;
- (c) the details of provisions being implemented and in pipeline and reason for delay;
- (d) the details of provisions still not initiated and reasons for non-initiation; and
- (e) the details of issues pending between both successor States for mutual agreement and the action taken by Government for amicable resolution of those issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) A large number of provisions of A.P. Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 have been implemented and the remaining provisions of the APR Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of infrastructural projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act. As regard the assurances given by the then Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha on 20.02.2014, the same have also been implemented; however, the 14th Finance Commission did not make a distinction between Special Category and General Category States. Therefore, as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant is being provided to Andhra Pradesh.

(e) There are some issues between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which require mutual agreement between the two States. Efforts are made to build consensus between the two States to resolve bilateral issues amicably. Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of the various provisions of the Act from time to time with Ministries/Departments concerned as well as representatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana. So far, 24 such review meetings have been held.

Crimes against SCs/STs

1473. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest data on the percentage of crimes against SCs/STs that fell into the category of rape or sexual assault;
- (b) whether this percentage has been increasing since 2015;
- (c) how many cases of rape against SCs/ STs have been pending trial from previous years; and
- (d) the latest conviction rate in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, percentage of crimes

against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) that fell into the category of rape and sexual assault during 2015 to 2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The data shows no uniform trend.

(c) and (d) As per the published information, cases of rape against SCs/STs pending trial from previous years and the conviction rate in the year 2018 is also given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Percentage of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that fell into the category of rape and sexual assault under crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2015 to 2018

Year	Percentage of crimes that fell into the category of rape and sexual assault against	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
2015	13.3	28.2
2016	14.0	27.5
2017	13.0	27.6
2018	14.1	28.6

Statement-II

Cases pending trial from previous years (CPTPY) and conviction rate (CVR) for cases of rape against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 2018

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	CPTPY	CVR	CPTPY	CVR
2018	8309	29.4	3475	30.3

Crime against women

1474. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, on an average 91 rapes, 289 kidnappings and 80 murders are reported every single day across the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to make a more secure environment for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, 33356, 72751 and 294 cases were reported under rape, kidnapping and abduction of women and murder with rape/gang rape respectively during the year 2018.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including women are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law.

Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:—

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months.
- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (iv) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The projects have been prepared by State Governments, taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in various areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmers.

- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) The Government has also approved a scheme for setting up of Women Help Desks in Police Stations in States/UTs from Nirbhaya Fund.
- (vii) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Recommendations of J.S. Verma Committee

†1475. SHRI P.L PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recommendations made by the Justice J.S. Verma Committee in relation to crimes against women and children;
- (b) the details of recommendations implemented and yet to be implemented out of said recommendations; and
- (c) by when, the remaining recommendations of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee would be implemented, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Justice J.S. Verma Committee was constituted by the Government to look into possible amendments of the Criminal Law to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women. The Committee had submitted its report on 23.01.2013.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, Government has already made various amendments in Criminal Laws (Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012) relating to sexual harassment; assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe; voyeurism; stalking; and rape.

Further, pursuant to the recommendation made in the Justice Verma Committee Report, domestic workers were included within the ambit of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Facility to register complaint of cyber crime

†1476. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide 'Any where, Any time' facility to register the complaint of cyber crime;
- (b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has operationalized National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in). The portal provides centralized mechanism for the citizens to report online all types of cyber crimes, with a special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Incidents reported on this portal are handled by the concerned State/UT law enforcement agency, as per the provisions of the law.

Deportation of illegal migrants

†1477. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any policy to deport illegal migrants to neighbouring countries *viz.* Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of illegal migrants deported to such countries during last three years and current year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an Order direct the removal of any foreigner from India who enters India without passport and visa. These powers of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers.

Therefore, detection of illegal foreigners/migrants and deportation to their native country has been a continuous and on-going statutory process under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Illegal foreigners whose nationality needs to be verified have to await deportation. Till their nationality is verified and travel documents are issued, such foreigners may have to be detained in a holding/detention centres by the Competent Authority of State Government/UT Administration.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued consolidated instructions regarding deportation/repatriation of foreign nationals to all States and UTs *vide* letters dated 24.04.2014 and 01.07.2019.

(c) The details of the number of foreigners deported to these countries by the Officials of Bureau of Immigration during the last three years upto 31st December, 2019, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Country-wise deportation of foreigners by Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the period 2017-2019

Country	No. of Foreigners deported		
	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan	72	33	142
Bangladesh	51	445	299
Myanmar	7	38	16
Pakistan	1	0	5
TOTAL	131	516	462

Documents required for NPR

1478. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory for children to share their information/documents for National Population Register (NPR);
- (b) whether information will be sought about birth place and birth date of parents; and
- (c) details of the final list of questionnaire for NPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be updated/collected during the exercise of updation of NPR. No document is to be collected during this exercise.

Insurgency in North-Eastern region

1479. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that insurgency in the North-Eastern region has come down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in recent times, many hundreds of militants have surrendered in North-Eastern region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2014. Compared to 2013, there has been 70% reduction in insurgency incidents, 80% in civilian deaths and 78% in security forces casualties in the year 2019. There were 1,824 surrenders by insurgents in the years 2014 to 2019. Recently 88 cadres of National Liberation Front of Tripura (Sabir Debbarma) [NLFT-SD] surrendered after an agreement with the outfit in August, 2019. 644 cadres of different outfits surrendered on 23 January, 2020 and 1,615 cadres of different factions of

National Democratic Front of Bodoland [NDFB] surrendered on 30 January, 2020 after signing of Memorandum of Settlement with different Bodo groups.

Meeting of Island Development Agency

1480. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized sixth meeting of the Island Development Agency (IDA) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government has achieved the objective of comprehensive development of islands since its inception, if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has carried out an initiative of sustainable development in the identified islands under the guidance of IDA, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The sixth meeting of the Island Development Agency (IDA) was held on 13.01.2020. In the meeting, issues pertaining to sustainable development of the Islands were discussed. These include Air/Web/Sea Connectivity, development of fisheries, construction of Greenfield Airports, settlement of land related issues in Lakshadweep, separate environmental policy for Islands, Eco-Tourism, exploration of Oil Blocks, promoting tourism etc.

(c) and (d) Under the guidance of the Island Development Agency (IDA), the Government has taken several steps for comprehensive development of Islands. These *inter-alia* include development of world-class infrastructure; promoting Eco-Tourism within carrying capacity of the Islands; Green Energy; improvement of Air, Sea and Web Connectivity; generation of non-conventional energy and implementation of Flagship Programmes with a vision of comprehensive sustainable development of the Islands.

Citizenship under CAA, 2019

1481. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether religious minorities of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh have been allowed citizenship under Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of specific criteria/documents by which Government would identify religious minorities of above countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh who have entered India on or before 31.12.2014 and who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule/order made thereunder. The CAA has come into force on 10.01.2020. The migrants covered by this Amendment Act can submit applications for grant of citizenship after appropriate Rules are notified by the Central Government.

Citizenship after CAA

1482. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is having any data on the number of illegal migrants in the country, the State-wise data thereof;
- (b) how many people who were considered as illegal migrants before are expected to get citizenship after the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) comes into effect;
- (c) what document does Government expect the people belonging to the communities mentioned in CAA can produce to prove that they have come to India due to religious persecution from respective countries; and
- (d) the number of people who had lost citizenship in NRC and how many among them can get citizenship post enforcement of CAA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner. Since entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to collect accurate data of such illegal migrants living in various parts of the country.

(c) The CAA came into force on 10th January, 2020. Foreigners covered by this Amendment Act can submit applications for grant of citizenship after appropriate rules are notified by the Central Government.

(d) National Register of Indian Citizens in respect of Assam has been published on 31.08.2019. Any person, not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections for inclusion /exclusion of name(s) in the final NRIC may prefer appeal before the designated Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of passing of the order in NRIC proceedings.

Human trafficking

1483. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered against illegal human trafficking in the country, the State-wise details thereof during last five years;

(b) the total number of cases solved during 2018-19; and

(c) how many children were trafficked during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on human trafficking reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. State/UT-wise details of human trafficking cases reported from 2014 to 2018 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the data compiled by NCRB, total number of cases in which trials were completed were 669 in 2017 and 687 in 2018.

(c) The total number of children trafficked in the years 2017 and 2018 were 3535 and 2834 respectively.

*Statement**State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Human Trafficking during 2014-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	190	239	218	240
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	11	2	0	3
3.	Assam*	105	183	91	262	262
4.	Bihar	85	52	43	121	127
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	65	68	48	51
6.	Goa	32	30	40	39	55
7.	Gujarat	60	383	548	9	13
8.	Haryana	44	75	51	22	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	11	8	11	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand*	148	228	109	373	373
12.	Karnataka	317	379	404	31	27
13.	Kerala	5	23	21	53	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41	49	51	87	63
15.	Maharashtra	356	692	517	310	311
16.	Manipur	39	1	3	8	3
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	7	8	24
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	2	2
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	765	73	84	63	75
21.	Punjab	3	8	13	5	17
22.	Rajasthan	464	1262	1422	316	86
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	3	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	379	464	434	13	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
25.	Telangana	176	606	229	329	242
26.	Tripura	1	1	0	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	22	79	46	35
28.	Uttarakhand	43	29	12	20	29
29.	West Bengal	1768	2099	3579	357	172
TOTAL (STATES)		4996	6941	8057	2757	2367
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	1	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	12	22	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	1	7	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	200	177	66	95	98
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17	1	0	1	0
TOTAL (UTs)		239	202	75	97	98
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5235	7143	8132	2854	2465

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 is provisional

Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

*Due to non-receipt of data from Assam and Jharkhand for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT police for the year 2014 to 2016 and Annual Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT published in Crime in India-2017, 2018

Steps to combat drug trafficking

1484. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two day conference has been organised under the aegis of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) for sharing of best practices and trafficking trends in the world;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held towards combating drug trafficking and its recommendations to control growing drug addictions in the country; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to combat drug trafficking in the various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) organized a 2 day conference on combating of drug trafficking for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-Operation (BIMSTEC) Countries on 13th and 14th Feb., 2020 at New Delhi. All BIMSTEC member countries viz. Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan including India participated in this conference.

(b) Four (04) Thematic sessions and one (01) Technical session were organized during this BIMSTEC Conference and following topics were deliberated during the Conference:—

- Maritime Trafficking of Drugs in the BIMSTEC Region.
- Production and trafficking of Methamphetamine in BIMSTEC Region.
- Drug trafficking and dark net-courier and postal interdictions.
- Trafficking of Pharmaceutical Drugs containing Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Demand Reduction and Related Measures.

(c) Government of India has taken various measures and steps at national as well as international fronts to combat drug trafficking in the country:—

- For coordination among various Central and State Agencies, the Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism was set up by MHA in the year 2016 to conduct regular meetings with these agencies for effective Drug Law Enforcement. This NCORD system has been restructured into 4 tiers up to district level by MHA on 29 July 2019 for better coordination and cooperation.
- To monitor the investigation of large seizure cases, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) with Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) as its Chairman has been set up by Government of India on 19 July 2019.
- Financial assistance under the scheme Assistance to States for Narcotics Control is being provided by MHA to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

- To keep check at the land and sea borders, Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard have been empowered under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS) for making interdiction of narcotic drugs in remotest and far-flung areas of the country.
- Illicit cultivation is being addressed through use of satellite imagery and subsequent destruction of such crop in coordination with States.
- As a part of International co-operation, India has signed 26 Bilateral Agreements, 15 Memoranda of Understanding and, 02 Agreements on Security Cooperation with different countries for combating illicit trafficking of NDPS and Chemical Precursors as well as related offences.
- NCB also co-ordinates with various international organizations, such as SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD), BRICS, Colombo Plan, Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), BIMSTEC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) etc. for sharing information and intelligence to combat trans-national drug trafficking.
- NCB also liaises with various Drug Liaison Officers of other countries such as Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States of America, National Crime Agency of United Kingdom etc. for operational information.
- NCB organizes International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year all over country to spread awareness among the general public/students about the ill effects of drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Crimes against women in Delhi

1485. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of crimes against women in Delhi has come down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the list of measures being taken to ensure the safety of women in Delhi; and

(d) the number of women who received training in self-defence courses being provided in Delhi till date, year-wise during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, the comparative statistics of crimes against women in Delhi during the last two years; as well as during the years 2019 and 2020 (upto 15th February) are as under:—

Crime Head	No. of cases reported		Variation in percentage	No. of cases reported		Variation in percentage
	2018	2019		2019 (upto 15/2)	2020 (upto 15/2)	
Rape	2135	2168	1.55%	208	204	-1.92%
Molestation of Women	3314	2921	-11.86%	326	261	-19.94%
Eve-teasing	599	495	-17.36%	45	43	-4.44%
Kidnapping/abduction of women	3744	3672	-1.92%	444	370	-16.67%

(c) Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to prevent and expeditiously detect crimes against women. These *inter-alia* include dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources accordingly; launch of the 'Himmat Plus' app; stationing of women PCR vans in vulnerable areas; exclusive women help desk in Police Stations; dedicated women helpline number; regular liaison with civic agencies for removal of dark patches; constitution of Police Station-level women safety committees; and the 'Sashakti' programme for imparting self-defence training to women/girls.

(d) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of self defence training programmes organized by them for Schools/College girls, working women and housewives during the last three years and current year (upto 15.02.2020) are as under:-

Year	Number of programmes	Number of participants
2017	989	208125
2018	1451	295276
2019	1660	317883
2020 (upto 15.02.2020)	168	30395

Exclusion of Assam from NPR exercise

1486. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Population Register (NPR) exercise will be carried out between April and September, 2020 in all States and UTs, except Assam, along with the house listing phase of the census exercise;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the reasons for excluding Assam from this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, Central Government has decided to prepare and update the population register between 1st April to 30th September, 2020 along with Houselisting and Housing Census throughout the country except Assam.

(c) On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the hard copies of the supplementary list of inclusions and on-line family-wise list of exclusions have been published in the National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam on 31st August, 2019.

Detention centres for foreigners

1487. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are detention centres for foreigners operational in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that detention centres for foreigners are being constructed in any of the States namely Karnataka, Delhi, Goa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab;

(c) if so, provide the data regarding the number of people currently detained in detention centres across the country and their country of origin; and

(d) how many people detained in these detention centres have been repatriated to their home countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Parts of jail premises located at Goalpara, Silchar, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tezpur in Assam have been designated as Detention Centres by State Government of Assam.

(b) to (d) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an Order direct the removal of any foreigner from India who enters India without passport and visa. These powers of the Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258 (1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Similarly, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers.

State Governments or Union Territory Administrations are competent to establish Detention/Holding Centres as per their local requirement to detain any illegal migrants or such illegal aliens who have completed their jail sentence and whose nationality needs to be verified before deportation to their native country. State Governments/UT Administrations (UTs) do not require any specific approval from the Ministry of Home Affairs for setting up of such holding/detention centres. Details of such Centres set up by States/UTs are not centrally maintained.

Implementation of nationwide National Register of Citizens

1488. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government plans to implement a nationwide National Register of Citizens in the next four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): Till now, the Government has not taken any decision to prepare National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) at the National level.

Construction of detention centres

1489. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details such as number, names and places of detention centres that are being built as of 2019;

(b) the total number of detention centres that are proposed to be built for the year 2020; and

(c) the details of such detention centres, the States in which they are to be situated as well as the plan for the construction of such detention centres for the year 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* their Order Dated 28.02.2012 in W.P.(CrI.) no. 310 of 2005 had directed that foreign nationals who had completed their sentences shall be released from jail immediately and be kept in appropriate place with restricted movement pending their deportation/repatriation.

In pursuance of the above mentioned directions of the Hon'ble Court, Ministry of Home Affairs had issued instructions on 07.03.2012 to State Governments and UT Administrations to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Court. Detention Centres are set up by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per their local requirements to detain illegal immigrants/foreigners some of whom may have completed their sentence and their deportation to their native country may be pending for want of proper travel documents. Details of number of detention centres set up by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are not centrally maintained.

Implementation of NPR

1490. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement the National Population Register (NPR) in all the States throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the actions taken so far by Government to implement the National Population Register and the States that have started the implementation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, Central Government has decided to prepare and update the population register between 1st April to 30th September, 2020 along with Houselisting and Housing Census throughout the country except Assam.

(b) A notification dated 31st July, 2019 under Citizenship Rules has been published in the Gazette of India. All the State/UT Governments have re-notified it in their respective State Gazettes.

Task Force/Committee on crime against women

1491. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted any Task Force/Committee on crime against women and children particularly girl children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the last five years and the current year; and
- (c) the recommendations received/accepted/implemented including Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) No Task Force/Committee has been specifically constituted for this purpose.

(c) Taking into account the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, Government has already made various amendments in Criminal Laws (Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012) relating to sexual harassment; assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe; voyeurism; stalking; and rape.

Further, pursuant to the recommendation made in the Justice Verma Committee Report, domestic workers were included within the ambit of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Anti-CAA protests

1492. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 since December, 2019, State/UT-wise;
- (b) number of persons injured or killed during anti-CAA protests, State/UT-wise;

- (c) number of persons arrested, detained and prosecuted for anti-CAA protests, State/UT-wise;
- (d) number of persons charged with Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code for participating in anti-CAA protests, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether Government has received complaints regarding illegal detention of minors, police brutality and excesses by police personnel against anti-CAA protestors in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and other States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (f) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Government concerned is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take appropriate action against the law-breakers. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of any major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of the State Governments.

Data regarding protests against any law is not centrally available.

Exclusion of transgender persons from NRC

1493. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several transgender persons have been excluded from the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam due to not having certificates pertaining to prior to 1971;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has looked into this issue, given the specific circumstances of the transgender community, many of whom may not have proper documentation due to being disowned or abandoned by their families;
- (d) whether Government has provided any assistance to transgender persons who may not have the required documentation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) The hard-copies of the supplementary list of inclusions and on-line family-wise list of exclusions were published on 31st August, 2019 as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. No separate list of transgender persons was published.

Special recruitment drive for women in paramilitary forces

1494. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women at present in Central paramilitary forces, with force-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the reservation for women announced by Government in paramilitary forces has failed to yield desired results, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is considering to launch a special recruitment drive for women in paramilitary forces to enhance their representation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) In January, 2016, it was decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled by women in CRPF and CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces *i.e.* BSF, SSB and ITBP. The strength of women personnel in CAPFs as on 01.02.2016 was 20,568 which has risen to 27,126 as on 01.01.2020. CAPF wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). No Special recruitment drive specifically for women candidates has been conducted.

Statement

Representation of women as on 01.01.2020

Sl. No.	Force	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Posted strength	Strength of Women
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CRPF	324340	299410	8194
2.	BSF	265173	237750	5215

1	2	3	4	5
3.	CISF	162541	141829	8630
4.	ITBP	89567	83337	2078
5.	SSB	97244	78777	2057
6.	ARs	66408	60803	952
TOTAL		10,05,273	9,01,906	27,126

Automated facial recognition system

1495. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Automated Facial Recognition System (AFRS) is being implemented by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Automated Facial Recognition System (AFRS) will violate privacy;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the database of AFRS would be accessible only to law enforcement agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Approval has been accorded for implementation of Automatic Facial Recognition System (AFRS) by National Crime Records Bureau. This will facilitate better identification of criminals, unidentified dead bodies and missing/ found children and persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. AFRS will use police records and will be accessible only to Law Enforcement Agencies.

Caste based census

1496. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated caste based census for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The intent of the Government for conducting Census 2021 has been notified in Gazette of India on 28th March, 2019. The Census Schedule is designed in consultation with various stakeholders. In Census, the castes and tribes which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time are enumerated.

Applications for Indian citizenship

1497. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of applications received for Indian citizenship from neighboring countries of India during 2014 to 2019, the country-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of applications for citizenship approved by Government from different neighboring countries during 2014 to 2019; and
- (c) the country-wise and religion-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Records of persons granted citizenship under section 5 by registration or under section 6 by naturalization of the Citizenship Act, 1955 are maintained as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. These records are not maintained religion-wise.

Year-wise details of citizenship granted to nationals of neighbouring countries during the period 2014-2019 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Year-wise details of Indian Citizenship granted to migrants from neighbouring countries (as on 29.02.2020)

Year	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Myanmar	Total
2014	249	24	267	4	Nil	544
2015	234	16+14864*	263	17	Nil	15394
2016	244	39	670	35	Nil	988
2017	117	49	476	34	1	677
2018	30	19	450	12	Nil	511
2019	40	25	809	11	Nil	885
TOTAL	914	15036	2935	113	1	18999

* 2015 - After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundry Agreement, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Dual citizenship after amendment of Citizenship Act

1498. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the amendment of Citizenship Act permits for dual citizenship; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) No Sir.

Dual Citizenship is not permitted as per the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution of India read with Section 9 of The Citizenship Act, 1955.

National Population Register

1499. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to conduct a nationwide National Register of Citizens (NRC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are plans to conduct National Population Register (NPR), if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the NPR data will be the master data source for NRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Till now, the Government has not taken any decision to prepare National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) at the National level.

(c) Pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, Central Government has decided to prepare and update the population register between 1st April to 30th September, 2020 along with Houselisting and Housing Census throughout the country except Assam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Human trafficking cases

1500. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of human trafficking and forced labour including trafficking of women and children are increasing;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and women/children rescued and provided rehabilitation during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures to rehabilitate trafficked children and women who landed up in brothels or are trapped into modern day slavery;

(d) whether Government proposes to bring radical change in administrative mechanism to effectively deal with such crimes along with other measures to check incidents of human trafficking and forced labour in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on human trafficking reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes

the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. As per the published report of NCRB for the years 2017 and 2018, details of number of human trafficking cases reported, victims rescued from forced labour and women and children trafficked, are as follows:—

Heads	2017	2018
Number of human trafficking cases reported	2854	2465
Number of victims rescued from forced labour	1657	1046
Number of children trafficked	3535	2834
Number of women trafficked	2040	2472
Number of child victims of trafficking rescued	3294	2358
Number of women victims of trafficking rescued	2211	2493

State/UT-wise details are given in the Statments-I to IV (*See* below). Number of victims provided rehabilitation is not maintained by NCRB.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements 'Ujjawala' Scheme for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, with five specific components - Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The scheme has been conceived for preventing trafficking and for rescue and rehabilitation of victims. The scheme provides for rehabilitation of victims by providing food, shelter, counseling, medical care, legal aid and vocational training as well as their reintegration into society. There are 136 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes in the country. The total number of beneficiaries is 5133 as on 26.02.2020.

(d) and (e) 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such prevention of the crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has provided financial assistance to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in 332 districts. MHA also provides financial assistance to States to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize judicial officers, police officials and other stakeholders about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role in curbing trafficking. MHA has issued various advisories to States and UTs from

time to time on preventing and combating human trafficking. These advisories are available at MHA's website: www.mha.gov.in. Through the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Schedule of NIA Act, 2008 was amended and National Investigation Agency has been empowered to investigate cases committed under Sections 370 and 370A of Indian Penal Code relating to Human Trafficking. The Government has approved financial assistance to States and UTs for setting up/strengthening Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) by the States and UTs in all Districts at a total cost of ₹100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under Human Trafficking during 2017 and 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	240
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3
3.	Assam	262	262
4.	Bihar	121	127
5.	Chhattisgarh	48	51
6.	Goa	39	55
7.	Gujarat	9	13
8.	Haryana	22	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	373	373
12.	Karnataka	31	27
13.	Kerala	53	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	87	63
15.	Maharashtra	310	311
16.	Manipur	8	3
17.	Meghalaya	8	24

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017	2018
18.	Mizoram	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	63	75
21.	Punjab	5	17
22.	Rajasthan	316	86
23.	Sikkim	3	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	13	8
25.	Telangana	329	242
26.	Tripura	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46	35
28.	Uttarakhand	20	29
29.	West Bengal	357	172
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu#	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	95	98
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0
TOTAL		2854	2465

Note: Due to non-receipt of data from Assam and Jharkhand for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

Source: Annual Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT published in Crime in India -2017 and 2018.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise rescued children and women for the purpose of Forced Labour during 2017 and 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017				2018			
		Children	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total	Children	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	6	0	15	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	18	6	7	31	18	6	7	31
4.	Bihar	366	0	0	366	67	10	0	77
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	69	71	194	79	96	65	240
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	38	0	20	58	38	0	20	58

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	107	0	11	118	0	15	0	15
13.	Kerala	16	1	0	17	4	1	17	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	11	10	56	20	12	0	32
15.	Maharashtra	28	0	10	38	4	0	0	4
16.	Manipur	10	4	0	14	1	0	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	6	0	0	6	8	0	1	9
22.	Rajasthan	292	0	1	293	29	0	0	29
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	21	11	42	20	16	11	47
25.	Telangana	17	0	0	17	2	118	20	140
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		1029	112	141	1282	299	274	158	731
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	0	0	0	0				
33.	Daman and Diu#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	336	25	14	375	294	20	1	315
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		336	25	14	375	294	20	1	315
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1365	137	155	1657	593	294	159	1046

Note:. * Due to non-receipt of data from Assam & Jharkhand for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of D&N Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

Source: Crime in India

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020

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Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of victims rrafficked under Human Trafficking during 2017 and 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	2017						2018					
		Children			Adults			Children			Adults		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	24	26	1	312	313	1	15	16	0	351	351
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1
3.	Assam	23	164	187	21	106	127	23	164	187	21	106	127
4.	Bihar	362	33	395	0	56	56	529	10	539	12	80	92
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	31	45	43	26	69	45	56	101	100	74	174
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	74	74	3	6	9	0	93	93
7.	Gujarat	0	2	2	0	17	17	0	1	1	0	25	25
8.	Haryana	0	9	9	1	13	14	3	23	26	2	6	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3	0	12	12	0	3	3	0	13	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

11.	Jharkhand	17	314	331	24	78	102	17	314	331	24	78	102
12.	Karnataka	48	101	149	0	89	89	3	5	8	15	178	193
13.	Kerala	24	36	60	3	21	24	40	105	145	0	38	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46	76	121	11	47	58	29	44	73	13	19	32
15.	Maharashtra	44	90	134	11	520	531	27	46	73	24	698	722
16.	Manipur	5	8	13	4	10	14	0	2	2	0	3	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	60	0	60	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	60	57	117	124	61	185	41	90	131	57	64	121
21.	Punjab	7	1	8	0	2	2	14	6	20	2	7	9
22.	Rajasthan	849	37	886	3	11	14	346	27	373	0	6	6
23.	Sikkim	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	16	37	22	135	157	5	3	8	16	12	28
25.	Telangana	12	112	124	14	300	314	4	4	8	118	373	491
26.	Tripura	6	6	12	5	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27	11	38	4	24	28	2	39	41	0	49	49

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttarakhand	6	9	15	2	22	24	6	12	18	0	40	40
29.	West Bengal	20	299	319	5	66	71	11	148	159	7	96	103
	TOTAL (STATES)	1684	1447	3101	298	2006	2304	1155	1148	2303	413	2414	2827
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu#	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	383	51	434	25	31	56	432	99	531	69	58	127
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	383	51	434	27	34	61	432	99	531	69	58	127
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2037	1498	3535	325	2040	2366	1587	1247	2834	482	2472	2954

Note: * Due to non-receipt of data from Assam & Jharkhand for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

Source: Annual Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT published in Crime in India-2017, 2018

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise, Age and Gender-wise victims rescued under Human Trafficking during 2017 -2018

Sl. No	State/UT	2017						2018					
		Children			Adults			Children			Adults		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	27	27	0	371	371	1	15	16	0	437	437
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1
3.	Assam*	16	138	154	13	99	112	16	138	154	13	99	112
4.	Bihar	362	33	395	0	56	56	527	10	537	12	73	85
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	54	77	75	79	154	45	56	101	100	74	174
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	74	74	2	7	9	0	93	93
7.	Gujarat	0	2	2	0	17	17	0	1	1	0	25	25
8.	Haryana	0	9	9	0	14	14	2	22	24	1	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	11	11

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand*	13	90	103	11	44	55	13	90	103	11	44	55
12.	Karnataka	48	101	149	0	89	89	3	5	8	15	178	193
13.	Kerala	47	39	86	40	102	142	28	84	112	1	45	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	62	97	11	41	52	31	41	72	12	16	28
15.	Maharashtra	50	98	148	6	482	488	25	49	74	24	693	717
16.	Manipur	4	8	12	4	10	14	0	2	2	0	3	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	60	57	117	62	61	123	41	90	131	57	64	121
21.	Punjab	6	1	7	0	0	0	12	3	15	2	5	7
22.	Rajasthan	850	36	886	3	11	14	346	27	373	0	6	6
23.	Sikkim	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	16	37	22	135	157	19	8	27	16	22	38
25.	Telangana	23	7	30	0	354	354	4	4	8	118	381	499

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26.	Tripura	6	6	12	5	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34	4	38	0	28	28	2	39	41	0	45	45
28.	Uttarakhand	6	q	15	2	22	24	6	12	18	0	40	40
29.	West Bengal	20	430	450	5	80	85	23	131	154	6	94	100
TOTAL (STATES)		1624	1239	2863	259	2181	2440	1152	842	1994	390	2458	2848,
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu#	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	379	50	429	25	27	52	304	60	364	23	35	58
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		379	52	431	25	30	55	304	60	364	23	35	58
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2003	1291	3294	284	2211	2495	1456	902	2358	413	2493	29061

Note: * Due to non-receipt of data from Assam and Jharkhand for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

Source: Annual Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT published in Crime in India-2017, 2018

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020

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Drug trafficking cases in the country

1501. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered for drug trafficking in the country during the last year along with the percentage of Indian nationals and foreign nationals involved in the said cases;

(b) the number of persons apprehended in this connection and the quantum of drugs seized during last year, border-wise;

(c) whether all international borders are considered as the safest gateways for smuggling drugs into the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures adopted by Government to curb drug smuggling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) In year 2019, 35945 drug cases have been registered in India. A TOTAL of 46768 persons were arrested in the year 2019;

Indian - 46423 (99.26%) Foreigners - 345 (0.74%)

(b) NCB does not maintain data of persons apprehended & drug seized border wise. However, the data related to persons arrested and drug seized in States sharing the international borders is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) International borders are more susceptible to trafficking of certain drugs into country as shown below:—

- International border along Indo-Pakistan - highly susceptible to opiates trafficking.
- International border along Indo-Nepal- highly susceptible to Cannabis trafficking.
- Indo-Myanmar- highly susceptible to Amphetamine Type Stimulant (ATS), Methamphetamine and Heroin Trafficking.

(e) Government of India has taken various measures and steps to combat drug trafficking in the country:—

- For coordination among various Central and State Agencies, the Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism was set up by Ministry of Home

Affairs (MHA) in the year 2016 to conduct regular meetings with these agencies for effective Drug Law Enforcement. This NCORD system has been restructured into 4 tiers up to district level by MHA on 29 July, 2019 for better coordination and cooperation.

- To monitor the investigation of large seizure cases, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) with DG, NCB as its Chairman has been set up by Govt. of India on 19 July 2019.
- Financial assistance under the scheme Assistance to States for Narcotics Control is being provided by MHA to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- To keep check at the land and sea borders, Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Indian Coast Guard have been empowered under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS) for making interdiction of narcotic drugs in remotest and far-flung areas of the Country.
- Illicit cultivation is being addressed through use of satellite imagery and subsequent destruction of such crops in coordination with the States.
- As a part of International co-operation, India has signed 26 Bilateral Agreements, 15 Memoranda of Understanding and, 02 Agreements on Security Cooperation with different countries for combating illicit trafficking of NDPS and Chemical Precursors as well as related offences.
- NCB also co-ordinates with various international organisations such as SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD), Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), Colombo Plan, Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), Bay of Bengal Initiative For Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) etc. for sharing information and intelligence to combat trans-national drug trafficking.
- NCB also liaises with various Drug Liaison Officers of other countries such as Drug Enforcement Agency of United States of America, National Crime Agency of United Kingdom etc. for operational information.
- NCB organizes International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year all over the country to spread awareness among the general public/students about the ill effects of drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Statement
*Seizures effected in bordering States and UT of India for the year 2019**

		(Qty. in Kg.)															
1	2	Acetican- hydride	ATS	Coca- ine	Ephed- rine	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Keta- mine	Methaq- ualone (Mandrax)	Morph- ine	Opium	Poppy Straw	Injec- tios (Nos.)	CBCS^ (No. of Bottels)	Tablets of All Types in Kgs	Tablets of All Type in No.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	528	0.00	9442
	Cases	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Andhra Pradesh	Qty.	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.01	63979.29	0.00	0.00	477.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0	160	0	9.92	498
	Cases	0	0	1	1	709	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Arrests	0	0	0	7	1809	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1639.94	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.64	0	0	0	0.00	742
	Cases	0	0	0	0	31	0	57	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	1
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	34	0	105	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	2
Assam	Qty.	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	9591.99	0.00	24.96	2.00	0.00	16.81	25.48	1260	451	57103	58.94	1383263

Bihar	Cases	0	3	0	0	203	0	247	1	0	5	11	1	2	80	22	202
	Arrests	0	8	0	0	259	0	426	1	0	3	17	3	3	106	27	315
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6582.43	50.80	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	1462.7	0	0	0.00	20
Goa	Cases	0	0	0	0	65	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	130	5	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
	Qty.	0.00	0.77	1.44	0.07	74.72	8.94	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	69	0.02	0
Gujarat	Cases	0	0	17	1	139	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Arrests	0	0	19	1	142	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
	Qty.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	9393.26	88.38	102.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	674.50	6317.6539	0	1970	0.00	930
Himachal Pradesh	Cases	0	1	2	0	240	14	5	0	0	1	12	22	0	3	0	5
	Arrests	0	2	6	0	327	38	14	0	0	2	15	42	0	4	0	3
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.23	285.64	7.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.96	1338.544	5	9757	0.00	121083
Jammu and Kashmir	Cases	0	0	0	0	12	489	534	0	0	0	39	66	1	6	0	62
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	15	657	806	0	0	0	51	73	1	12	0	62
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.69	500.78	80.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	16423.243	4201	34932	0.00	189715
Karnataka	Cases	0	0	0	0	32	201	323	0	0	0	5	231	12	57	0	113
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	39	284	513	0	0	0	8	314	18	90	0	158
	Qty.	0.00	1.81	0.43	0.00	313.88	26.10	0.00	51.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	4586
	Cases	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kerala	Arrests	0	0	4	0	7	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qty.	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.00	1257.69	4.72	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1.36	1908
	Cases	0	7	2	0	4416	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	26
Maharashtra	Arrests	0	9	2	0	4871	20	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	34
	Qty.	0.00	7.96	23.25	105.13	9084.81	54.96	3.53	0.00	2.21	75.74	632.08	0	0	12222	0.05	14990
	Cases	0	10	42	7	703	29	44	0	7	1	14	0	0	10	2	4
Manipur	Arrests	0	13	62	10	885	41	105	0	9	4	11	0	0	15	3	3
	Qty.	0.00	108.81	0.00	0.00	97.39	0.00	751.23	2.20	3.52	0.00	235.15	2100	10755	2507	108.05	7118333
	Cases	0	17	0	0	9	0	113	0	1	0	46	0	1	13	20	65
Meghalaya	Arrests	0	20	0	0	8	0	153	0	0	0	90	0	4	15	30	112
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.39	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	200	0.00	2
	Cases	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Mizoram	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Qty.	0.00	32.47	0.00	335.00	289.67	0.00	16.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.18	0	0	3828	0.00	915192
	Cases	0	5	0	2	55	0	561	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	27
Nagaland	Arrests	0	8	0	3	66	0	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	34
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3430	0	13435	0.00	5773
	Cases	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	3

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[RAJYA SABHA]

...the 4th March, 2020

Odisha	Arrests	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	2
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30500.07	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39	0	18869	0.00	25
	Cases	0	0	0	0	340	0	62	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	0
Puducherry	Arrests	0	0	0	0	680	0	121	0	0	0	0	4	0	38	0	0
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0
	Cases	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Arrests	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qty.	0.00	0.13	0.62	0.00	991.64	116.98	894.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	361.57	31559.155	42830.77	5731	0.00	7920932
	Cases	0	1	1	0	172	54	2792	0	0	0	302	1084	277	54	0	3069
Rajasthan	Arrests	0	3	1	0	212	75	3382	0	0	0	438	1547	370	128	0	3901
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	3823.23	44.69	14.88	0.00	371.60	0.00	1097.28	119509.75	235	14751	0.00	3166000
	Cases	0	0	1	0	406	62	493	0	1	0	259	969	3	31	0	233
Sikkim	Arrests	0	0	1	0	475	72	662	0	6	0	347	1129	6	34	0	318
	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	303
	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tamil Nadu	Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Qty.	0.00	3.91	0.17	88.95	7222.57	0.32	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.01	68925
	Cases	0	4	3	4	2660	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Arrests	0	5	5	5	3316	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020 471

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tripura	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12595.57	0.00	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	77217	0.00	1997236
	Cases	0	0	0	0	193	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	30
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	326	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	53
Uttar Pradesh	Qty.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10422.58	229.82	11.83	0.00	2.00	7.06	25.38	2738.7	509	0	0.20	2511
	Cases	0	0	0	0	252	95	92	0	1	17	10	66	1	0	0	16
	Arrests	0	0	0	0	307	108	99	0	3	17	18	70	2	0	0	16
Uttarakhand	Qty.	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	1372.48	235.52	13.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.17	367.263	12730	0	0.00	207299
	Cases	0	0	1	0	112	424	803	0	0	0	26	24	28	0	0	26
	Arrests	0	0	1	0	135	455	857	0	0	0	27	24	32	0	0	21
West Bengal	Qty.	17.14	2.50	0.00	0.35	12401.80	5.87	32.53	1156.00	0.00	0.00	118.90	3332.9	0	40000	2.96	2990
	Cases	1	5	0	1	347	4	95	1	0	0	22	11	0	2	2	2
	Arrests	2	8	0	1	575	8	135	6	0	0	36		0	6	1	2

* Provisional data as reported to this Bureau

^CBCS: Codeine based cough syrup

472 Written Answers to...

[RAJYA SABHA]

...the 4th March, 2020

Medical support to people living in detention centres

1502. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to release persons belonging to the Christian, Parsi, Jain, Sikh, Buddhist or Hindu communities, who were declared as foreigners and kept in detention camps;

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

(c) whether there have been any cases of people belonging to the above mentioned communities who have died while being detained in detention camps; and

(d) whether Government has the medical records of people living in detention centres who are at risk due to serious medical conditions and whether they are being provided with the required medical support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. These powers of the Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers. Accordingly, Detention centres/camps are set up by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned as per their local requirements for imposing restriction on the movement of illegal migrants till their deportation to their native country. Details of such persons detained in these Detention Centres are not centrally maintained.

However, in January, 2016, the Central Government had advised the Government of Assam to examine the cases of all persons covered by various court cases filed in Guwahati High Court and to release them from detention centres if they satisfy the conditions and requirements of the two notifications issued by the Central Government on 7th September, 2015 exempting such persons by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made thereunder.

In pursuance of the Order dated 10/5/2019 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Civil) No. 1045/2018- Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Vs. Union of India and another, Government of Assam has issued a notification on 29/07/2019 providing for conditional release of declared foreigners who have completed more than 3 years in detention centres.

Further, In pursuance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12.09.2018 and 20.09.2018 in I.A. No.105821/2018 in W.P.(Civil) No.406/2013, filed by Collaborative Network for Research and Capacity Building, Guwahati, Government has issued a Model Detention Centre/Holding Centre/Camp Manual to all State Governments/Union Territory administrations in January, 2019. The manual provides for a thorough medical check-up of the foreigner at the time of admission in a detention centre, maintenance of complete medical records of such a foreigner, provisions for adequate medical attendance etc.

Detention Camp Manual

1503. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether detention camps are being built across the country;
- (b) if so, for what purpose;
- (c) whether Government has circulated a 'Model Detention Centre/Holding Centre Manual' to all State and Union Territory Governments in January, 2019;
- (d) whether this manual has been made public;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) by when the above mentioned manual will be made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an order direct the removal of any foreigner from India who enters India without passport and visa. These powers of the Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution

of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide their Order Dated 28.02.2012 in W.P.(CrL) no. 310 of 2005 had directed that foreign nationals who had completed their sentences shall be released from jail immediately and be kept in appropriate place with restricted movement pending their deportation/repatriation.

In pursuance of the above mentioned directions of the Hon'ble Court, Ministry of Home Affairs had issued instructions on 07.03.2012 to State Governments and UT Administrations to comply with these directions.

Detention Centres are set up by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per their local requirements to detain illegal immigrants/foreigners who have completed their sentence and whose deportation to their native country is pending due to lack of verification of nationality.

(c) to (f) In pursuance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12.09.2018 and 20.09.2018 in I.A. No. 105821/2018 in W.P.(Civil) No. 406/2013 filed by Collaborative Network for Research and Capacity Building, Guwahati, Ministry of Home Affairs had prepared a Model Detention Centre/ Holding Centre/Camp Manual. It was circulated to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 09.01.2019. It had also been placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court by filing an affidavit.

Law and order situation in Kashmir

1504. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the general law and order situation in Kashmir after removal of Article 370;

(b) the details of stone pelting and terrorist attack cases reported in Kashmir in 2018 and 2019 after abrogation of Article 370; and

(c) whether there is any difference between Kashmir and all other States in respect of civil, criminal and other laws under Indian Constitution, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The general law and order situation in Kashmir since 5th August, 2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details regarding the cases registered during 2018 and 2019 (from 5th August till 31.12.2019) are as under:—

Cases registered	2018	2019 (5th August till 31.12.2019)
In stone pelting incidents	802	195
In terrorist related incidents	409	48

(c) By virtue of Constitution Order (CO.) 273 dated 06.08.2019, all provisions of the Constitution of India, as amended from time to time, have been made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Further, by virtue of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, all the Central Acts, which were not applicable earlier in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, have also been made applicable to the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir and the UT of Ladakh.

Statement

The general law and order situation in Kashmir since 5th August, 2019

- (i) Initial restrictions imposed under section 144 Cr.PC have been lifted from all areas of Kashmir Valley. So far, no major L&O incidents have been reported.
- (ii) Shops and business establishments, including hotels and restaurants are open.
- (iii) Public transport is plying normally. The train services are also running regularly.
- (iv) All the Government offices including educational institutions are functioning normally, with regular attendance of the employees and the students. Private tuition/coaching centres are also operational.
- (v) Annual exams in respect of Primary/Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools have been conducted successfully and the attendance has been more than 98%. Exams in respect of Professional Colleges, Combined Defence Services (CDS)/Service Selection Board (SSB) and the Degree/PG exams of University have also been conducted successfully. University of Kashmir has started functioning from 03.02.2020.
- (vi) All Health facilities including Tertiary care hospitals viz SKIMS Soura/Medical Colleges and Health Institutions are fully functional. The Medical shops are open with sufficient availability of medicines.

New and innovative measures taken by the Ministry

1505. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Since last five years several innovative and proactive measures have been implemented to foster and improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also to enhance outcome. These measures have resulted in reducing delays in approval process and bring about improvements in design, implementation, restructuring of the various schemes for enhancing safety and security, better governance and delivery of citizen services and ease of business.

Some of the initiatives undertaken by MHA and its various subordinate organisations are given in the Statement.

Statement

Some of the initiatives undertaken by MHA and its various subordinate organisations

- (i) Online Citizen engagement through the public grievance redressal system, CPGRAMs;
- (ii) Dashboard to monitor the progress of various schemes of the Ministry thereby ensuring accountability;
- (iii) Public procurement through GEM portal for transparent procurement process;
- (iv) Focus on e-office implementation to streamline file movement online;
- (v) 112 based Emergency Response Support System ensuring a citizen-friendly emergency response mechanism;

- (vi) Operationalisation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS);
- (vii) Implementation of the Safe City project promoting smart policing and safety of women;
- (viii) Operationalisation of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) including Cyber-crime reporting portal;
- (ix) Launching of National Database of Sexual Offenders including data from the year 2005 and made available to police and law enforcement agencies for the purpose of investigation and tracking repeat offenders;
- (x) Ranking of best performing Police Stations in the country;
- (xi) Modernization of Immigration Services through use of ICT and liberalization, simplification and rationalization of the visa regime;
- (xii) Online FCRA *i.e.* registration, prior permission, renewal, change of details, permission for foreign hospitality etc.;
- (xiii) BADP Online Management System (<https://badp.mha.gov.in>) developed for faster submission of Annual Action Plans by the State Governments and better implementation/monitoring of Projects;
- (xiv) Development of technological solutions to integrate with physical fencing along the selected stretches on Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh border through Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) for prompt response to emerging situations.
- (xv) New design modular fence having anti-rust, anti-cut and anti-climb features along Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border to replace existing composite fence, along selected stretches of the border.
- (xvi) A new platform namely Narcotics Coordination (NCORD) has been established by MHA for better coordination between various Central and State Agencies.
- (xvii) For digitization of pan-India drug seizure data, MHA has launched an e-portal, SIMS (Seizure Information Management System).
- (xviii) An online registration platform-URN (Unique Registration Number) to check diversion of Precursor Chemicals in addition to physical field surveillance.

- (xix) The process of selection for Padma Awards made objective, transparent and emphasis given to selection of those who have been rendering selfless service to the society without any publicity.
- (xx) E-tools/mobile apps have been developed to promote the use of Hindi language.

Enhancement of Central share of assistance for civil defence

1506. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider for granting a package/Grants-inAid towards capacity building of Civil Defence in the States;
- (b) whether Government would consider to enhance the ratio of Central share of assistance in respect of Civil Defence from 25:75 to 50:50 between Centre and State as this ratio of 50:50 was in practice before 1996/1997;
- (c) whether Government would consider to enhance the rate of "Duty Call Up" allowances of Civil Defence volunteers from ₹ 31/- to ₹ 300/- per day per head; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The grant-in-aid is provided to States in the form of reimbursement of share of expenditure for raising, training and equipping for civil defence. Further, the norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) provides utilization of upto 5% of annual allocation of the SDRF for capacity building of disaster management functionaries including civil defence in the States.

- (b) to (d) At present, there are no such proposals under consideration.

Establishment of IRB in Karnataka

1507. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the proposal pending with Government of India related to the establishment of two new India Reserve Battalion (IRB) at Tumkuru and Devanagere; and

(b) whether Government knows that the present strength of Karnataka Special Reserve Police (KSRP) in Karnataka is insufficient to tackle law and order problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Two India Reserve Battalions were sanctioned to Karnataka on 26 April 2006 and 23 January 2009 respectively. Government of Karnataka has requested for 2 additional India Reserve Battalions.

The India Reserve Battalions are sanctioned to the States based on the internal security scenario and threat perception. Government of India is getting an Impact Assessment Study done on the India Reserve Battalions Scheme. Sanction of new India Reserve Battalion is dependent on the outcome of the Study.

Merger of ITBP, SSB and some other paramilitary forces

†1508. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it was finalised to set up 'One Force for One Border' based on policy decision taken in the aftermath of Kargil War;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a new force after merging Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Sashastra Seema Bal and some other paramilitary forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when, the report of the Committee constituted for this purpose is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) An idea was mooted for considering the possibilities of merger of Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Sashastra Seema Bal. Informal consultations were held in this regard. However, no such proposal is under consideration, at present.

Vacant posts of IPS officers in Odisha

1509. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of IPS officers, the State-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that in a State like Odisha, there is a severe shortage of IPS officers, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has fixed a time limit to fill up the vacant post, particularly in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As on 01.01.2019, the State-wise vacant posts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As on 01.01.2019, the total authorised strength and in-position IPS officers in Odisha cadre is 195 and 120 respectively. The vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc. All these factors are recurring in nature and relative with the rate of recruitment. Since, the vacancies and the recruitment are ongoing process, it is difficult to fix a time limit to fill the vacant posts including in States affected by Left Wing Extremism. However, every year approximately 150 IPS officers are recruited and allocated amongst 26 cadres of Indian Police Service.

Statement

State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2019

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	117	27
2.	AGMUT	309	252	57
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	195	159	36
4.	Bihar	242	212	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	142	115	27
6.	Gujarat	208	171	37
7.	Haryana	144	114	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	79	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	78	69
10.	Jharkhand	149	124	25
11.	Karnataka	215	175	40

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
12.	Kerala	172	130	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	266	39
14.	Maharashtra	317	255	62
15.	Manipur	89	64	25
16.	Nagaland	75	62	13
17.	Odisha	195	120	75
18.	Punjab	172	141	31
19.	Rajasthan	215	187	28
20.	Sikkim	32	31	01
21.	Tamil Nadu	276	236	40
22.	Telangana	139	104	35
23.	Tripura	69	53	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	445	72
25.	Uttarakhand	73	62	11
26.	West Bengal	347	272	75
TOTAL		4982	4024	958

Commitment to family of martyrs of Pulwama attack

1510. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not fulfilled its commitments made with the family of martyrs who lost their life in Pulwama attack;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is no, the details of commitments fulfilled, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government has fulfilled its commitments made to

the family of martyrs who lost their life in Pulwama attack during the year 2019. The details of the terminal benefits paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) in respect of the martyrs is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1467 Part (b)]

However, in respect of Shri Vijay Soreng (HC/GD, No.933180149), the terminal benefits could not be paid for want of succession certificate.

Discussion with CMs on steps to curb maoists

1511. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government held discussion with the Chief Ministers on steps to curb Maoists;

(b) if so, the deliberations made in the meeting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Chief Ministers were against the withdrawal of Central Armed Forces from the States as well as demanded that the burden to tackle the menace of Left Wing Extremism should be shared equally by both the Centre and the States; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Union Home Minister held a meeting to review Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario with the Chief Ministers of the affected States on 26 August, 2019.

During the meeting, various security measures and development interventions taken up by the Central and State Governments to implement the multi-pronged National Policy and Action Plan - 2015 were discussed in detail.

Union Ministers of Road Transport and Highways, Rural Development, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Communication and Information Technology and Finance also attended the meeting.

(c) and (d) No Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are being withdrawn from Left Wing Extremism theatre. However, depending on dynamic security scenario CAPFs are redeployed from one area to another.

As per Seventh schedule of Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures including security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is supporting the State Governments extensively by deployment of CAPF Battalions, provision of helicopters, sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/ Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for modernization and training of State Police.

On development front, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government, several initiatives have been taken for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, besides strengthening of health and education facilities.

Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in both LWE violence and geographical spread of LWE influence.

During the review meeting, Union Home Minister assured the States of all the support needed for the in endeavor to fight LWE.

Spurt in crimes against women

†1512. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent data of National Crime Records Bureau any spurt has been recorded with regard to crimes against women like murder, kidnapping and molestation;

(b) the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the number of such criminal cases which could not be prevented due to lackadaisical approach of police forces?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. Details of cases reported under murder, kidnapping, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women under crimes against women during 2016 to 2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

However, a comparison of crime rate (Crime Rate=Number of cases reported/Mid-Year projected population in lakhs) of various crime heads on crimes against women in the last three years shows no uniform trend. The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. This has improved reporting of crimes against women.

(c) No such data is maintained by NCRB. Moreover, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including women are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law. However, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women including sensitization of police personnel and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. These are available at www.mha.gov.in. on crimes against women in the last three years shows no uniform trend. The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. This has improved reporting of crimes against women.

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Statement

Cases reported under murder, kidnapping, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women under crimes against women during 2016 to 2018

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2016	2017	2018
1.	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape*	-	223	294
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	64519	66333	72751
3.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	86001	89097
4.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	7451	6992

* - Data regarding murder with rape/gang rape for the year 2016 is not maintained separately.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018

Source: Crime in India

Houses for people living in slum areas

1513. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses which have been completed which are to be provided to the poor particularly to those who are living in jhuggis (slums) in various urban areas; and

(b) if so, by when these completed houses will be distributed to the needy persons and how many houses have already been distributed to the needy till 31st January, 2020 in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The number of houses completed which are to be provided to the poor particularly to those who are living in jhuggis (slums) in various urban areas under various urban housing schemes of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is 12,18,692. Out of 12,18,692 houses, 10,96,127 houses have already been distributed to the needy till 31st January, 2020. The concerned State/

Union Territory Governments have further been requested to distribute the remaining houses to the needy persons.

Provision of security in SCM

1514. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious project of hundred smart cities is going to change the urban landscape and lifestyle in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether security is likely to be an integral part of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether keeping in view new threats of terrorism, organized crimes and cyber attacks, securing the cities remains an equally important and big challenge and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for securing the smart cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched by the Government on 25 June, 2015. The main objective of SCM is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens by the application of 'Smart Solutions'.

(b) to (d) Security features have been incorporated in the initiatives of SCM that aim to ensure safety and security of the citizens. Considering the ever-expanding risk-landscape, a Cyber Security Model framework has been released by SCM to all the Smart Cities to ensure security compliance and data protection. The Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) have already been set up in 45 Smart Cities with centralized monitoring and decision-making capabilities in the area of safety and security. Significant focus of ICCC is on improving public safety through better surveillance, inter-departmental coordination and deployment of Smart Information Technology (IT) components/sensors. With the help of ICCCs, Smart Cities are preparing themselves to create better plans against unforeseen security threats.

PPP model for affordable housing

1515. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to encourage Public-Private Partnership Policy for affordable housing and 'Housing for All' by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating how many housing schemes have been started under PPP model in various parts of the country;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to boost PPP model for affordable housing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)), has provision for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) under following components of the scheme:—

- (i) 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' (AHP) with public or private sector under which central assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per Economically Weaker Section (EWS) household is provided by the Government of India in AHP projects.
- (ii) "In-Situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) using land as a resource. Under ISSR, a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1 lakh on average per house is admissible as central assistance for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers with participation of private developers.

So far, a total of 445 PPP projects for construction of 7.77 lakh houses have been sanctioned, out of which 86 projects for construction of 1.69 lakh houses have been started in various parts of the country under PMAY(U). The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Based on representations and suggestions from various stockholders, the Ministry has formulated 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing' to enable States/ Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation in order to meet the growing need of affordable housing in the country. There are eight such models for guidance and adoption by States and UTs/Public Authorities. These models deal with issues affecting delivery of affordable housing and different approaches to tackle implementation issues.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of PPP projects for construction of houses under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	PPP Projects		Grounded in PPP Projects	
		No. of Projects	Houses	No. of Projects	Houses
1.	Assam	1	64	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	8	5,946	2	1,076
3.	Gujarat	119	1,06,903	58	74,491
4.	Haryana	104	1,81,256	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	27	15,817	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2,172	1	960
7.	Maharashtra	132	4,26,183	10	83,180
8.	Odisha	3	7,300	2	2,500
9.	Punjab	1	1,025	-	-
10.	Uttarakhand	10	9,208	-	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	35	20,551	13	6,888
12.	West Bengal	1	800	-	-
TOTAL		445	7,77,225	86	1,69,095

Affordable houses construction

1516. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of affordable houses which have been constructed since 2016;
- (b) how much Government has spent on them;
- (c) the number of more affordable houses Government plans to construct till 2022; and
- (d) whether these houses are constructed by Government itself or by private builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement in urban areas. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs.

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, total 3 03,61,738 houses have been sanctioned; out of which 61,57,734 are at different stages of construction and 32,15,926 houses have been completed/delivered. The remaining houses are to be constructed by 2022.

Since 01.04.2016, a total 56.52 lakh houses have been taken up for construction; out of which, 29.85 lakh houses have been completed/delivered and Central Assistance of ₹ 63445.11 crore has been released to the States/UTs.

(d) State/UT Governments are implementing the projects approved under the scheme either through Government Agencies or by engaging private developers.

Basement parkings in Vasant Kunj, Delhi

1517. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has constructed basement parkings in their mega housing scheme of Narmada, Saraswati, Ganga and Yamuna blocks at D-6, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the agency through which DDA got this work executed and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether basement parking work is complete in all respects and completion certificate given to the agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when DDA proposes to handover basement parking to the allottees of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the work of basement of Group-I (Narmada) was executed by M/s Ahluwalia Contracts, Group-II (Saraswati) by M/s Unitech Ltd., Group-III and IV (Ganga and Saraswati) by M/s Villayati Ram Mittal and total amount spent was ₹ 23.68 crore for construction of basement only.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) DDA has informed that the cost of basement parking was not included in the cost of flats during allotment. Thus, the allottees have not been charged anything for basement parking. The basement parking shall be allotted to the residents/allottees of all the groups after completion of the improvement work as per policy of Delhi Development Authority.

Review of SCM

1518. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to review the Smart City Mission (SCM) after experiencing very sluggish progress in implementation because of very difficult ground situation;

(b) the reasons due to which Government is not considering to prioritize fairly new or less complicated cities for development as smart cities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The review of progress of Smart Cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is carried out regularly at different levels. At Smart Cities level, the implementation of the Smart Cities projects is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. At State level, Mission implementation is coordinated by the State level High Powered Steering Committees (HPSCs) chaired by the respective Chief Secretaries of States/

Union Territories. At the National level, the implementation of SCM is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective Smart Cities on a regular basis. In addition, MoHUA regularly interacts with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. The Smart Cities are regularly reporting implementation status of projects under SCM through the Online-Management Information System (MIS). In addition, all the Smart Cities have been advised to furnish utilization status of Government of India funds on a monthly basis for monitoring the utilization of funds more closely. The overall progress of SCM shows momentum in project execution and there has been 227% growth in projects tendered, 294% growth in projects grounded/completed and 393% growth in projects completed in the last 18 months. Some of the cities need extra support to increase their pace of implementation. To address this issue, the concept of 'Sister Cities' was announced in the 3rd Apex Conference of Smart Cities held on 24-25 January, 2020. Through this, 20 better performing Smart Cities have been teamed up with 20 other Smart Cities that need support to improve their performance. Starting from 20th February 2020, each city-pair has initiated a 100 days challenge to review gaps in implementation.

(b) and (c) The selection of 100 smart cities was completed through a City Challenge Process in four rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. Each Smart City is expected to complete its projects within 5 years from the date of its selection.

PMAY(u) in Konkan, Maharashtra

†1519. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses provided under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] to the poor people of the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years and the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any proposals have been received with regard to providing accommodation to poor people of Konkan region of Maharashtra under PMAY(U), if so, the details of the said proposals thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard, so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of houses provided and expenditure incurred thereon under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] in the Konkan region of Maharashtra [comprising of Mumbai (including Mumbai suburban), Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane] during the last three years are given below:-

Number of houses sanctioned during last three years	Year-wise expenditure of Central assistance (₹ in crore)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5,07,868	379.35	277.13	802.24

(b) and (c) Under PMAY(U), States/UTs are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the requirement of houses to be covered under the Scheme. So far, proposals for construction of 6,05,550 houses in Konkan region of Maharashtra have been received and the same have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. These proposals involve an amount of ₹8,624.03 crore as central assistance and an amount of ₹1,872.59 crore has already been released as central assistance.

Upgrading living standard of slum population

†1520. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of people living in slums has been identified separately, if so, the State-wise details of their number;

(b) whether Government has formulated any action, plan to upgrade the living standards of people living in slums including Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to provide better education to the children living in these slums, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not undertake any specific survey to identify population of people living in slums. As per Census of India, 2011, the number of people living in slums across the country is 6,54,94,604. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of population of people living in slums are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for upgrading the living standards of people living in slum areas. However, the Government of India through various programmatic interventions has been assisting States/UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortage. In this regard, the MoHUA has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households including slum dweller by the year 2022. "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dweller. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement. The State/UT-wise details including Delhi, of physical and financial progress for construction of houses for slum dwellers for upgrading standard of living in slums under various urban housing schemes of the MoHUA are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Additionally, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that three In-Situ Redevelopment projects have been taken up at A-14 Kalkaji Extension, Jailorwala Bagh and Kathputli Colony having 3,024, 1,675 and 2,800 houses respectively for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) for in-situ rehabilitation of Jhuggi Jhopari (JJ) dwellers of these JJ clusters.

(c) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has reported that Government of India in partnership with the State/UT Governments have taken a range of initiatives to ensure that all children are enrolled in schools and complete their elementary education. The Department of School

Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Centrally sponsored Scheme for School Education -Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19, which 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/UTs for undertaking various activities including opening/strengthening of schools up to senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, setting up, upgradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of residential schools/hostels, provision of free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and 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 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.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of population of people living in slums
as per Census-2011*

State/UT	Slum Population@
Andhra Pradesh*	10186934
Arunachal Pradesh	15562
Assam	197266
Bihar	1237682
Chhattisgarh	1898931
Goa	26247
Gujarat	1680095
Haryana	1662305

State/UT	@ Slum Population
Himachal Pradesh	61312
Jammu and Kashmir	662062
Jharkhand	372999
Karnataka	3291434
Kerala	202048
Madhya Pradesh	5688993
Maharashtra	11848423
Manipur	NS
Meghalaya	57418
Mizoram	78561
Nagaland	82324
Odisha	1560303
Punjab	1460518
Rajasthan	2068000
Sikkim	31378
Tamil Nadu	5798459
Tripura	139780
Uttar Pradesh	6239965
Uttarakhand	487741
West Bengal	6418594
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172
Chandigarh	95135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NS

State/UT	@Slum Population
Daman and Diu	NS
Delhi	1785390
Lakshadweep	NS
Puducherry	144573
INDIA	65494604

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

* Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011.

Source: Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slum.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details including Delhi, of physical and financial progress for construction of houses for slum dwellers for upgrading standard of living in slums under various urban housing schemes of MoHUA

S. No.	State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Grounded (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	8.90	5.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,84,493	2,72,485	1,58,749	4,206.98	3,088.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,708	2,708	420	140.81	140.81
4.	Assam	6,647	6,172	3,785	148.34	112.56
5.	Bihar	35,701	31,577	27,928	633.60	518.25
6.	Chandigarh	17,696	17,696	17,696	300.94	379.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	89,275	74,612	33,383	1,240.06	639.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	144	144	3.34	3.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	14	14	14	0.51	0.29
10.	Delhi	55,424	55,424	38,824	1,163.04	1,120.65
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1.85
12.	Gujarat	2,58,557	2,11,679	1,69,191	2,760.58	1,828.75
13.	Haryana	16,816	15,344	14,224	429.14	339.42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,430	1,274	962	81.55	54.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,208	9,003	6,961	238.33	153.02
16.	Jharkhand	29,851	12,801	12,656	394.48	242.57
17.	Karnataka	1,51,177	1,44,995	73,658	2,509.97	1,608.32
18.	Kerala	44,281	40,072	39,245	419.88	416.51
19.	Ladakh	369	77	62	24.84	20.42
20.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1,69,931	1,35,906	58,210	2,461.52	1,497.84
22.	Maharashtra	4,56,588	2,55,706	1,49,715	6,279.51	3,565.92
23.	Manipur	4,079	4,079	4,079	76.26	76.26
24.	Meghalaya	1,232	1,000	888	41.14	51.91
25.	Mizoram	3,188	3,188	3,188	119.00	117.02
26.	Nagaland	7,319	7,319	6,360	188.58	171.64
27.	Odisha	33,358	25,289	16,842	600.06	380.89
28.	Puducherry	1,542	1,542	1,006	37.02	40.75
29.	Punjab	8,062	7,037	6,521	81.54	145.08
30.	Rajasthan	65,054	61,534	46,704	1,047.72	945.32
31.	Sikkim	293	293	293	46.98	46.98
32.	Tamil Nadu	2,21,128	1,73,944	1,28,789	2,889.41	1,791.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Telangana	1,57,868	1,25,279	97,319	2,025.37	1,454.76
34.	Tripura	6,376	6,376	4,028	129.93	111.95
35.	Uttar Pradesh	91,826	88,521	83,417	1,701.66	1,766.85
36.	Uttarakhand	8,917	5,520	4,828	240.79	219.96
37.	West Bengal	1,72,841	1,72,679	1,64,750	2,282.94	2,294.68
TOTAL		24,19,393	19,71,289	13,74,839	34,954.73	25,352.90

* Includes Central Assistance released in excess which is subjected for refund/release via adjustment

Budgetary allocation for PMAY(U)

1521. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses built under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAYOJ] during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date along with the fund allocated, released and utilised, State-wise; and

(b) the details of targeted houses to be built under PMAY(U) during 2020-21 along with the budgetary allocation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of State-wise houses built (completed) during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date along with funds allocated/sanctioned, released and utilized under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The scheme of PMAY (U) is demand driven and houses for identified beneficiaries are sanctioned based on project proposals submitted by the States/UTs. States/UTs are required to complete construction of the houses within the time schedules mentioned in Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Ministry has, however, projected tentative year-wise targets based on demand validated so far for 1.12 crore houses to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022'. The projected target for 2020-21 is to build 26 lakh houses. An amount of ₹ 8000.00 crore through Gross Budgetary Support and

₹ 10,000.00 crore through Extra Budgetary Resources have been allocated for the scheme in FY 2020-21. No State-wise allocation is made under the scheme as central assistance is released on the basis of project proposals and compliances submitted by the States/UTs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned, released and utilized along with Houses constructed during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till date under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Details Central Assistance (₹ in crore)			Year-wise completion of houses (Nos.)		
		Sanctioned	Released	Utilised	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.18	0.45	0.05	-	20	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30,286.50	7,496.43	5,338.10	29,791	2,60,223	26,282
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.82	109.23	80.68	16	1,308	185
4.	Assam	1,767.60	663.08	356.89	381	13,847	2,625
5.	Bihar	4,876.26	1,638.40	917.64	2,100	37,464	11,447
6.	Chandigarh	7.78	7.78	7.78	57	154	136
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,845.94	1,712.93	1,037.86	3,561	42,096	27,705
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80.28	63.72	42.44	366	1,167	543
9.	Daman and Diu	25.25	19.86	16.59	65	291	515
10.	Delhi	383.69	383.69	383.69	2,487	17,579	4,006
11.	Goa	24.38	23.84	23.48	99	392	539
12.	Gujarat	11,346.14	7,185.27	6,253.20	48,726	1,96,550	84,852
13.	Haryana	4,268.59	798.50	385.36	2,093	10,535	6,603
14.	Himanchal Pradesh	177.04	83.43	63.06	202	1,858	1,133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	833.96	194.15	118.32	179	3,286	2,185
16.	Jharkhand	3,027.38	1,698.93	1,230.45	26,421	31,343	12,787
17.	Karnataka	10,332.25	3,484.75	2,809.33	31,087	94,920	19,644
18.	Kerala	2,066.01	1,244.75	907.01	3,809	42,691	22,026
19.	Ladakh (UT)	36.67	17.28	9.79	-	280	28
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	12,312.77	6,569.61	5,237.01	39,119	2,19,728	43,352
22.	Maharashtra	18,327.60	5,681.65	5,046.59	35,162	1,20,918	78,855
23.	Manipur	642.75	237.04	108.80	177	2,231	637
24.	Meghalaya	70.68	6.78	6.13	27	450	
25.	Mizoram	473.29	125.00	98.96	188	632	2,105
26.	Nagaland	505.95	166.36	101.18	89	1,394	276
27.	Odisha	2,409.37	1,058.48	884.39	2,376	46,075	14,002
28.	Puducherry	212.51	108.61	60.23	51	1,899	939
29.	Punjab	1,424.00	463.41	298.75	1,860	9,335	9,028
30.	Rajasthan	3,403.26	1,334.68	1,125.03	8,204	21,641	20,656
31.	Sikkim	8.19	3.32	1.89	2	61	11
32.	Tamil Nadu	11,892.75	4,839.84	3,623.74	34,004	1,57,589	56,856
33.	Telangana	3,465.25	1,824.30	1,761.93	3,140	58,171	32,617
34.	Tripura	1,317.32	722.71	640.08	7,303	28,663	6,242
35.	Uttar Pradesh	24,173.54	10,195.97	6,673.89	12,005	2,97,627	99,858
36.	Uttarakhand	762.04	392.19	303.04	1,986	5,669	5,398
37.	West Bengal	6,369.66	3,378.98	2,842.89	30,765	89,509	39,365
TOTAL		1,64,060.86*	66,667.61*	51,528.24*	3,27,898	18,17,596	710485^

*State/UT-wise bifurcation of ₹ 2,732 cr. with regard to CLSS is awaited from the CNAs.

^ Including 77047 beneficiaries for which details awaited from CNAs.

DAY-NULM in Gujarat

†1522. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of the beneficiaries under this scheme in Gujarat at present;

(c) whether the number of the beneficiaries in Gujarat is lower than the national average;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to bring reform in this regard; and

(e) the initiatives taken in this direction by Government in Gujarat in order to achieve rapid progress in reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" *w.e.f.* September, 2013 in the country, including Gujarat.

(b) The number of beneficiaries of DAY-NULM in Gujarat include 1,98,963 members of Self Help Groups, 42,673 candidates skill trained, 12,819 beneficiaries assisted for setting up of individual/ group micro enterprises, and 1,90,963 urban street vendors identified in survey.

(c) to (e) Under the Mission, as per their capacities and requirements, respective states/union territories notify the urban local bodies to implement either the entire mission or the components of the Mission therein. The States/UTs identify the beneficiaries as those living below poverty line in urban areas. Further, the coverage may be broadened by including families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc. subject to a maximum of 25 percent of the above urban poor population.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corruption in DDA

†1523. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the corruption has been increasing in DDA and corrupt officials and employees are involved in corrupt activities without any obstruction;
- (b) the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to curb the corruption during the last three years; and
- (d) the success achieved by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has its own Vigilance Wing headed by an independent Chief Vigilance Officer in the rank of Joint Secretary to Government of India, appointed by Appointments Committee of the Cabinet in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). It works as per rules and procedures laid down by CVC as well as Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). According to the information furnished by DDA, it has received 2,351 complaints during the last three years, out of which 1,933 complaints were closed on the grounds of being anonymous/pseudonymous/administrative in nature as per CVC/DoPT guidelines. The investigation in respect of 29 complaints has been concluded, whereas 27 complaints are under investigation. The remaining complaints are under examination at preliminary stage.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that it has taken a number of steps during the last three years to curb the corruption; some of these are digitization of land/property records, e-measurement books, e-tendering, e-payments, identification of sensitive seats/posts, rotational transfer policy, e-auction of land, satellite imagery and geo-tagging of DDA vacant plots, etc. In order to create awareness among its employees and to prevent recurrence of irregularities, DDA also emphasizes on punitive vigilance.

Model Tenancy Law

1524. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a Model Tenancy Law that States and Union Territories can enact to regulate renting of premises;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it will help overhaul the legal framework *vis-a-vis* rental housing across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. In order to meet the need for housing for migrant people and recognising the significance of rental housing in supplementing the vision of Housing for All, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA) with the aim to balance the rights and interests of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner. MTA also proposes speedy dispute resolution mechanism to settle disputes between owner and tenant.

The draft MTA intends to ensure formalizing the informal segment of rental housing, unlock vacant properties, increase rental yields, remove exploitative practices, increase transparency and discipline, repose confidence of investors and promote entrepreneurship in the sector.

Draft MTA was shared with the States and Union Territories (UTs) seeking their views and was also placed on the website of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for public consultation. After approval of Union Cabinet, the draft MTA will be sent to States/UTs for adoption by way of enacting fresh legislation or amending existing rental laws suitably.

Failure in target achievement of SCM

†1525. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is failing in achieving its target;

(b) if so, the names of the States where SCM is far behind its targets; and

(c) the status of construction works under SCM in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Overall progress of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) shows momentum in project execution. As on 24th February, 2020, more than 4,400 projects worth ₹ 1,63,817 crore have been tendered of which more than 3,600 projects worth ₹ 1,21,698 crore have been grounded and 1,575 projects worth ₹ 25,872 crore have been completed. In the last 18 months, there has been 227% growth in tendering, 294% growth in projects grounded/completed and 393% growth in projects completed.

(c) Ten Cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities. The implementation progress of these Smart Cities is given below:-

Name of Smart City	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		(Amount in ₹ crore)	
							Total No.of projects	Total Amount
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount		
Agra	0	0	34	892.96	25	1346.57	59	2239.53
Aligarh	11	335.27	26	1183.27	11	112.21	48	1630.75
Bareilly	12	300.42	9	175.27	0	0	21	475.69
Jhansi	20	2085.31	8	673.45	12	357.68	40	3116.44
Kanpur	7	375.75	18	2179.97	17	1131.04	42	3686.76
Lucknow	17	424.78	32	702.52	25	402.68	74	1529.98
Moradabad	0	0	1	54.79	0	0	1	54.79
Prayagraj	27	347.1	30	280.13	110	1271.11	167	1898.34
Saharanpur	10	551.25	4	75.28	6	25.87	20	652.4
Varanasi	5	141.11	36	1125.79	49	1273.72	90	2540.62
TOTAL	109	4560.99	198	7343.43	255	5920.88	562	17825.3

Status of Smart Cities Mission

1526. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's flagship programme under which target for 100 smart cities had to be made by 2022 but till date, Government would complete 50 smart cities by December, 2019;

(b) if so, the details of the work done on ground level for the development of already completed 50 smart cities; and

(c) if so, the names of the Smart Cities which have been completed, city-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June, 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 smart cities was conducted through a City Challenge Process in four rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. The Smart Cities are expected to complete their projects within 5 years from the date of its selection.

(b) and (c) A TOTAL of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart Cities Proposals (SCPs) which, inter alia, include projects related to Smart Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water & Smart Solar projects etc. As on 24th February, 2020, more than 4,400 projects worth ₹ 1,63,817 crore have been tendered of which more than 3,600 projects worth ₹ 1,21,698 crore have been grounded and 1,575 projects worth ₹ 25,872 crore have been completed.

Central vista redevelopment project

1527. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various stake holders have raised objection to redevelopment of the Central Vista project which aims to put in place new Government buildings including new Parliament House Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made some drastic changes in Master Plan Delhi 2020-21 for this purpose; and any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As part of process of Change of land use for development/ redevelopment of Central Vista (applied for by L&DO) in

8 Plots (One in Zone-C and seven in Zone -D), objections/ suggestions were received in response to DDA's Public Notice, S.O.4587 (E) dated 21.12.2019. These objections and suggestions are being addressed in a holistic manner in the proposed development/ redevelopment of Central Vista.

The main concerns raised were:-

- (i) Reduction/loss of public space.
- (ii) Compensatory provisions for public space.
- (iii) Environmental concerns.

(c) and (d) No. Government has not made any drastic change in Master Plan Delhi 2020-21.

Multi-level parking construction in Janakpuri

1528. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1146 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th December, 2018 and state:

- (a) whether the plot near Chhoti Sabzi Mandi, Janakpuri, New Delhi where Government has decided to construct a multi-level parking has been started;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) by when, the proposed construction is likely to start to avoid encroachment by unauthorized elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), has informed that as per the decision of the Standing Committee of SDMC, action has been initiated to study the requirement/feasibility of construction of parking at Chhoti Sabzi Mandi, Janakpuri, on PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode. SDMC has informed that it takes regular action to remove encroachments.

Expenditure on redevelopment of Parliament

1529. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a proposal for building a new Parliament building and Central Vista buildings in use by Ministries and Departments of Government;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of estimated expenditure;
- (c) whether any consultations with stakeholders including environmentalists, town planners, architects has been undertaken before the decision;
- (d) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether any proposal for upgrading and retrofitting the existing Parliament building was considered for utilizing the parliament buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government had approved a proposal for making conceptual plan for development/ redevelopment of Central Vista. As per that plan, various projects such as new Parliament building and common central secretariat buildings have been planned.

(b) **Reasons:**

- Parliament House building construction was started in 1921 and commissioned in 1927. Over the years, the parliamentary activities and the number of people working therein and visitors have increased manifold. Hence, the building is showing signs of distress and over utilization. Further, with the reorganization of constituencies, the number of Lok Sabha seats is likely to go up and the present building does not have any space to house any additional member. Further, additional office space in the newly constructed Annexe and Library Building is insufficient to meet the requirements.
- Central Secretariat, at present, is spread over 47 buildings in Delhi, housing various Ministries, Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices etc. There are more than 30 buildings/ plots in the Central Vista.
- There is shortage of working spaces, parking, amenities and services in the existing Central Government offices in the Central Vista. Further, recurring cost in modernization and retrofitting/refurbishing the existing spaces and infrastructures is a constant burden on the exchequer. As per the Non-Availability Certificate (NACs) issued by Directorate of Estate, there is a shortfall of about 3.8 Lakh sq.mt of office space in Central Vista which amounts to significant rental cost on hired spaces for Central Government offices. The spread of Central Government Ministries and Departments in different locations leads to inefficiencies and difficulty in coordination.

Estimated Expenditure:

- The detailed design and drawings are under preparation and the detailed cost estimates shall be worked out once the drawings are finalized.

(c) and (d) Consultation with all stake holders, statutory bodies is a continuous process. Consultations with stakeholders including environmentalists, town planners, architects has been undertaken by the consultant appointed by the CPWD. Ministry has also held stakeholders consultations.

(e) Existing Parliament building shall be utilized for various works related to Parliamentary functions, once it is structurally rehabilitated and renovated.

Pollution due to construction work under PMAY(U)

†1530. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pollution due to the construction work is the major cause of air pollution in the country;

(b) whether construction work under Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] is being done in environment-friendly manner, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether with reference to the same, necessary guidelines have been issued to the companies engaged in construction work under PMAY(U) and whether its regular monitoring is being carried out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Mo EFCC) has reported that several studies have been conducted to identify major air pollution sources and their contributions to ambient air pollution levels in the country. The major sources of particulate matter are road dust suspension, vehicles, biomass/garbage burning, construction, industries, etc.

(b) Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAYU) Mission envisages to facilitate the adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These new technologies are generally pre-engineered/prefabricated *i.e.* the components are manufactured in the factory/yard which are transported to site and then assembled to construct the building. Being manufactured in factory, the quality control is better as compared to the on-site construction and the generation of dust at project site is significantly lower in comparison to conventional construction. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems suiting to different geoclimatic conditions of the country, which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses. So far, BMTPC has evaluated and certified 36 housing technologies/systems under Performance Appraisal and Certification Scheme (PACS).

Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has also published Schedule of rates for new technologies with an objective to give impetus to the use of new technologies. CPWD has so far issued Schedule of Rates (SORs) on 29 new and emerging technologies/materials.

The MoHUA is further implementing Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) to select the innovative, disaster resilient, sustainable and cost effective technologies for affordable housing in India through global challenge process. The objective of GHTC-India is to bring paradigm shift in building construction sector through use of innovative and sustainable technologies.

(c) and (d) The projects under PMAY-U Mission are implemented by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). However, the MoHUA issues documents/guidelines regarding use of new and sustainable technologies. Under PMAY-U Mission, there is a provision for Third Party Quality Monitoring to ensure quality of construction of houses in addition to State/UT Government own monitoring system. There is also provision for sample monitoring by the MoHUA.

Further, BMTPC undertakes regular training and capacity building programmes for engineers, architects and other construction professionals on alternative/emerging technologies at State/ULB level to make the professionals aware of technical aspects of such technologies. BMTPC also organises Seminars, Workshops and Exhibitions to promote emerging technologies in different parts of the country to build capacities about use of emerging technologies amongst various stakeholders. The evaluation and certification scheme is also carried out by BMTPC under TSM of PMAY-U Mission.

So far, more than 15 lakh houses are constructed/under construction under PMAY-U Mission and other housing schemes in various States/UTs with new and sustainable technologies.

Completion status on SCM

1531. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Smart City Mission (SCM) to develop 100 cities by 2020 is nearing completion and details thereof;

(b) the total budgetary allocation and total expenditure incurred on the mission, year-wise; and

(c) the State-wise details of expenditure on the mission and smart cities and the facilities developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India (GoI) launched Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. The selection of 100 smart cities was conducted through a City Challenge Process in four rounds of selection from January, 2016 to June, 2018. The Smart Cities are expected to complete their projects within 5 years from the date of its selection.

(b) The year-wise details of funds allocated and released to the States/Union Territories by the GoI under SCM are given below:—

(₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	Funds allocated	Funds released
2015-16	1,496.2	1,469.2
2016-17	4,598.5	4,492.5
2017-18	4509.5	4,499.5
2018-19	6,000.0	5856.8
2019-20	6,450.0	2496.0*
TOTAL	23,054.2	18,810.1

*Till 24th February, 2020.

(c) A total of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart Cities Proposals (SCPs) which, *inter alia*, include projects related to Smart Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water and Smart Solar projects etc. As on 24th February, 2020, more than 4,400 projects worth ₹ 1,63,817 crore have been tendered of which more than 3,600 projects worth ₹ 1,21,698 crore have been grounded and 1,575 projects worth ₹ 25,872 crore have been completed. The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds released by GoI under SCM is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/Union Territory-wise list of Smart Cities is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds released by GoI under SCM

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Gol funds released to States/UTs under SCM	Gol funds released by States/UTs to SPVs	Utilisation of funds by SPVs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196	196	11.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1383.2	1076	1237.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	112	92.50
4.	Assam	196	191	32.88
5.	Bihar	510	503	109.80
6.	Chandigarh	196	196	34.94
7.	Chhattisgarh	376	303	155.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	104	0.88
9.	Daman and Diu	110	110	1.71
10.	Delhi	196	194	121.41
11.	Goa	196	112.2	105.70
12.	Gujarat	1576	1141.75	1102.02

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	256	246	190.41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	254	250	62.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	118	111.2	36.08
16.	Jharkhand	294	294	224.87
17.	Karnataka	1378	1325	665.49
18.	Kerala	391.51	248	65.61
19.	Lakshadweep	60	52	1.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1955	1385.6	1303.57
21.	Maharashtra	1670	1551.92	974.15
22.	Manipur	196	117	39.73
23.	Meghalaya	55	5	1.87
24.	Mizoram	60	55	4.10
25.	Nagaland	196	111	82.69
26.	Odisha	497.93	490	324.04
27.	Puducherry	103	98	3.22
28.	Punjab	351.1	304	140.92
29.	Rajasthan	882	782	536.57
30.	Sikkim	390	390	276.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	2263.62	1628.81	1560.45
32.	Telangana	392	42.08	57.60
33.	Tripura	201.1	140	90.72
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1422	1328	914.77
35.	Uttarakhand	200.64	165	130.00
36.	West Bengal	66	58	54.20
TOTAL		18,810.10	15,416.56	10748.41

Source: SCM MIS as on 24th February, 2020.

Statement-II*State-wise list of Smart Cities selected under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cities selected in various rounds
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cities selected in various rounds
		4. Vadodara
		5. Rajkot
		6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal
		2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala
		2. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu
		2. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru
		2. Belagavi
		3. Shivamogga
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad
		5. Tumakuru
		6. Davanegere
		7. Bangalore
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi
		2. Thiruvananthapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal
		2. Indore
		3. Jabalpur
		4. Gwalior
		5. Sagar

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cities selected in various rounds
		6. Satna
		7. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad
		2. Nashik
		3. Thane
		4. Solapur
		5. Nagpur
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali
		7. Aurangabad
		8. Pune
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Raurkela
27.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana
		2. Jalandhar
		3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
		2. Udaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi
		2. Gangtok

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cities selected in various rounds
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Thanjavur 4. Tiruppur 5. Salem 6. Vellore 7. Coimbatore 8. Madurai 9. Thoothukudi 10. Chennai 11. Erode
32.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar 2. Greater Warangal
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh 2. Jhansi 3. Kanpur 4. Allahabad 5. Lucknow 6. Varanasi 7. Agra 8. Bareilly 9. Moradabad 10. Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata
TOTAL		100

Meagre budgetary allocation under PMAY(U)

1532. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that meagre budgetary allocation under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is leading to delay in interest subsidy payout;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is also inordinate delay taking place in releasing the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) amount which is protracting the financial burden and loss to the home buyers; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Interest subsidy under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] is disbursed to beneficiaries through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) namely, National Housing Bank, Housing and Urban Development Corporation and State Bank of India. These CNAs have been provided with sufficient fund in advance from budgetary as well as Extra Budgetary Resources to disburse interest subsidy to the eligible beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 21,883.09 crore of interest subsidy has been disbursed so far by the CNAs to 8,80,942 beneficiaries under CLSS.

(c) and (d) Disbursement of interest subsidy under CLSS takes place after observing due diligence at all levels starting from the applications for home loans at Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) and final clearance by CNAs. Government has launched a CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP) for more efficient and transparent processing of the claims and seamless disbursement of interest subsidy to the beneficiaries. This Portal is beneficiary friendly and also has a CLSS Tracker which enables beneficiaries to track the status of their applications.

Smart cities in Gujarat

1533. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Gujarat Government to develop more smart cities in the State;

- (b) if so, the details of proposals accorded sanction and present status thereof;
- (c) the city-wise funds released and utilized separately for already selected smart cities of Gujarat so far;
- (d) whether the Union Government is monitoring the utilization of the said funds allocated for the said purpose; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Six Cities in the State of Gujarat have already been selected to be developed as Smart Cities. The details of fund released and utilized by these Smart Cities are given below:—

(in ₹ crore)

Smart City	Central fund Released	Central fund released by State Government to SPV	State matching share released to SPV	Utilization of Central Funds
Surat	498	389.75	294.5	389.02
Ahmedabad	294	196.00	97.0	287.07
Vadodara	196	195.75	97.0	157.02
Dahod	196	65.50	49.0	51.06
Rajkot	196	108.75	54.0	108.59
Gandhinagar	196	186.00	108.0	109.26
TOTAL	1,576	1,141.75	699.5	1,102.02

(d) and (e) The review of progress of Smart Cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is carried out regularly at different levels. At Smart Cities level, the implementation of the Smart Cities projects is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. At State level, Mission implementation is coordinated by the State level High Powered Steering Committees (HPSCs) chaired

by the respective Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories. At the National level, the implementation of SCM is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective Smart Cities on a regular basis. In addition, MoHUA regularly interacts with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. The Smart Cities are regularly reporting implementation status of projects under SCM through the Online-Management Information System (MIS). In addition, all the Smart Cities have been advised to furnish utilization status of Government of India funds on a monthly basis for monitoring the utilization of funds more closely.

Survey regarding homeless people

†1534. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people which do not have their own houses in the country according to the survey conducted by Government;
- (b) the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the number of people in urban and rural areas which do not have their own houses;
- (d) the criteria fixed for the said survey;
- (e) the target fixed by Government to provide houses to all of them; and
- (f) the details of target set per year in the direction of achieving the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in urban areas. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing. The validated demand reported by States/UTs so far is around 112 lakhs. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

As per Census-2011, total houseless population in the country is 17,73,040 (Urban- 9,38,348 and Rural - 8,34,692).

(d) to (f) The eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiaries under the PMAY (U) are as under:—

- (i) A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/ or unmarried daughters.
- (ii) The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.
- (iii) Further, such person with pucca house having built-up area less than 21 square meter (sqm) may be included for enhancement of existing dwelling units upto 30 sqm. However, if enhancement is not possible on account of lack of availability of land/space or any other reason, she/he may get a house under the PMAY(U) elsewhere.
- (iv) An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household:—
 - Provided that he/she does not own a pucca (an all-weather dwelling unit) house in his/her name in any part of India.
 - Provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the scheme (EWS - upto ₹ 3,00,000, LIG-from ₹ 3,00,001 to ₹ 6,00,000, MIG-I - from ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 and MIG-II - from ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000).

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, total 103,61,738 houses have been sanctioned under the PMAY(U) against a validated demand of around 112 lakhs; out of this 61,57,734 are at various stages of construction and 32,15,926 are completed/ delivered.

Further, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March/April, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Statement

State/UT-wise validated demand of houses under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Demand for houses (Nos. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.70
2.	Bihar	4.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.54
4.	Goa	0.05
5.	Gujarat	7.65
6.	Haryana	3.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.15
8.	Jharkhand	2.00
9.	Karnataka	7.00
10.	Kerala	1.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8.50
12.	Maharashtra	11.75
13.	Odisha	3.00
14.	Punjab	1.00
15.	Rajasthan	3.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	8.30
17.	Telangana	3.00

1	2	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.50
20.	West Bengal	4.71
SUB TOTAL (STATES)		107.35
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12
22.	Assam	1.30
23.	Manipur	0.46
24.	Meghalaya	0.07
25.	Mizoram	0.31
26.	Nagaland	0.32
27.	Sikkim	0.02
28.	Tripura	0.85
SUB TOTAL (NE STATES)		3.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0.01
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.05
32.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.01
33.	Delhi (NCR)	0.79
34.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	0.40
35.	Ladakh (UT)	0.02
36.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
37.	Puducherry (UT)	0.15
SUB TOTAL (UT)		1.46
GRAND TOTAL		112.24

Status of unauthorised colonies of Delhi

1535. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of unauthorised colonies of Delhi;
- (b) whether Government has completed the entire online procedure for authorisation of the said colonies; and
- (c) if not, the reasons behind the delay and the expected time by which the whole process will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) There are 1797 unauthorized colonies in Delhi registered by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in the year 2008. The Government of India has launched a scheme in December, 2019, namely, Prime Minister - Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi Awas Adhikar Yojna (PM-UDAY), for conferment of property rights to the residents of 1731 Unauthorized Colonies. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Regulations, 2019 on 29.10.2019. DDA has informed that the public user interface of the PM-UDAY e-portal is complete and applications are being received online. Application for seeking property rights is on voluntary basis.

Provident fund benefits to contractual employees

1536. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to extend the provident fund benefits to contractual employees as well;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said facility is not even given to contractual employees engaged in Government owned organisations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Employees' Provident Funds

and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule I and in which 20 or more persons are employed and to any other establishment employing 20 or more persons or class of such establishments which the Central Government specifies by notification in the Official Gazette. As per definition of employee in Section 2(f) of the Act, any person who is employed for wages in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with the work of an establishment and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer, and includes any person:-

- (i) Employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with the work of the establishment;
- (ii) Engaged as an apprentice, not being an apprentice engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961 (52 of 1961) or under the standing orders of the establishment;

There is no distinction between direct and contract workers under provisions of EPF & MP Act, 1952 and Schemes framed thereunder and all the provisions of the Act and the schemes are applicable to the contractual workers equally.

Contract employees engaged in Government departments/organizations through contractors are covered under the said Act for the purpose of Social Security.

Creation of employment opportunities

1537. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken special measures to increase employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to create employment opportunities in economically backward areas of the country including Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employment generation coupled

with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Rajasthan like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through the employer under PMRPY was 31.03.2019.

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

Rate of unemployment in the country

1538. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the rate of unemployment in the country in a State-wise and year-wise format during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): As per the results of annual Periodic Labour

Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State-wise estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO (PLFS)
		2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4	4.8
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6	11.4

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8	10.3
	ALL INDIA	3.4	3.7	6.0

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFs and Labour Bureau survey.
Source: 1. Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation;
2. Employment-Unemployment survey, Labour Bureau.

Addition of new jobs

1539. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the insight on the employment in the country, which is now one of country's biggest challenges;
- (b) whether the record on job creation is getting bad to worse as only a few million net jobs were added during the last five years;
- (c) the details of job creation in all the sectors, year-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 per cent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

(c) and (d) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation during 2017-2018 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both Public and Private) is to the extent available given below:—

Worker Population Ratio (in %)	
Survey Year	All India
PLFS	
2017-18	46.8
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16	50.5
2013-14	53.7
2012-13	51.0

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Survey by Labour Bureau.

Further, the estimated percentage distribution of workers in usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) by sector to the extent available is given below:—

Sector	Survey by Labour Bureau		Survey by NSO
	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18 (PLFS)
Primary	48.3	47.0	44.10
Secondary	22.4	22.0	24.80
Tertiary	29.3	31.0	31.10

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Safety and protection of labourers

†1540. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the details of important steps taken by Government for the safety and protection of the interests of labourers who belong to the poor, deprived and disadvantaged sections of society during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The Central Government has enacted various Acts for the occupational safety, health, welfare and protection of the interests of labourers working in different sectors *viz.* factories, ports, mines, construction etc. The important acts are: Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

Life and disability cover is provided by the Central Government, through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2019 has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years.

Jobs/employment through employment exchanges

1541. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether a decrease has been noticed in the registration of the job seekers in employment exchanges, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of jobs provided to the registered unemployed persons through employment exchanges during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the States/UTs, at present 997 employment exchanges are functioning in the country.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, who got registered in employment exchanges in the country during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 69.4 lakh, 59.6 lakh and 39.5 lakh respectively. The State/UT-wise detail of number of employment exchanges and job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country to the extent available is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Employment Exchanges	Placement (in thousand)			
			2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	0.42	0.20	0.50	0.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	52	1.14	0.85	0.60	0.84
4.	Bihar	47	0.09	1.10	1.90	0.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	0.94	3.18	0.20	0.47
6.	Delhi	14	0.24	0.19	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	1	2.15	2.91	1.10	0.00
8.	Gujarat	48	290.84	336.67	330.10	394.96
9.	Haryana	59	0.25	0.28	0.40	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	2.30	1.11	1.50	0.74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	0.37	0.08	0.20	1.61
12.	Jharkhand	42	1.05	2.95	2.50	3.54
13.	Karnataka	40	2.14	0.79	0.70	0.39
14.	Kerala	89	7.99	8.22	11.30	8.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	47	9.55	22.88	37.60	2.94
17.	Manipur	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
18.	Meghalaya	12	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.01
19.	Mizoram	3	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	40	0.70	1.25	3.80	3.86
22.	Punjab	47	2.43	1.71	2.60	2.07
23.	Rajasthan	38	0.44	0.39	0.10	0.12
24.	Sikkim#	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	8.80	7.73	6.20	1.75
26.	Telangana	14	-	0.50	0.50	0.09
27.	Tripura	5	2.43	0.38	0.20	0.05
28.	Uttarakhand	24	0.58	0.22	0.30	0.06
29.	Uttar Pradesh	100	1.30	0.41	1.50	0.96
30.	West Bengal	77	1.48	0.47	1.20	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.13	0.11	0.40	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	2	0.06	0.08	0.20	0.16
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Daman and Diu	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	1	0.33	0.09	0.10	0.03
TOTAL [@]		997	338.50	394.99	405.50	424.55

No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State;

@ Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment

Insurance benefits to workers of unorganised sector

1542. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide insurance benefits to workers of unorganised sector;

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

(c) whether the employees are required to make contributions to avail benefits of the said insurance scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding budget provisions made for this purpose during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of

premium of ₹3307- per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12/- per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The beneficiaries are decided by the respective State/UT Governments. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government.

Funds under PMJJBY/PMSBY and PM-SYM are not allocated to the State/UT Governments, for implementation. However, the expenditure incurred on Social Security Scheme of PMJJBY/PMSBY from the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC, during last two years towards providing insurance cover is as under:—

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2017-18	435.16
2018-19	587.52

Rate of unemployment

1543. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of series of action taken to generate employment opportunities in the country under various schemes;
- (b) the number of job opportunities created in the last three years and the number of youths joined in the unemployment figure; and
- (c) whether the rate of unemployment is increasing year to year and if so, the steps taken to ease the unemployment situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No.of person)	387184	587416	257816 (As on 31.12.19)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in Crore)	233.74	268.00	205.77 (As on 28/01/2020)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY (No.of person)	75787	135666	110862 (till Dec 2019)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of person)	115416	163377	44066 (As on 27.01.2020)

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Govt. including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy

to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Government of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

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

As per the results of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above to the extent available is given below:

Unemployment Rate (in %)	
Survey	All India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Source: (1) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(2) Labour Bureau.

Violation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

1544. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, no one can employ a permanent job at any industry;

(b) whether Government has received any report of violation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken on the violators, whether any employer or contractor have been penalised for violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Central Government has enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 {Act} to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances. There is no provision in the Act which prohibits permanent job at any industry.

(b) and (c) The institutional mechanism of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central){CLC(C)} is in place for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the various labour laws, including the Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central sphere. The labour laws and the rules there-under provide for various penal provisions depending upon the nature of contraventions/violation and the same are imposed in the process of enforcement. The details of inspections conducted, irregularities detected and rectified, the prosecutions launched and the convictions obtained against Contractors and Principal Employers by the CIRM in the Central Sphere under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Inspections conducted under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last three years in Central Sphere's Establishments

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to December, 2019)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	8490	8577	8843
2.	No. of Irregularities detected	97779	87928	89296
3.	No. Irregularities Rectified	68716	45121	68808
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3538	3227	3168
5.	No. of Convictions	2583	1372	2266

Criteria for calculating job creation

1545. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to bring establishments deploying less than ten people into the fold of job creation data;
- (b) if so, small business and even shops run by a single owner or with one employee too will be part of the employment generations numbers; and
- (c) the criteria to calculating job creation by Government in the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration to bring establishment deploying less than ten people into the fold on job creation data. However, National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts annual employment and unemployment survey namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017-18 with the aim to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level. Being household survey, it captures all types of employment viz., self-employment, regular wage/salaried employed and casual labourers for all sectors. Previously, these indicators were provided by quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) and Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey of Labour Bureau.

In addition, NSO also conducts Economic Census which captures all entrepreneurial units involved in any economic activities of either agricultural or non-agricultural sector which engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption.

Status of jobs to the youths

1546. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of providing jobs to the youths in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of jobs created in the private sector during the said period; and

(c) the number of people laid-off from jobs in the public and private sector during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-2018 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both Public and Private) is to the extent available given below:—

Worker Population Ratio (in %)	
Survey Year	All India
PLFS	
2017-18	46.8
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16	50.5
2013-14	53.7

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Survey by Labour Bureau.

(c) The details of number of people laid-off from jobs in the public and private sectors, year-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

Sector-wise number of units affecting Lay-off and Workers Laid-off from 2016 to 2019 (Jan. to Oct.) (Provisional)

Year/ Duration	Sphere State/ Central	Public Sector		Co-operative Sector		Joint Sector		Private Sector		Total	
		No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected
2017 (Provisional)	State Sphere	3	1134	2	243	-	-	33	5072	38	6449
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(%)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	TOTAL	3	1134	2	243	-	-	33	5072	38	6449
2018 (Provisional)	State Sphere	2	911	3	390	-	-	16	2360	21	3661
	Central Sphere	(1)	(27)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(27)
	TOTAL	3	938	3	390	-	-	16	2360	22	3688
2019 (Provisional)	State Sphere	2	911	2	183	-	-	15	2284	19	3378
	Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	TOTAL	2	911	2	183	-	-	15	2284	19	3378

Source: Labour Bureau.

Note: 1. This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau till 26th November, 2019.

2. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

3. '-' denotes Nil information.

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Labour reforms

1547. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiatives for bringing transparency and accountability through reforms and enforcement of labour laws;

(b) whether Government has also made some plan with the objective of strengthening the safety, security, health, social security for every worker; and

(c) what initiatives have been taken regarding ease of compliance for running an establishment to catalyse creation of employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes i.e. the Code on Wages; the Industrial Relations Code, the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code & the Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these 4 Labour Codes, the Code on Wages, 2019, has been notified on 8th August, 2019 in the Gazette of India. The rest 3 Codes i.e. the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2019 have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019, 28th November, 2019 and 11th December, 2019 respectively and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour has already submitted its report on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019.

Also, "Shram Suvidha Portal, launched by the Government on 16.10.2014, brings transparency and accountability in enforcement of Labour Laws.

Further, 'Santusht' - Implementation Monitoring Cell (IMC) has been constituted in the Office of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Labour and Employment in January 2020. The objective of 'Santusht' is to promote transparency, accountability, effective delivery of public services and implementation of policies and schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment at grassroot level through constant monitoring.

(b) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2019 would address issues related to occupational safety, health and working conditions and social security of the employees.

(c) Codification of the Labour Laws into 4 Labour Codes aims to simplify, amalgamate and rationalize the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Simplification of provisions related to licence, registration and return and other such regulations would reduce the cost of compliance of establishments substantially which would promote setting up of more enterprises, thus catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country.

Minimum wages in the country

1548. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minimum wages are different under various State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers for last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to increase minimum wages in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the minimum wages are different for Central and State Governments as both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments in their respective jurisdictions under the Act. Category wise and State wise variation in Minimum Wages per day is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government mooted the idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) in terms of recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988. Accordingly, in the Central sphere, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) is revised twice in a year effective from 1st April and 1st October every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index number. Area wise Rates of Minimum Wages including VDA w.e.f. 01.10.2019 for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Category-wise variation in Minimum Wages per day in All States/UTs as Data provided by State/UT Government (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories							
		Unskilled		Semi-Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161.00	424.00	179.00	447.00	182.00	507.00	182.00	611.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-
3.	Assam	254.91	-	297.40	-	371.75	-	-	477.98
4.	Bihar	268.00	-	279.00	-	340.00	-	-	415.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00
6.	Goa	307.00	-	367.00	-	423.00	-	465.00	-
7.	Gujarat	268.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	-	-
8.	Haryana	339.51	-	359.46	374.31	393.03	412.88	433.31	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	225.00	225.00	233.47	242.00	261.52	269.17	282.50	329.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.00	-	350.00	-	400.00	-		

11.	Jharkhand	249.83	-	261.73	-	345.01	-	398.54	-
12.	Karnataka	262.40		-	-	-	-	-	607.32
13.	Kerala	317.30	542.40	322.30	522.30	340.14	557.30	352.14	580.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	296.00	329.00	-	-	382.00	-	432.00	-
15.	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49	-	-	-		-	
16.	Meghalaya	300.00	-	340.00	380.00	-	420.00	-	
17.	Manipur	273.00	-	248.00	-	225.00	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	270.00	-	300.00	-	370.00	-	460.00	-
19.	Nagaland	115.00	-	125.00	-	135.00	145.00	-	
20.	Odisha	280.00	-	320.00	-	370.00	430.00		
21.	Punjab	325.53	-	355.53	-	390.03		429.73	
22.	Rajasthan	213.00	-	223.00	-	233.00		283.00	
23.	Sikkim	300.00	-	320.00	-	335.00	-	365.00	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	244.45	654.73	248.95	731.73	265.00	808.73	332.61	832.50
25.	Tripura	176.00	346.00	214.00	375.00	226.00	403.00	343.00	669.00
26.	Uttarakhand	310.00	346.00	315.00	353.00	320.00	397.00	336.00	429.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	237.39	318.42	271.30	350.26	323.48	379.73	-	392.35
28.	West Bengal	276.00	315.00	304.00	346.00	334.00	381.00	367.00	419.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	451.00	-	508.00	-	593.00	-	651.00	-
30.	Chandigarh	386.00	-	392.00	-	412.00	-	428.00	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	294.10	-	302.10	-	310.10	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	294.10	-	302.10	-	310.10	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	538.00	-	592.00	-	652.00	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	314.80	-	339.80	-	364.80	-	389.80	-
35.	Puducherry	206.00	336.00	216.00	346.00	209.00	352.00	233.00	359.00
36.	Telangana	174.62	395.06	192.81	452.75	195.97	517.57	198.47	641.87

Note: Data received from State/UT Governments.

Statement-II*Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere*

(As on 01.10.2019)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	383.00	350.00	347.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	420.00	385.00	354.00
	Skilled/Clerical	455.00	420.00	384.00
	Highly Skilled	504.00	469.00	420.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		406.00	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		611.00	
	(c) Rock		809.00	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift			326.00
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		2494.00	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		2133.00	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		1252.00	

1	2	3	4	5
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		1027.00	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	733.00	666.00	569.00
	With Arms	797.00	733.00	666.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	603.00	503.00	403.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	666.00	569.00	472.00
	Skilled/Clerical	733.00	666.00	569.00
	Highly Skilled	797.00	733.00	666.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	403.00	503.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	503.00	603.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	603.00	703.00	
	Highly Skilled	703.00	785.00	
Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature		
1. Agriculture	Agriculture			
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing			
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993			
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward			

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

ESI hospital in Sri City, Nellore district

1549. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new ESI hospital was sanctioned in Sri City, Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details such as number of beds, facilities to be provided, departments to be started, etc.; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the project and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance

Corporation (ESIC) has given In Principle approval for setting up of a 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Sri City, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh for providing secondary care outpatient/inpatient medical services in all major broad Specialties i.e. Medicine, Surgery, Paediatric, Gynae, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT), Skin, Eye, etc.

The project is at the stage of land allotment by State Government.

Database on informal sector workers

1550. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 90 per cent of country's workforce is employed in informal sector with no minimum wages or any kind of social security, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to create a database of all informal sector workers and provide them universal social security coverage, if so, the details thereof and by what time such a database is expected to come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is no separate published data for unorganised sector as a whole. However, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are Appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The implementation of the Act is secured both at the Central and State level.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized sector including workers in agriculture sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganized workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganized workers depending upon their eligibility. Government of India and State Governments pay the annual premium in equal share without any burden on the beneficiary. The health and maternity benefits

are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme. For old age protection in the form of minimum assured monthly pension, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) in February, 2019 as a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured monthly pension of ₹ 3,000/- to the unorganized workers after attaining the age of 60 years.

Targets set to generation of employment opportunities

1551. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achieved by the Ministry with regard to generation of employment opportunities in Government, private and agricultural sector during the last five years; year-wise;

(b) if so, whether there is any under-achievement of target; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Vacancies in the Central Government are caused due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc. and the posts falling vacant are required to be filled as per recruitment rules by the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations. Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the year and action calendar of the recruiting agencies.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS),Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

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

ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) was launched to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The individuals trained under the ASPIRE scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) can become agri-entrepreneurs/entrepreneurs and can seek financial support under different schemes of the Govt. including Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under which loans are provided by banks and subsidy to the extent of 15-35% is given by the Govt. of India. Individuals can also seek employment in the related industry or can seek further higher skills/training.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The beneficiaries registered upto 31st March, 2019 will receive the benefit for 3 years from the date of registration under the scheme.

Statement

Year-wise details of various employment generation programmes/schemes

Schemes	Employment Generated				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	323362	407840	387184	587416	257816 (As on 31.12.2019)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	235.14	235.65	233.73	267.96	205.77 (As on 28.01.2020)
Candidates placed in jobs after training (DDU-GKY) (No. of Persons)	109512	147883	75787	135502	110862 (till Dec 2019)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	33664	151901	115416	178243	44066

Source: Respective Ministries.

Status of NCLP scheme

1552. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of children who have been rescued under the NCLP scheme;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any follow-up on the rescued children; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The present status of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of children who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the FY 2018-19, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under the NCLP Scheme, the children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/ withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal,

stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

The District Project Society through its volunteers is to maintain record of mainstreaming data and update it for next one year since mainstreaming.

Statement-I

State-wise present status of National Child Labour Project Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of sanctioned NCLP districts	No. of operational sanctioned districts	Name of District (Operational districts are in bold)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	6	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore , Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam , West Godavari, East Godavari, and Krishna .
2.	Assam	5	2	Nagaon, Kamrup , Bongaigaon, Nalbari and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	0	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	0	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Dantewada and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	3	Surat, Panchmahal, Kutch (Bhuji) , Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara , Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	3	2	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	Srinagar , Jammu and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	5	Garwaha , Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur , West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi , Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	17	4	Bijapur, Raichur , Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum , Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary , Kolar, Mandya, Haveri and Tumkur.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22	7	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa , Dhar, East Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar(Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur , Satna, Indore and Katni .
11.	Maharashtra	18	11	Solapur, Thane, Sangli , Jalgaon, Nandurbar , Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia , Mumbai Suburban, Pune, Buldana and Parbhani .
12.	Nagaland	1	0	Dimapur
13.	Odisha	24	3	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh , Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda , Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Jajpur, Keonjhar , Dhenkanal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Rajasthan	27	3	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar , Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara , Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa , Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	18	15	Chidambaranar/Toothikudi (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul , Theni. Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai , Tiruvallur, Pudukkottai, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar .
17.	Telangana	31	3	Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad , Rangareddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, Medak, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad, Mancherla, Nirmal, Komuram Bheem Asifabad, Jagtiyal, Warrangal (Urban), Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Jangaon, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool, Jogulambab Gajwal, Suryapet, Medchal Malkajgiri, Vikarabad, Mahabubabad, Pedapally, Rajanna Sircilla, Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri and Kamareddy .
18.	Uttar Pradesh	56	9	Varanasi, Mirzapur , Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur , Hardoi, Barabanki , Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar , Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareilly , Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonbhadra, Mau, Kaushambi , Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur,

1	2	3	4	5
				Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh, Ferozabad , Ballia, Sambhal, Hapur, Mainpuri, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Maharajganj.
19.	Uttarakhand	13	1	Dehradun , Chamoli, Nainital, Champawat, Almora, Haridwar, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Uttarkashi.
20.	West Bengal	20	10	Burdwan , North Dinajpur , Dakshin Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, West Midnapore , Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia , Hoogli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore , Alipurduar and Darjeeling .
21.	Delhi	1	0	NCT of Delhi
-	TOTAL	324	88	

Statement-II

State-wise number of children who were rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the FY 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	778
2.	Assam	4562
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Gujarat	101
5.	Haryana	171
6.	Jharkhand	1225

Sl. No.	State	2018-19
7.	Karnataka	763
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4910
9.	Maharashtra	8122
10.	Nagaland	111
11.	Punjab	915
12.	Rajasthan	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	2534
14.	Telangana	935
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8020
16.	West Bengal	17137

Working conditions of journalists in the country

1553. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of statutes governing the working conditions including salary, perks etc. of journalists in the country;

(b) whether the print and electronic media persons and journalists are covered under the Minimum Wages Act, Provident Fund, ESI pension scheme(s) and social security schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 [WJ Act], *inter alia*, covers under its ambit conditions of employment of working journalists.

The WJ Act addresses the issues of minimum period of notice, gratuity, provident fund, settlement of industrial disputes, leave with pay, hours of work and minimum wages. The WJ Act also provides for setting up of Wage Boards for giving

recommendations relating to fixation and revision of rates of wages in respect of working journalists and non-journalist newspaper/news agency employees.

The primary responsibility for implementation of recommendations lies with the State Governments/UTs. The State Governments send the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry and also gear up the State Labour Enforcement Machinery to ensure speedy and prompt implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards. The Ministry has a Central Level Monitoring Committee to oversee the implementation of Wage Board Recommendations by the States.

"The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955", has been subsumed into "Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019" which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.07.2019. The definition of the "Working Journalist" in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019 takes in its fold, not only those journalists who are working in newspaper establishments, but also those in the electronic media.

Committee appointed for study the issues of EPF pensioners

1554. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated action for implementation of the recommendations of the committee appointed for study of the issues of EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the minimum pension for EPF pensioners and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to stop the realisation of amount from the pension on account of commutation of pension after realising the commuted amount and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per recommendations made by High Empowered Monitoring Committee constituted by the Government for complete evaluation and review of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, the Government vide Notification G.S.R. No. 132(E) dated 20.02.2020 has implemented a recommendation regarding restoration to normal pension after completion of fifteen years from the date

of such commutation, in respect of those members who availed the benefit of commutation of pension under the erstwhile paragraph 12A of this Scheme, on or before the 25th day of September, 2008. However, no decision has been taken to increase the minimum pension under EPS, 1995 from ₹1,000/- to ₹2,000/- per month, as recommended by the High Empowered Monitoring Committee.

Closure of automobile factories in Tamil Nadu

1555. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automobile factories closed or laid off their workers in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) how many mandays are lost because of this action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per Labour and Employment Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, the information is 'Nil'.

(b) Does not arise.

Cash subsidy transfer to bank accounts of beneficiaries

†1556. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated projects to transfer cash subsidy on Kerosene and LPG directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to initiate reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS Kerosene distribution system, to stop pilferage of subsidy and to reduce the outflow of Central subsidy on kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) to a realistic level DBTK Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government, as a measure of Good Governance has introduced well targeted system of subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL. PAHAL Scheme was launched on 15th November 2014. This has helped in identifying 'ghost', multiple and inactive accounts resulting in curbing diversion of subsidized LPG to commercial purposes and savings of ₹65,338 crore till H1, 2019-20. As on 27.02.2020, 26.18 crore LPG consumers have joined the Scheme and are availing subsidy directly in their registered bank account.

Production of crude oil in Assam

1557. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of crude oil of Assam;
- (b) the quantity of oil produced by ONGC in Assam;
- (c) the quantity of oil produced by Oil India Ltd.;
- (d) the details of oilfields which are privatised in Assam; and
- (e) why the oilfields are privatized?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Domestic crude oil produced by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) in Assam, during year 2018-19, in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) is as follows:—

Company	Crude Oil Production
ONGC (Nomination)	0.99
OIL (Nomination)	3.28
Pvt./JV	0.03
TOTAL	4.30

(d) and (e) Government offered Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) of small/medium sized and discovered fields (proven reserves discovered by ONGC and Oil) to the private sector in August 1992 and October 1993. In 1993, the Government invited bids under the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for the development of various

medium and small sized oil and gas fields in India, including in the State of Assam. 28 contracts were signed by Government of India for 29 Pre-NELP discovered fields including one in Assam. A PSC for Amguri Field in Assam was signed on 23.02.2001 for 25 years between the Union of India, Assam Company Limited and Joshi Technologies International Inc. USA.

Many Marginal Fields discovered by National Oil Companies and other Private Companies could not be developed due to factors such as size of the reserves, oil price over the project life, development costs, availability of technology, fiscal regime and overall risk assessment by the operator. For early monetization of these unmonetized discoveries of National Oil Companies (NoCs), Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy was launched on 25th May 2016. Thirteen Contract areas located in the State of Assam have been awarded to contractors through two ICB rounds so far carried out under DSF Policy. Out of thirteen contract areas, eleven have been awarded to private operators and one to a consortium of Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and private company and one to PSU on standalone basis.

MoUs of Petronet

1558. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the PSU Petronet had signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with an American Company, twice, in February and September, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the MoUs signed between them have not been translated into a final agreement amongst them, even now; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) a non-Government company, had initially signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Tellurian Inc on February 14, 2019 which expired on June 30, 2019. In continuation of the same, a non-binding MoU was again signed on September 21, 2019 with expanded terms with M/s Tellurian Inc, who are developing Driftwood LNG Terminal in United States of America (USA). PLL has informed that the MoU signed between PLL and Tellurian Inc. has not translated into a final agreement.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

1559. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in prices of petrol, diesel and CNG in terms of percentage during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the increasing consumption of petrol during the last three years, if so, the details of the said increase in the consumption in terms of percentage and whether the increase in demand is in consonance with the increase in prices; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to bring uniformity in prices of petrol, diesel and CNG across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The average price and percentage increase of petrol and diesel for the last three years is as under:—

Year	Petrol (₹/litre)	% increase over previous year	Diesel (₹/ litre)	% increase over previous year
2016-17	64.61	4.9	53.24	13.25
2017-18	69.20	7.1	58.78	10.41
2018-19	75.37	8.9	68.22	16.06

The basic price of Natural gas is determined as per new domestic natural gas pricing guidelines 2014 on 6 monthly basis. Basic price has increased from US \$ 2.50/MMBTU to US \$ 3.23/MMBTU in last 3 years which is an increase of 29%.

The details of consumption of petrol during the last three years is given as under:—

Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Petrol consumption (in TMT)	23765	26174	28284
%Growth	9*	10	8

* During the year 2015-16, petrol consumption (in TMT) was 21847.

Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. Retail price of CNG is determined by CGD entities after considering state taxes, tariff and other components.

Beneficiaries and targets of PMUY

1560. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) till date along with the details of beneficiaries of the new cylinder distributions, State-wise;

(b) the target number of registration of new beneficiaries of PMUY, State-wise, for the next two years; and

(c) the present status of PMUY in the country and whether Government is planning to provide PMUY to the unconnected left out BPL families in the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The State/UT and year-wise details of number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The target to release 8 crore LPG connections under PMUY has already been achieved. Further, release of LPG connections is a continuous process and LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection. OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries under PMUY*

Sl. No.	State/UT	LPG Connections released under PMUY			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178	5,154
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63,428	16,616	2,62,554	50,528
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6,362	32,953	5,385
4.	Assam	2	11,28,137	17,07,801	6,56,107
5.	Bihar	24,76,953	24,36,197	29,81,636	6,55,896
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	88	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,05,441	8,46,679	7,40,584	2,99,588
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211	8,226	2,671	640
9.	Daman and Diu	73	130	219	5
10.	Delhi	516	161	73,120	3,099
11.	Goa	954	30	88	10
12.	Gujarat	7,52,354	5,16,660	12,52,052	3,83,415
13.	Haryana	2,78,751	78,361	3,23,344	50,504
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177	23,133
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,65,787	1,07,133	6,80,098	1,88,842
16.	Jharkhand	5,36,912	6,66,631	17,01,032	3,59,008
17.	Karnataka	15,840	8,93,174	19,13,808	3,24,866
18.	Kerala	11,241	27,152	1,71,530	46,441
19.	Lakshadweep	-	134	156	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,39,821	10,75,351	31,30,613	7,29,564

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	8,58,808	10,18,570	21,86,426	3,68,164
22.	Manipur	25	32,592	97,760	26,221
23.	Meghalaya	-	36,844	1,03,467	10,433
24.	Mizoram	-	902	24,879	2,341
25.	Nagaland	-	9,225	40,177	5,745
26.	Odisha	10,11,955	12,88,380	19,25,954	5,20,263
27.	Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753	204
28.	Punjab	2,45,008	1,37,343	8,26,611	15,568
29.	Rajasthan	17,22,694	9,02,940	30,69,891	6,86,317
30.	Sikkim	-	687	7,111	953
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,72,749	7,45,302	21,23,792	1,00,589
32.	Telangana	41	-	9,23,800	1,48,708
33.	Tripura	-	46,379	1,92,014	33,523
34.	Uttar Pradesh	55,31,159	9,54,957	64,76,981	18,00,869
35.	Uttarakhand	1,13,866	23,574	2,15,481	51,787
36.	West Bengal	25,20,479	25,36,306	30,05,534	8,02,399

Decline in crude oil production

1561. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the Total quantum of crude oil produced in India since 2015;

(b) whether it is a fact that the crude oil production in the country is expected to decline in 2019-20, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the contribution of domestic crude oil production to the country's GDP?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The year wise details of the production of crude oil for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (April-January) are given below:

Year	Production of crude oil (in MMT)
2015-16	36.94
2016-17	36.01
2017-18	35.68
2018-19	34.20
2019-20 (April-January)	27.07

(b) Crude oil production during April-January, 2019-20 was 27.07 MMT which is 5.95% lower when compared with April-January 2018-19 (28.79 MMT). Crude oil production was affected due to various reasons, which *inter alia* include, less than envisaged production, natural decline due to mature fields and reservoir issues in some of the fields, shutdowns taken for maintenance activities, increase in water cut and disruption in field activities due to bandhs.

(c) As per National Statistical Office data, the contribution of petroleum and natural gas sector in country's total Gross Value Added at constant prices (2011-12) during 2017-18 was 1.38%.

New LPG dealers in rural areas

1562. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wish to appoint new LPG dealers in rural areas of various States to cater the requirement of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) consumers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Appointment of LPG distributorship is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sale potential

that makes them commercially viable. As on 01.01.2020, there are 24,382 LPG distributorship across the country. Further, in order to strengthen the supply network to cater the increased LPG customers including PMUY customers, Oil Marketing Companies have commissioned 6600 LPG distributorship across the country including rural areas during the last three years and the current Financial Year (upto 31.12.2019). The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

No. of LPG Distributors commissioned during the last three years and the current year:(from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	142
4.	Bihar	850
5.	Chhattisgarh	168
6.	Delhi	5
7.	Goa	4
8.	Gujarat	215
9.	Haryana	207
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	54
12.	Jharkhand	138
13.	Karnataka	292
14.	Kerala	103
15.	Madhya Pradesh	284
16.	Maharashtra	493
17.	Manipur	23
18.	Meghalaya	14

Sl. No.	State	Total
19.	Mizoram	5
20.	Nagaland	25
21.	Odisha	373
22.	Punjab	131
23.	Rajasthan	351
24.	Sikkim	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	488
26.	Telangana	110
27.	Tripura	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1296
29.	Uttarakhand	71
30.	West Bengal	447
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Lakshdweep	0
6.	Puducherry	3
TOTAL		6600

New Biofuel Policy

1563. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is in the process of unveiling a new Biofuel Policy;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the proposed policy;
- (c) the amount of money that the oil PSUs spent during the last five years on Research and Development on biofuels; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan for using ethanol plants in various parts of the country so that public transport can run on biofuel on the lines of Nagpur where 50 buses are running 100 per cent on biofuels?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels - 2018 on 04th June, 2018. This policy has laid out indicative targets of achieving 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel by 2030 in the country. The salient features of the Policy are as under:—

- (i) Categorization of biofuels as "Basic Biofuels" and "Advanced Biofuels",
- (ii) Incentives, off-take assurance and viability gap funding for advanced biofuels,
- (iii) Allowing B-molasses, sugarcane juice, damaged food grains and surplus food grains for ethanol production,
- (iv) Setting up of supply chain mechanisms for biodiesel production from non-edible oilseeds, Used Cooking Oil, short gestation crops, and
- (v) Synergy of efforts by defining roles and responsibilities of all the concerned Ministries/Departments with respect to biofuels.

(c) DBT-IOC Centre of Advanced Bio-Energy Research at IOCL R&D Centre, Faridabad has spent ₹ 1978.19 lakh during last five years on Research and Development on Biofuels. BPCL has spent ₹ 1228 lakh during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19. Also, HPCL has spent around ₹ 2850 lakh during the last five years.

(d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are setting twelve second generation (2G) ethanol bio-refineries in eleven States for production of ethanol from various lignocellulosic biomass.

Oil reserves in Rajasthan

1564. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas in Rajasthan which have proven oil reserves;

(b) in how many such locations have commercial exploration begun; and

(c) the total crude oil output from Rajasthan during the last three years and what is the royalty received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Banner, Jaisalmer and Bikaner-Nagaur areas in Rajasthan have proven oil reserves. Commercial production of oil/condensate has begun in all the three areas.

(c) The Total oil/condensate production and royalty received by the State Government during the last three years are as under:—

Period	Crude Oil/Condensate Production (In Million Metric Tonne)	Royalty (₹ in crore)
2016-17	8.165	2319.81
2017-18	7.887	2594.57
2018-19	7.667	3807.99

National Gas Grid

1565. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop a National Gas Grid;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) had organised an interactive discussion with upstream, midstream and downstream entities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities to lay, build, operate or expand Gas Pipeline as per PNGRB Act, 2006. To increase the availability of natural gas across the

country, the Government has envisaged developing the National Gas Grid. At present about 16,800 km natural gas pipeline is operational and 14,700 km of natural gas pipeline is under various stages of development.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. An interactive discussion with various stakeholders from Upstream, Midstream and Downstream segments have been held to *inter-alia* access the requirement of infrastructure to connect the supply centers to demand areas for natural gas.

Population provided with LPG connections

†1566. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the population provided with LPG/cooking gas connection and target date by when the rest of the population shall be provided with LPG/cooking gas connection; and

(b) the subsidised price of gas provided to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and the reasons for increase in the prices of gas and the impact of this increase in the price of gas on the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The release of LPG connections is a continuous process and LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection. OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process. As on 01.02.2020, national LPG coverage is 97.3%.

(b) The Government continues to modulate the effective price of Domestic LPG supplied to consumers. Domestic LPG prices are revised every month in line with international price of LPG with corresponding revision in monthly LPG subsidy under PAHAL Scheme. Applicable subsidy is transferred directly to the bank account of beneficiary upon purchase of refill at non-subsidised price and subsidy burden is borne by the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management of crisis of petroleum prices

1567. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to manage crisis of petroleum price;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any vulnerability analysis has been undertaken by Government due to highly fluctuating petroleum prices in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government has considered any such study?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and retail selling price of PDS Kerosene.

(c) and (d) Government has also constituted various committees in the past with respect to pricing of Petroleum Products and appropriate decisions were taken from time to time.

Private participation in crude oil production

1568. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any steps towards increase in the investments in crude oil production by private companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has taken several transformative policy measures/

initiatives to increase investment in crude oil production by private companies, which include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017
- (v) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017
- (vi) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.
- (vii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (viii) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018
- (ix) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018
- (x) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields, 2018.
- (xi) In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme and bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government. Further, reforms envisage simplified fiscal and contractual terms, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives and incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom. The policy also provides more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production

enhancement methods in nomination fields. Streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism is also an important aspect of policy reforms.

Production of natural gas

†1569. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of natural gas in the country during the last year; and
- (b) the efforts being made by Government to increase the production of gas to fulfill the domestic demand of Natural Gas, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Production of natural gas in the year 2018-19 was 32.87 BCM.

(b) Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production of natural gas and crude oil in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms inter-alia aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Pending applications under PMUY

1570. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of applications pending under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 1st January, 2020, State-wise;
- (b) the average pendency of application and the steps taken by the Ministry to minimise the pendency;
- (c) whether there are any plans to extend the scheme after it achieves the target of 8 crores; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The target to release 8 crore LPG connections under PMUY has already been achieved on 7th September, 2019. Further, release of LPG connections is a continuous process and LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection. OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process.

(c) and (d) No Sir. At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Petroleum University in Andhra Pradesh

1571. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the petroleum university renamed as Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE) is functioning on temporary campus from the academic year 2016-2017 at Visakhapatnam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of budgetary provision made and funds released by the Ministry during the last three years;

(d) whether the funds released by Government are sufficient to achieve the desired results; and

(e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) IIPE is functioning from the leased accommodation provided by the Andhra University at Main Building, Andhra University Engineering College, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh-530003.

(c) The details of budgetary provision made and funds released by this Ministry during the last three years are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Budget Allocated	Actual Released	Budget Allocated	Actual Released	Budget Allocated	Actual Released
1.00	1.00	24.00	24.00	22.28	22.28

(d) and (e) Funds are released subject to budgetary provisions as per the requirement and demand raised by IIPE as per due procedure.

Expert panel for resolution of disputes

1572. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formed an expert panel for time-bound resolution of disputes in Oil and Gas sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) To increase exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment and to promote ease of doing business, Government *vide* Notification dated 28.02.2019 decided to constitute a Committee of External Eminent Persons/Experts for dispute resolution. Pursuant to decision, Government *vide* Notification dated 16.12.2019 constituted a Committee comprising three External Eminent Persons/Experts for dispute resolution.

Salient terms and conditions of the Committee are as under:—

- (i) **Tenure of Members:** The tenure of the members of the Committee shall be three years.
- (ii) **Powers and Functions of Members:** The Committee shall exercise all powers and discharge all functions necessary for carrying out conciliation and mediation proceedings for resolution of the disputes between the parties as per the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and endeavor that the parties arrive at a Settlement Agreement within three months from the date of the first meeting of the Committee.
- (iii) The Committee acting as conciliator or mediator may take services of third party/expert agency to aid and assist it in discharge of its functions as and when required.
- (iv) Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract relating to exploration blocks/ fields of India can be referred to the Committee, if both parties to the contract agree in writing for conciliation or mediation and further agree to not invoke arbitration proceedings thereafter.
- (v) Upon receipt of a request referring dispute for resolution, the Committee shall conduct the conciliation/mediation proceedings. The proceedings shall be based on the principles of fairness, justice and good conscience. For procedural aspect, the Committee may take assistance of the principles and regulation as mentioned in Part III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- (vi) The parties will represent their case before the Committee acting as conciliators or mediators only through their employees or executives. Advocates or Consultants shall not participate in the conciliation proceedings, unless the Committee on application filed by a party to the proceedings finds that some issue of legal nature or an issue requiring highly specialized knowledge is in dispute requiring clarification/interpretation by an Advocate or Consultant and takes a view that in absence of such assistance or participation the party's interests shall not be adequately represented in the conciliation or mediation proceedings.

- (vii) Parties shall not claim any interest on claims and counter-claims from date of notice for conciliation or mediation till execution of the Settlement Agreement, if so arrived at.
- (viii) All costs and expenses incurred on the conciliation or mediation proceedings before the Committee including fees of the members of the Committee, third party/expert agency shall be borne equally by the parties. However, the party requesting for engagement of an Advocate or Consultant shall bear the fees charged by such Advocate or Consultant.
- (ix) Pendency of arbitral or judicial proceedings shall not constitute any bar on commencement of conciliation or mediation proceedings before the Committee, even if the conciliation or mediation proceedings are on the same subject matter/issue as the arbitral or judicial proceedings.

Production of bio-diesel from cooking oil

†1573. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at present there are no systematic storage chains established for used cooking oil, while there is a wide potential to produce bio-diesel from the same;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken/is taking the required steps to encourage companies for producing bio-diesel from used cooking oil; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) National Policy on Biofuels - 2018 has *inter alia* envisaged Used Cooking Oil (UCO) as a potential domestic raw material for production of bio-diesel in the country.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that they have launched Repurpose Used Cooking Oil (RUCO), which is an eco system enabling the collection and conversion of UCO to biodiesel. FSSAI has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to ensure safe handling and disposal of UCO by Food

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Business Operators (FBOs). Under RUCO initiative, UCO is being collected from FBOs by authorised aggregators and transported to a biodiesel plant for conversion. In May 2019, FSSAI issued guidelines for provisional enrolment of biodiesel manufacturers authorizing them to collect UCO from authorised aggregators. A total of twelve biodiesel manufacturers have been enrolled so far.

(c) and (d) In order to encourage production of biodiesel from UCO, Oil Marketing Companies have floated Expression of Interest for supply of biodiesel produced from UCO at 200 locations across the country. The ex-factory UCO bio-diesel price has been fixed for three years. GST and transportation shall be payable in addition to this price.

Increasing domestic crude oil production

1574. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to obviate the declining trend in crude oil production, large investments in developing Category-2 and Category-3 basins are required, if so, the investments made in this regard during the last five years, details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to boost domestic production of crude oil, the details thereof; and

(c) whether reduction in oil cess and rationalisation of royalty rates are being initiated to boost domestic oil production, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) To increase exploration activities and enhance domestic production of oil and gas, investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of category-II and III sedimentary basins is required. In last five years, under Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) regime, an investment of approximately US\$ 550 million has been made by operators in these basins.

(b) Government has taken several transformative policy measures/initiatives to boost domestic production of oil and gas, which include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015

- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017
- (v) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017
- (vii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields, 2018.
- (xii) Grant of Marketing including pricing freedom, on natural gas production from High Pressure- High Temperature (HP-HT) reservoirs and deepwater and ultra deepwater areas (with ceiling), gas produced from CBM blocks, blocks awarded under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Policy, commercial gas produced from North-Eastern Region (NER) on or after 1st July, 2018 and also in those new gas discoveries whose Field Development Plan (FDP) has been approved after February 2019. To incentivize additional gas production from Administered Price Mechanism (APM) fields, reduction in royalty by 10% of the applicable royalty has also been granted on the additional production over and above business-as-usual scenario.
- (xiii) In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme and bidding of exploration blocks

under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government. Further, reforms envisage simplified fiscal and contractual terms, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives and incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom. The policy also provides more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields. Streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism is also an important aspect of policy reforms.

(c) Government of India notified 'Policy framework to promote and incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, to provide fiscal incentives to adopt Enhanced Recovery (ER), Improved Recovery (IR) and Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production methods. Fiscal Incentives for Oil Production under the policy includes a waiver of 50% on the Oil Industry Development (OID) Cess, on incremental production of crude oil from designated wells of an ER project. For IR project, waiver of 50% Cess will be available on the entire production. After crossing the prescribed benchmark recovery rate and for unconventional oil production project, incentive of waiver of 50% Cess will be available on the entire commercial production. New Basin category-wise Concessional Royalty rates have been introduced to boost domestic hydrocarbon exploration under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) as detailed below:—

Basin Category	<i>Royalty on Crude Oil (in %)</i>					
	Onland	Shallow water	Deepwater		Ultra Deepwater	
			First 7 Years	After 7 Years	First 7 Years	After 7 Years
Existing Royalty Rates under HELP	12.5	7.5	0	5	0	2
New Royalty Rates under Category-I Basins	11.25	6.75	0	4.5	0	1.8
New Royalty Rates under Category-II Basins	10	6	0	4	0	1.6
New Royalty Rates under Category-III Basins	8.75	5.25	0	3.5	% 0	1.4

Enhancement of crude oil production

1575. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the quantum of crude oil produced in India during the last five years;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the share of the contribution made by domestic crude oil production to the country's GDP;
- (d) whether the contribution is increasing or decreasing year by year; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to enhance the exploration and production of crude oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The year wise details of the production of crude oil for the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:—

Year	Production of Crude Oil (in MMT)
2014-15	37.46
2015-16	36.94
2016-17	36.01
2017-18	35.68
2018-19	34.20

(c) and (d) As per National Statistical Office data, the contribution of petroleum and natural gas sector in country's TOTAL Gross Value Added at constant prices (2011-12) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 were 1.40% and 1.38% respectively.

(e) Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of

National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter-alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Shale gas exploration status

1576. SHRI T.K RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of shale gas exploration;
- (b) how much petroleum products are produced out of shale gas in the country; and
- (c) whether shale gas production is economical?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Shale gas exploration, in India, is at nascent stage and there is no commercial production of shale gas. The economic viability of shale gas production can only be assessed after establishing discovery in commercial form.

Schemes for welfare of senior citizens

1577. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by Central Government for welfare of senior citizens; and

(b) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, till date, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations. Details of financial assistance provided under IPSrC during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, till date, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a Central Sector Scheme namely "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" (RVY) on 1st April, 2017 with the objective to provide aids and assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disabilities in the camp mode. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and - Empowerment) as the sole implementing Agency. The Scheme of RVY is entirely funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). As on 30.01.2020, the year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has conceptualised and rolled out the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC), which is based on the National Policy for Older Persons 1999 and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents

and Senior Citizens Act 2007. The NAPSrC has been formulated after discussion with various stakeholders and outside experts in the field. The NAPSrC highlights all the facets which are required to create an eco system where all the Indians can age gracefully and live a life of dignity. The Plan lays down in one documents the vision, mission and the plan of action of the Government on India for welfare and well being of the Senior Citizens of this country. Details of allocation of funds as well as release to the States/UTs and National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) under NAPSrC are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistance provided under IPSrC

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocated from SCWF (₹ in cr.)	Released to ALIMCO (₹ in cr.)	Fund Utilized by ALIMCO in RVY (₹ in cr.)
1.	2016-17	16.00	16.00	Nil
2.	2017-18	1.5	1.5	14.32
3.	2018-19	106.5	106.51 (₹ 1 lakh token money)	45.02
4.	2019-20	0.00	0.00	31.95*
TOTAL		124	124.01	91.29

* Unaudited

Statement-II

Year-wise details of fund allocated, released and utilized

Sl. No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 as on 02.03.2020
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	728.35	1176.81	1352.04
2.	Bihar	13.37	22.92	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.95	9.13	18.25
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	21.03	30.74	36.75
6.	Haryana	110.33	109.60	224.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	26.25	8.31	46.11
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	382.63	410.29	1104.41
11.	Kerala	23.01	54.53	60.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.29	107.39	105.44
13.	Maharashtra	434.63	833.75	998.53
14.	Odisha	730.96	848.88	1273.03
15.	Punjab	14.58	31.27	12.46
16.	Rajasthan	22.59	16.28	53.31
17.	Tamil Nadu	707.16	997.41	1222.35
18.	Telangana	133.95	245.38	374.27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	119.11	105.89	251.28
20.	Uttarakhand	20.58	67.25	22.73
21.	West Bengal	256.36	267.42	349.24
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Delhi	154.38	52.78	36.14
28.	Puducherry	0.00	1.80	1.80
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Assam	192.03	498.22	204.02
31.	Manipur	260.22	566.80	523.28
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram	5.89	0.00	0.00
34.	Nagaland	17.43	18.90	55.25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Tripura	25.58	25.65	21.71
	TOTAL	4446.66	6507.40	8348.01

Statement-III

*Details of allocation and release of funds to the States/UTs and
NISD under NAPBC*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	National Allocation	1st instalment for release	2nd instalment to be released after receipt of State Action Plan for Welfare of Senior Citizens
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	1.50	0.50
2.	Maharashtra	2.00	1.50	0.50
3.	West Bengal	2.00	1.50	0.50
4.	Bihar	2.00	1.50	0.50
5.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	1.50	0.50
6.	Karnataka	2.00	1.50	0.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	1.50	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	2.00	1.50	0.50
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.75	0.25
10.	Gujarat	1.00	0.75	0.25
11.	Kerala	1.00	0.75	0.25
12.	Odisha	1.00	0.75	0.25
13.	Telangana	1.00	0.75	0.25
14.	Punjab	1.00	0.75	0.25
15.	Jharkhand	1.00	0.75	0.25
16.	Haryana	1.00	0.75	0.25
17.	Assam	1.00	0.75	0.25
18.	Chhattisgarh	1.00	0.75	0.25
19.	NCT of Delhi	1.00	0.75	0.25
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.75	0.25
21.	Uttarakhand	1.00	0.75	0.25
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.75	0.25
23.	Tripura	0.50	0.375	0.125
24.	Manipur	0.50	0.375	0.125
25.	Goa	0.50	0.375	0.125
26.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.375	0.125
27.	Puducherry	0.50	0.375	0.125
28.	Nagaland	0.50	0.375	0.125
29.	Mizoram	0.50	0.375	0.125
30.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.375	0.125
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.375	0.125
32.	Sikkim	0.50	0.375	0.125

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.375	0.125
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.375	0.125
35.	Daman and Diu	0.50	0.375	0.125
36.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.375	0.125
	NISD	2.50	2.00	0.50
	TOTAL	39.50	29.75	9.75

Improvements in old age homes

1578. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of paid Old Age Homes in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government have any plan to make improvements, extend some new facilities in these Old Age Homes, so that occupants do not face any difficulty and feel comfortable, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount allocated and spent by the Ministry for upkeep of Old Age Homes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Data regarding paid Old Age Homes in the country is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) under which grants are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. through Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations through Registered Societies/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations; Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies; Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and recognized

youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). State-wise details of projects of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes) supported, grant in aid released to the implementing agencies during 2018-19 and 2019-20, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2018-19		2019-20 as on 29.2.2020	
	No. of OAH	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of OAH	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	117	1011.45	111	1255.13
Assam	33	335.22	16	162.13
Bihar	04	20.84	0	0
Chhattisgarh	01	9.13	02	18.25
Delhi	0	0	03	30.95
Gujarat	04	20.53	04	28.25
Haryana	06	60.33	22	222.12
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	02	37.80
Karnataka	37	340.61	68	956.28
Kerala	06	49.85	05	60.71
Madhya Pradesh	12	93.05	09	102.74
Manipur	44	484.22	39	499.25
Maharashtra	49	499.90	53	612.75
Nagaland	01	18.90	03	55.25
Odisha	72	610.05	87	1182.58
Punjab	03	11.70	01	9.68
Puducherry	01	1.80	01	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	02	16.28	08	50.53
Tamil Nadu	53	933.67	63	1059.89
Telangana	24	222.92	27	354.11
Tripura	03	25.65	02	27.71
Uttar Pradesh	11	93.29	18	220.21
Uttarkhand	05	55.15	02	18.90
West Bengal	24	218.22	26	319.85
TOTAL	512	5132.76	572	7280.87

Welfare and development of SCs and OBCs

1579. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the nodal authority for the welfare and development of SC/OBC; and

(b) if so, the district-wise statistics of implementation of reservation policy in the allotment of industrial/commercial plots/ cluster/sheds/shops/kiosks/work centres/ agricultural marketing outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is mandated to implement the schemes of educational, economic and social empowerment of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

However, the implementation of the reservation policy is not undertaken by this Department.

Social welfare schemes in the country

1580. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social welfare schemes being implemented/formulated/run by Government in various States of the country along with name of the each scheme particularly for economically backward and poorest families of the country;

(b) whether Government have identified the needy people who are living pathetic lives in various parts of the country and whether the needy people are being benefited by these welfare schemes of Government; and

(c) if so, the details of these schemes along with allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Following schemes are being implemented for the welfare of weaker section i.e. Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class (OBC)/ Economically Backward Class (EBC)/De-notified Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) for educational empowerment and, employment generation. The details and allocation is given in the Statement.

Statement*Scheme for welfare of OBC and SC*

Sl. No	Name of scheme	Eligibility/ income criteria (₹ in lakh)	Budget Allocation (2020-21) (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
Scheme for welfare of OBC			
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students.	2.50	250.00
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Student	1.50	1415.00
3.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.	OBCs not belonging to creamy layer	50.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Dr.Ambedkar scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies OBCs and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	2.50	35.00
5.	National Fellowship for OBC Students.		120.00
6.	Dr. Ambedkar Post Matric Scholarship for EBC students	1.00	25.00
7.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre and Post Matric Scholarship for DNT Students.	2.00	10.00
8.	Assistance for Skill Development for OBC/DNT/EBC.	OBC - ₹ 3.00 lakh EBC- ₹ 1.00 lakh	50.00
9.	Venture Capital Fund for OBC		60.00
10.	Scheme are implemented through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)	₹ 3.00 lakh p.a. for loan of OBCs	200.00
Scheme for welfare of SC			
1.	Post Matric Scholarship SCs	2.50	2987.33
2.	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	6.00	30.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	Not Applicable	700.00
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	2.50	25.00
5.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes	Not Applicable	1200.00
6.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	6.00	20.00
7.	Top Class Education for SCs	6.00	40.00
8.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	2.50	700.00

Prevalence of manual scavenging

1581. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the stringent provisions in the law, manual scavenging is still prevalent unabated in our country;

(b) the reaction of Government on this and steps taken to eradicate this most unhumanitarian service;

(c) whether according to a national survey conducted in 18 States, a Total of 48,345 manual scavengers have been identified till January 31, 2020, why Government is not prohibiting employment as manual scavengers, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether several mechanized systems have been introduced for sewage cleaning, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The reports regarding existence of manual scavengers are verified in consultation with the concerned State Government. However, the State Government have denied existence of manual scavenging.

(b) The main reason for manual scavenging is the existence of insanitary latrines which require manual cleaning. Under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation the insanitary latrines have been identified and converted into sanitary latrines to eliminate the need for manual cleaning of toilets. In addition, the Act also provides stringent penalties of imprisonment upto 2 years or fine upto ₹ 1 lakh or both if any person or agency engages any person for manual scavenging.

(c) Manual scavenging is prohibited under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" with effect from 06.12.2013. No person, local authority or any agency shall engage or employ either directly and indirectly a manual scavenger and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or employed to do manual scavenging with effect from the above date. National survey has been undertaken to identify all those persons who were engaged as manual scavenger as on 06.12.2013 to provide rehabilitation benefits which include onetime cash assistance,

skill development training, loans at concessional rate of interest and subsidy to take up alternative employment.

(d) Sanitation being a State subject, the local authorities identify and adopt mechanized solution suitable to the local conditions. No data in this regard is maintained by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Directives to States on safety of safai karamcharis

1582. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains data on the number of safai karamcharis who have died due to health and safety hazards related to cleaning sewers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of when such a study is planned;

(c) the measures in place to protect the health and safety of safai karamcharis cleaning sewers;

(d) the details of the States that implement safety procedures for safai karamcharis; and

(e) the directives issued to States that do not implement safety procedures for safai karamcharis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The data regarding the number of persons died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks is collected from time to time from the States and Union Territories. State-wise details of such data furnished by States is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has been organizing health-cum-awareness camps to provide free medical checkup and medicines. 142 such camps have been organized during 2017-19. NSKFDC organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013 regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 500 such

workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 25.02.2020. The Ministry is trying to ensure that tenets of MS Act & MS Rules regarding hazardous cleaning are implemented in Totality. In light of the same, all Municipalities have been directed to ensure cleaning of sewer and septic tanks as per rules.

(d) and (e) As per the provision of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013", it is the obligation of Employer towards employees who are engaged in cleaning of sewer or septic tanks to provide gear, safety devices, cleaning devices. The employer shall ensure that the assigned person has life insurance policy of at least ten lakh rupees and the premium for which shall be paid by the employer. These Rules are to be complied by all the employers who engage person for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. Workshops are organized in the municipalities from time to time to sensitize about the statutory provisions regarding safety measures to be ensured by the local bodies and contractors who engage sanitation workers.

Statement

Details of cases of deaths of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks sine 1993 upto 31.01.2020 and compensation paid to the families as reported by the States National Commission of Safai Karamcharis

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of sewer death	Status of payment of compensation in terms of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014				
			10 lakh	Less than 10 lakh	FIR lodge under the Section or MS Act, 2013 or PoA Act	No Payment/ payment not yet confirmed	Legal heir not traceable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	12	4	22	7	0
2.	Bihar	12	0	6	6	6	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chandigarh	3	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	89	48	25	46	16	0
6.	Goa	6	0	6	6	0	0
7.	Gujarat	161	55	44	125	32	30
8.	Haryana	73	55	12	23	6	0
9.	Karnataka	78	77	0	66	0	1
10.	Kerala	13	13	0	8	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	32	2	0	20	30	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	7	0	5	3	0
13.	Punjab	36	28	4	4	4	0
14.	Rajasthan	41	6	17	25	18	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	206	190	1	28	9	6
16.	Telangana	6	2	2	5	2	0
17.	Tripura	2	0	2	2	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	6	1	2	3	3	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	103	44	35	21	24	0
20.	West Bengal	19	14	1	0	4	0
TOTAL		920	558	161	420	164	37

Relaxations to EWS in jobs

1583. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the relaxations in age and other eligibility criteria in Government jobs and education to those categorised under the new quota for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among the upper castes;

(b) whether such relaxations are similar to those offered to the OBCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) At, present, no relaxation in age and other eligibility criteria in Government jobs and education is provided for under the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) reservation quota.

Camps in NIOH, Banhooghly

1584. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NIOH, Banhooghly, West Bengal has been organizing the identification camps for differently handicapped persons and helps them by providing the Bicycles, Tricycles, Crutches and Hearing aids;
- (b) the process of organizing the camps; and
- (c) how the different categories of handicapped person will get help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes Sir. National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with Locomotor Disabilities (erstwhile National Institute for Orthopedically Handicapped), Banhooghly, West Bengal organizes camps for distribution of Aids and Assistive Devices including Tricycles, Crutches and Hearing Aids etc. to different categories of Divyangjan under Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP).

(b) Prior to distribution of aids and assistive devices, identification/assessment of beneficiaries is conducted in the district in co-ordination with District Administration. Based on the assessment of beneficiaries, distribution camps are organized.

(c) A persons with disabilities fulfilling the following conditions would be eligible for assistance under the scheme:-

- (i) Having 40% and above disability certificate.
- (ii) Has monthly income from all sources not exceeding ₹20000/- per month. In case of dependents, the income of parents/guardians should not exceed ₹ 20000/- per month.

- (iii) Who has not received assistance during the last 3 years for the same purpose from any source. However, for children below 12 years of age, this limit would be one year.

Higher education loan to OBC students

1585. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing higher education loan to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) students at zero interest rate;
- (b) if so, the details and number of students belonging to OBCs who applied for loan with the NBCFDC to pursue education during each of the last three years, State and sector-wise;
- (c) the details of the students who applied and got loan to study abroad during the said period, State and sector-wise;
- (d) whether Government is aware that OBC students are facing lots of difficulties in getting such education loan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No Sir, The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) of this Department does not provide educational loan at zero interest rate to the students belong to Other Backward Classes (OBC) to pursue higher education. However, NBCFDC provide educational loan to the students of Backward Classes for pursuing professional/technical education at graduate and higher level and for pursuing vocational Courses at the Rate of Interest of 4% per annum for Boys and 3.5% for girls.

- (c) to (e) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

Eradication of manual scavenging

1586. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target of eradicating manual scavenging by 2019 is going to be met or it is going to be pushed further and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a decrease in deaths due to manual scavenging and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure compliance of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Manual scavenging is prohibited under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" in all the States and Union Territories with effect from 06.12.2013.

The persons who were engaged in manual scavenging on this date are identified for their rehabilitation. The Act provides for survey of manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Municipality in urban areas and CEO of Gram Panchayat in rural areas if they have reasons to believe existence of manual scavengers in the areas under their jurisdiction. 14,559 manual scavengers have been identified by 13 States from 2013-14 to 31.01.2020. In addition, a National Survey has also been carried out in 194 districts of 18 States identified on the basis of insanitary latrines, converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission. 48,345 manual scavengers have been identified under the National survey upto 31.01.2020. Thus a total of 62,904 manual scavengers have been identified since 06.12.2013 upto 31.01.2020.

(b) There have been no reports of death of persons due to manual scavenging. However, States have reported death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Details of such deaths during last five years as reported by States to the National Commission of Safai karamcharis is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" provides for a well laid down monitoring mechanism through Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Division Level, State Level Monitoring Committee to monitor implementation of various provisions of MS Act, 2013. In addition, progress of implementation is also monitored through periodic reports, regular meetings with senior officers of the States and Union Territories and meetings of the Central Monitoring Committees under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment from time to time.

Statement*Details of deaths of safai karamcharis as reported by States during last five years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		No. of Death	Compensation		No. of Death	Compensation		No. of Death	Compensation		No. of Death	Compensation		No. of Death	Compensation	
			Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh				3	2	1	2	2	9	7	0	2	0	0	
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh										1					
4.	Chandigarh							3	3							
5.	Delhi	2	2		1	0	0	13	12	0	10	10	0	8	8	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	6	7	0	1	7	3	0	2	1	1	16	2	11
8.	Haryana	4	4					11	11		6	3	2	14	6	0
9.	Kerla							1	1							
10.	Karnataka	14	13		9	9		4	4		1	1		7	7	

11.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	17	0	0
12.	Punjab				2	2		4	0	2	2	0	2	3	3	
13.	Rajasthan	11	2	6	5	2	3	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	8	7	1	10	10		7	7		9	8	0	15	10	0
15.	Telangana	1	0	0	2	0	2				2	2	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura				2	0	2									
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10	0	8	3	2	0	18	7	5	11	5	4	21	8	10
18.	West Bengal							7	7		0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL		57	28	21	48	27	11	93	61	13	68	40	9	110	44	21

Note: "0" means information not received.
Nil Report Received

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT
1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Odisha
4	Jharkhand
5	Mizoram
6	Manipur
7	Nagaland
8	Sikkim
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10	Puducherry
11	Lakshadweep
12	Meghalaya
13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020 603

Prevention of drug abuse in the country

1587. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to UN report, one million heroin addicts are registered in India, unofficially there are five million and inhalation of heroin alone caused intravenous drug use, that too in combination with other sedatives and painkillers, has increased intensity of effect, hastened the process of addiction and complicated the process of recovery, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any stringent measures to check intake of heroin and other narcotics; and

(c) whether Government has conducted awareness programmes and campaigns in schools and colleges to sensitise youth against drug abuse, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per the report, Magnitude of Substance Use in India (2019), the prevalence of Current Use of Opioid group of substances [which includes: (i) Opium and its variants; (ii) Heroin and (iii) Pharmaceutical opioids], is 2.06% in the general population of India (10-75 years old). The prevalence of use and addiction (*i.e.* harmful use/dependence) of different types of opioid products is follows:—

	Prevalence of Use	Prevalence of Problem use(Addiction/ Harmful use/ Dependence)	Estimated number of people affected by Addiction/Harmful use/Dependence
Opioids, Overall	2.06%	0.70%	77 Lakh
Heroin	1.14%	0.57%	63 Lakh
Pharmaceutical opioids	0.96%	0.23%	25 Lakh
Opium	0.52%	0.1%	11 Lakh

As can be seen here, heroin is the most common opioid used in India followed by pharmaceutical opioids. Among opioid drugs, highest proportion of addiction is found for heroin followed by pharmaceutical opioids. Opium has the lowest prevalence of use and addiction.

So far as the steps taken to curb intake of heroine and other narcotics in the country is concerned, Deptt. of Revenue, Ministry of Finance have informed that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 prohibit, the manufacture, production, trade, use etc. of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, except for medical or scientific purposes. The Act provides for stringent penalties/ rigorous provisions for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NDPS Act follows graded punishment, wherein quantum of punishment is decided on the basis of the quality of the drugs involved in the trafficking. The enforcement agencies of Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act, and adopt various measures, *inter-alia*, including:—

- (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes,
- (ii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and
- (iii) bilateral/multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking.

(c) National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) through various stakeholders has conducted awareness programs and campaign in schools and colleges. Till date, 1403 awareness programs have been conducted across nationwide. Stakeholder-wise details are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Stake Holder	Awareness Programme Conducted
1	2	3
1.	RRTC	298
2.	SCERT	249
3.	Universities/College	72
4.	School Societies	150
5.	Medical Colleges/Hospitals	24
6.	NYKS/NSS	99
7.	RICA/ Prison	37
8.	Police Functionaries	62

1	2	3
9.	SIRD	18
10.	Social Welfare Department	28
11.	NGOs/CBO's	111
12.	Red Cross/ Others	255
TOTAL		1403

Under-utilisation of funds allocated for welfare of SCs and PwDs

1588. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 60 per cent fund allocated for post-matriculation scholarships for SC students has been used;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether out of ₹ 41.21 crore allocated for National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC), no money has been spent yet;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has any data stating the number of SCs and disabled candidates who have been given benefit of aforesaid schemes, if any;

(f) whether there is any existing scheme for ST students for post-matriculation scholarship; and

(g) if so, the State-wise details and also the amount of money, allocated by Ministry and amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students, the Revised Estimate (RE) for 2019-20 is ₹ 2690 crore. Out of this, Central Assistance of Rs 2463 crore has been released to States/UTs as on 2.3.2020 which is 91.56% of RE.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Out of ₹ 41.21 crore budgeted for National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) for financial year 2019-20 towards Equity infusion, the Corporation has availed only ₹ 0.92 crore since the internal resources with the Corporation were sufficient to take care of the targeted activities.

(e) Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes the number of SC beneficiaries for 2018-19 was 60.29 lakh. For 2019-20, it is informed that the States/ Union Territories being the implementing agencies under this scheme, invite the applications and disburse the scholarships to eligible beneficiaries. Accordingly State Government submits the actual number of beneficiaries in the next financial year.

The activities run by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation pertain to concessional finance, skilling, marketing support scholarships and job placement support and the disabled beneficiaries of these activities for current financial year are estimated to be around 23,000.

(f) and (g) Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students. The State/TU-wise details of amount released to States/ UTs and amount utilized by them is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations (along with Utilization by the States/UTs) under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18		2018-19 (Utilized as on 02.03.2020)		2019-20 (As on 02.03.2020)	
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised (UC not due as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	10.09	10.09	11.34	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8269.11	8269.11	13945.02	13945.02	7797.07	4919.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5803.65	5803.65	1883.82	1883.82	6113.41	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	2516.48	2516.48	3248.03	3248.03	4867.20	
5.	Bihar	71.25	53.25	0.00	0.00	1525.43	
6.	Chhattisgarh	3811.26	3811.26	4609.57	4609.57	7022.69	4078.77
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.66	
8.	Daman and Diu	26.19	26.19	3.41	3.41		
9.	Goa	364.80	364.80	536.26	536.26	418.48	418.48
10.	Gujarat	14609.74	14609.74	32429.12	32429.12	14004.48	8004.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3123.36	3123.36	278.15	278.15	2468.81	1555.51
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2322.56	1578.20	637.93	144.54	1048.29	
13.	Jharkhand	2716.50	2716.50	5281.32	5281.32	7862.86	3987.98
14.	Karnataka	8873.31	8873.31	7341.33	7341.33	10352.79	9190.93
15.	Kerala	2745.46	2745.46	2674.37	2674.37	1641.52	1641.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10320.50	10320.50	13405.24	13405.24	12198.58	7586.64
17.	Maharashtra	10884.91	10884.91	15238.15	15238.15	15575.38	15575.38
18.	Manipur	6382.55	6382.55	2026.76	2026.76	6235.55	3595.83
19.	Meghalaya	770.50	770.50	2457.52	2457.52		
20.	Mizoram	2434.73	2434.73	3528.21	3528.21	4415.78	3783.69
21.	Nagaland	2515.00	2515.00	4716.66	4716.66	1538.14	1538.14
22.	Odisha	8784.18	8784.18	14801.92	14801.92	16640.15	12365.48
23.	Rajasthan	19912.49	19912.49	13598.95	13598.95	25950.52	20390.38
24.	Sikkim	1247.32	1247.32	1134.36	1134.36	566.80	
25.	Tamil Nadu	2440.39	2440.39	3933.65	3933.65	3631.9	3295.21
26.	Telangana	18031.25	18031.25	9921.68	9921.68	14633.68	14633.68
27.	Tripura	2756.25	2756.25	3626.55	3626.55	2355.78	654.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1244.91	1244.91	1210.54	1210.54	1822.71	1443.73
29.	Uttarakhand	600.25	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30.	West Bengal	2807.89	2807.89	2219.39	2219.39	2411.00	1855.44
TOTAL		146386.79	145024.18	164698.00	164204.61	173199.00	120515.28

Cases and convictions in deaths of manual scavengers

1589. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether manual scavenging is still practiced across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the reported deaths of manual scavengers and people who died while cleaning septic tanks and sewers reported during last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of cases filed, conviction achieved, action taken against the guilty persons, compensation paid and rehabilitation of manual scavengers during the said period, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government is working on introducing technology for cleaning sewers and septic tanks, as the same is done by machines in foreign countries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the roadmap for such technological intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Manual scavenging is prohibited under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" in all the States and Union Territories with effect from 06.12.2013, the date of coming into force of the Act. Under Section 6 of the MS Act, 2013 any contract, agreement or other instrument entered into or executed before the above date, engaging or employing persons for the purpose of manual scavenging shall, on the above date, be terminated and such contract, agreement or

other instrument shall be void and inoperative. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 or section 6 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

(b) There have been no reports of death of persons due to manual scavenging. However, States have reported death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Details of such deaths during last five years as reported by States to the National Commission of Safai Karamcharis are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) There has been no reported conviction under MS Act, 2013. However, State-wise details of compensation paid and First Information Reports filed during the last five years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Under Section 33 of the MS Act, 2013, it shall be the duty of every local authority and other agency to use appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces within their control with a view to eliminating the need for the manual handling of excreta in the process of their cleaning. Under Section 33 (2) it shall be the duty of the appropriate Government to promote through financial assistance incentives and otherwise, the use modern technology.

(e) An action plan has been formulated for mechanization of cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and septage in consultation with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Action Plan envisages appointment of Responsible Sanitation Authority and setting up of well equipped Sanitation Response Unit in each district to ensure mechanical conveyance for desludging as well as cleaning of sewer/septic tanks.

Written Answers to ...

[5 March, 2020]

...the 4th March, 2020 611

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12.	Maharashtra	2	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	17	0	0	32	2	0
13.	Punjab	1	1					2	2		4	0	2	2	0	2	3	3		12	6	4
14.	Rajasthan	4		2	11	2	6	5	2	3	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	33	8	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	14	14		8	7	1	10	10		7	7		9	8	0	15	10	0	63	56	1
16.	Talengana				1	0	0	2	0	2				2	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
17.	Tripura							2	0	2										2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	2	10	0	8	3	2	0	18	7	5	11	5	4	21	8	10	69	25	29
19.	West Bengal	1									7	7		0	0	0	2	0	0	10	7	0
	TOTAL	51	33	9	57	28	21	48	27	11	93	61	13	68	40	9	110	44	21	427	233	84

612 Written Answers to...

[RAJYA SABHA]

...the 4th March, 2020

Statement-II

Details of cases of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks and First Information Reports and compensation paid to the families as reported by the States to National Commission of Safai Karamcharis during the last five years

Name of State/UT	Total number of sewer death	Status of payment of compensation in terms of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014			
		10 lakh	Less than 10 lakh	FIR lodge under the Section or MS Act, 2013 or PoA Act	No payment/ payment not yet confirmed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	16	11	1	16	4
Bihar	12	0	6	6	6
Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1	0
Chandigarh	3	3	0	0	0
Delhi	38	30	1	34	7
Goa	6	0	6	6	0
Gujarat	46	20	6	37	20
Haryana	39	26	7	33	6
Karnataka	44	42	1	42	1
Kerala	11	11	0	8	0
Maharashtra	32	2	0	27	30
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	0	4	0
Punjab	12	6	3	4	3
Rajasthan	33	12	13	31	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	60	51	1	24	7
Telangana	5	2	2	5	1
Tripura	2	0	2	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	72	29	29	22	14
West Bengal	13	8	1	0	4
TOTAL	451	260	80	302	111

Shelter homes for homeless elderly mentally ill people

†1590. SHRI RAM KUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up shelter homes for homeless elderly people with mental illness, where they can be taken care of;
- (b) if so, the places in Rajasthan where these homes are situated at;
- (c) if so, the district-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment under its Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) provides grants in aid to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations for running and maintenance of, inter alia, "Continuous Care Homes and Homes for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/Dementia (CCH)".

No such project is receiving funds under the Scheme of IPSrC, as the State Government of Rajasthan has not recommended any proposals to this Department.

The District/State-wise details of CCH are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) supplements the efforts of the voluntary sector in rehabilitation of persons with

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disabilities through the Central Sector scheme namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisations for various projects including HalfWay Home for Psycho-Social Rehabilitation of Treated and Controlled Mentally Ill Persons. Details of such projects assisted by the Divyangjan Department are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

District/State-wise details of CCH

Sl. No.	District	Name of NGOs	Project	Project Location Address
Karnataka				
1.	Davangere	Gayathri Grameena Vidya Samasthe,	CCH & HSCAAD	K.B. Extention Door No 438/1 2nd cross near Gullamma temple, Davangere
Maharashtra				
2.	Beed	Dongar Tukai Gramvikas Pratisthan	CCH& HSCAAD	At.Kendre Hospital, Main Road, Near Bus Stand, Parali(V) Dist. Beed, Near Bus Stand, Parali, 431515
3.	Beed	Ashirwad Shaikshanik and Samajik Sanstha	CCH & HSCAAD	C/O Sanjay D. Bachha, Sant Brohidas Nagar, Chanai Road, Ambajogai, Tq. Ambajogai, Dist. Beed 431517
4.	Bhandara	Bhartiya Aushadhi Anusandhan Sanstha	CCH & HSCAAD	Shyamjibhai Patel Building Takiya Ward Bhojapur Road Bhandara Tah Dist Bhandara Maharashtra Pin 441904 Near Bansod Nursing Home
5.	Latur	Dnyana Shikshan Sanstha	CCH & HSCAAD	Jijau Nagar Shellal Road Nideban, Udgir, Near Hanuman Mandir 413517

Sl. No.	District	Name of NGOs	Project	Project Location Address
6.	Nagpur	Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal	CCH & HSCAAD	Madhurangan Day Care Center For Older Person With Dementia At Bhiwapur Near Rashtriya Vidyalaya Bhiwapur Dist Nagpur-441201
7.	Nagpur	Sneh Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	CCH& HSCAAD	20, Shyam Nagar, Hudkeshwar, Nagpur 440034 St. Paul School
8.	Osmanabad	Saraswati Mahila Mandal	CCH & HSCAAD	Waghmode Building Patange Road, Omerga TQ. Omerga Distt. Osmanabad 413606
9.	Wardha	Uday Adiwasi Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	CCH & HSCAAD	At. Nachangaon Tq. Deoli Dist. Wardha Dist. Wardha, 442302
10.	Yavatmal	Sant Tukdoji Maharaj Adivasi Bahuuddeshiya	CCH & HSCAAD	Tayade Nagar Nagpur Road Dorli Yavatmal Tal Dist Yavatmal Pin Code 445001
Tamil Nadu				
11.	Madurai	Annai Pengal Munetra	CCH & HSCAAD	No. 118, Ramalakshmi Nagar, 3rd Street, K. Pudur, Madurai. 9787179152
Uttar Pradesh				
12.	Ghaziabad	Sri Sai Satayu Nirog Sanstha And Biotech Research Society	CCH & HSCAAD	54 Shakti Khand III, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201014

Statement-II*Details of the projects assisted by the Divyangjan Department*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the NGOs	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	DESTINATION	House No.59, Bhagaduttapur, Kahiiipara, Guwahati Dist.
2.	Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	Vill. No.1 Barpathat, P.O. Gosibari, Distt. Lakhimpur
3.	Assam	Guwahati Youth Society	Colony Bazar Howly Road P.O. Barpeta, Dist. Barpeta, Assam
4.	Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Life Line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, Dakhingaoon,
5.	Assam	Wodwichee	P.O. Lakshirbond, Distt. Hailakandi, Assam-788155
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Memorial Trust	Near DIC office, Shanti Niketan, Civil Line, Datia M.P.
7.	Manipur	Centre for Development Activities	Wangjing, Near Indo-Myanmar Road, Wangjing-795148
8.	Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Sangaiprou Airport Road, Imphal-795001, Manipur
9.	Manipur	Rural Development Society, Thoubal, Manipur	RDS Bhawan, Wangjing Bazar, P.O. Wangjing
10.	Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Pshumthong Oinam Leikai, Imphal (West), Manipur
11.	Odisha	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)	At Dampur, PO: Berboi, PS: Delang, Distt. Puri, Odisha

1	2	3	4
12.	Odisha	Rural Development Action Cell (RDAC)	AT-Tulasichaura, PO-Baripada-757001, Distt. Mayurbhanj,
13.	Odisha	Regional Rehabilitation And research Centre	Near R.G.H., Panposh Road, Rourkela-769004, Odisha
14.	Tamil Nadu	Young Women's Christians Association of Madras	YWCA, Navajeevan Project 1086, Poonamalle, High
15.	Telangana	Shanthiniketan	Plot No.10, Gouthami Nagar, Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad
16.	West Bengal	Malipukur Samaj Unnayan Samity	Vili & P.O Jujersa, Block-Panchla, Distt. Howrah
17.	West Bengal	Paripurnata Half Way Home	1912, Panchasayar Road, Post Office Panchasayar Kolkatta,

Welfare of de-notified tribes

1591. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government as per recommendations of the Renke and Idate Commissions;

(b) the details of welfare programmes formulated and implemented by the Development and Welfare Board for De-notified and Semi-Nomadic Communities; and

(c) the reasons for not increasing the outlay for the scheme for development of De-notified Nomadic Tribes beyond ₹10 crore in the 2020-21 budget, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) On the basis of the recommendations of Renke and Idate Commissions, the Cabinet has approved on 19.02.2019 setting up of a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs).

The Board has been constituted vide Gazette Notification dated 21.02.2019 for the development of De-Notified Tribes for a period of three years extendable upto 5 years. Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Board is as under:—

- To formulate and Implement Welfare and Development programme as required, for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.
- To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/Implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To redress the grievances of DNTs communities and fulfill their expectations.

(b) The Governing Body of the Board has decided that the matter of identification of locations/areas of densely populated De-notified and Nomadic Tribes (DNT) Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities need collaboration with different Ministries to frame a strategy for further line of action in the follow up of the Terms of Reference of the Board. Accordingly, the Members of the Board have been assigned to start the work in various States/UTs.

(c) During Financial year 2020-21 the budgetary allocation is ₹ 10.00 crore. The budget is allocated as per the expenditure trend in the preceding years. Different Ministry/Departments of the Government of India also cover the welfare of De-Notified Tribes in their respective scheme within their respective budget allocations.

Awareness on autism

1592. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for the assistance of individuals with autism;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries —scheme-wise, State/UT-wise with special reference to Haryana; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve awareness on intellectual disabilities like autism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) does not implement any exclusive scheme for the individuals with autism. The Department has established the National Trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities under the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. This Department implements the following major schemes for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), including individuals with autism:—

1. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS),
2. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances Scheme (ADIP),
3. Scheme for Implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) with the following broad components:—
 - (i) Creation of barrier free environment for Persons with Disabilities,
 - (ii) National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs),
 - (iii) Accessible India Campaign,
 - (iv) Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project,
4. Scholarships for Students with Disabilities.
5. Schemes of National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.

Details of these schemes and the details of beneficiaries scheme-wise, State/UT-wise during last two years are given in the Statement giving reference to the State of Haryana in bold (*See below*).

(c) The Department has taken following steps to improve the awareness on intellectual disabilities like autism:—

- (i) Autism Spectrum Disorder has been included as a specified disability under the broad category of intellectual disability. Section 39 of the Rights to Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 mandates the appropriate government to promote awareness campaign about the rights of persons with disability and fostering values for their inclusion and empowerment.
- (ii) The Department implements Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA) for implementation of its Act (SIPDA) which has a component of supporting awareness generation about the rights of PwDs, and initiative taken by the government for their empowerment. The Scheme, namely 'Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme' aims to give publicity to the schemes/programmes of the Government through electronic, print, film media etc. to educate the PwDs and civil society about legal rights of PwDs including individuals with autism, sensitize society on causes leading to disabilities etc.
- (iii) Advertisements in the newspapers for awareness of the scheme.
- (iv) Making available, the details of the scheme on the website of the Department *i.e. www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in.*
- (v) Conducting conferences and seminars regularly in which representatives of Non-governmental Organizations, State Government officials and District Social Welfare officials are sensitized about the provisions of the schemes.

The National Trust has been conducting awareness and sensitization programmes in the country for awareness on intellectual disabilities like Autism. The National Trust in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi is also conducting training programmes for assessment, diagnosis and certification of Autism for doctors (Psychiatrists, Pediatrics and Clinical Psychologists) of Government hospitals of the country. As on date, four such programmes have been conducted, in which 290 doctors have been trained.

Statement

Details of major Schemes For the welfare of Persons with Rehabilitation along with the details of beneficiaries, Scheme-wise

1. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid is provided to the Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) to enable them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and socio functional levels. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2018.

The list of nine model projects under DDRS is as under:

- (i) Pre-School, Early Intervention and Training
- (ii) Special Schools for:-
 - (a) Children with Intellectual Disabilities
 - (b) Children with Hearing & Speech Disabilities
 - (c) Children with Visual Disabilities
- (iii) Project for Cerebral Palsied Children
- (iv) Project for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons
- (v) Half Way Home for Psycho-Social Rehabilitation of Treated and Controlled people with mental illness
- (vi) Home Based Rehabilitation Programme/Home Management Programme
- (vii) Project for Community Based Rehabilitation
- (viii) Project for Low Vision Centers
- (ix) Projects for Human Resource Development

Details of beneficiaries scheme-wise, State/UT-wise under DDRS during the last two years is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5635	7268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	0
3.	Assam	249	469
4.	Bihar	406	323

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
5.	Chhattisgarh	258	229
6.	Delhi	1329	369
7.	Goa	0	70
8.	Gujarat	680	762
9.	Haryana	945	935
10.	Himachal Pradesh	105	100
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	43
12.	Jharkhand	0	0
13.	Karnataka	866	675
14.	Kerala	3170	3780
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1320	1389
16.	Maharashtra	1085	836
17.	Manipur	1992	3209
18.	Meghalaya	485	645
19.	Mizoram	42	153
20.	Nagaland	0	30
21.	Odisha	2822	3143
22.	Punjab	830	595
23.	Rajasthan	1353	1780
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1087	1368
26.	Tripura	70	70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3874	4623
28.	Uttarakhand	248	320
29.	West Bengal	1840	2417

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
30.	Telangana	4874	5968
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Pudducherry	106	234
TOTAL		35729	41803.00

2. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances Scheme (ADIP):

Under ADIP Scheme, the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies viz. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation(ALIMCO)/ National Institutes/Composite Regional Centres(CRCs)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/Indian Red Cross Societies/Non-governmental Organisations etc. to assist the eligible disabled persons (Divyangjan) in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances throughout the country that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

State-wise details of beneficiaries covered by various implementing agencies under ADIP Scheme during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Sl. No.	State/UT's	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5812	11195
2.	Bihar	9049	13554
3.	Chhattisgarh	1588	324
4.	Goa	989	838

Sl. No.	State/UT's	2017-18	2018-19
5.	Gujarat	50687	16835
6.	Haryana	7944	12519
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1372	2186
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3296	4456
9.	Jharkhand	1604	4882
10.	Karnataka	5713	9640
11.	Kerala	7788	5733
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14652	15317
13.	Maharashtra	21337	42305
14.	Odisha	11864	6374
15.	Punjab	7788	11685
16.	Rajasthan	9904	16874
17.	Tamil Nadu	11377	16319
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38749	55460
19.	Uttarakhand	6101	4222
20.	West Bengal	17602	21384
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	570	948
22.	Chandigarh	14	88
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85	0
24.	Daman and Diu	64	74
25.	Delhi	3366	6408
26.	Lakshadweep	266	101
27.	Puducherry	298	681
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	439	881

Sl. No.	State/UT's	2017-18	2018-19
29.	Assam	21092	1051
30.	Manipur	2464	7
31.	Meghalaya	164	3192
32.	Mizoram	282 1	178
33.	Nagaland	387	1258
34.	Sikkim	523	377
35.	Tripura	2326	5134
36.	Telangna	5175	8383
TOTAL		272731	300863

3. **Scheme for Implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**

(SIPDA): This Ministry has been implementing the Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) for providing financial assistance for undertaking various activities outlined in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD), 2016. The Act endorses the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for access to education, vocational training, employment, public transport, built environment, information and communication and upholds their independence and dignity. The Ministry has been releasing funds under the Scheme since 1999 after the implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The major components of the SIPDA Scheme are as follows:

- (v) **Creation of barrier free environment for Persons with Disabilities:** Under the Scheme for implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA), funds are provided to the State/UTs across the country for creation of barrier free environment. Funds are released mainly for creation of barrier free environment by construction of lifts, ramps, accessible toilets, tactile tiles and "accessible websites, etc. for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities. The following buildings have been made disabled friendly during last two years:

Sl. No.	Year	States	TOTAL Number of buildings
1.	2017-18	Andhra Pradesh-02 nos Punjab-03 nos Madhya Pradesh-408 nos	413
2.	2018-19	Punjab-4nos Madhya Pradesh-53 6nos Uttar Pradesh-4 nos New Delhi-01 no Telengana-9 no Tamil Nadu-4 nos	558

(II) National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):

DEPwD implements an umbrella scheme namely Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) which has a component for Skill Development for PwDs. Under this component, the Department launched the National Action Plan(NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities(PwDs) in March, 2015 which is implemented across the country. Under NAP skilling of PwDs is conducted through a network of empanelled training partners comprising Government organizations(NIs/NHFDC/CRCs/Other Govt. Orgs) and Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs). There is no separate budgetary allocation stipulated for the NAP for Skill training of PwDs and funds are released from budgetary allocation of SIPDA. State-wise and UT-wise list of beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the last two years is as under:—

Sl. No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	165
2.	Assam	0	120
3.	Chhattisgarh	3690	0
4.	Gujarat	500	0
5.	Haryana	390	0
6.	Kerala	20	0

Sl. No	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Madhya Pradesh	580	0
8.	Maharashtra	3000	30
9.	Manipur	400	0
10.	New Delhi	32050	44380
11.	Punjab	1000	0
12.	Rajasthan	500	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	3430	140
14.	Telangana	300	1585
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3270	386
16.	West Bengal	8960	480
TOTAL		58210	47286

(III) **Progress under Accessible India Campaign:** The Rights for Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) mandates accessibility under Sections 40-46. Following the international mandates of UNCRPD and Incheon Strategy, the Accessible India Campaign (AIC) was launched on 3rd December 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, with the vision of creating barrier free environment for independent and safe living of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

AIC is being implemented under 3 pillars of accessibility in built up environment, transportation system and Information & Communication Technology (ICT). The status of each of these 3 components of AIC is given below:

1. **Built up Environment -**

To encourage accessibility in built spaces, selected Central and State Government buildings to be retrofitted with accessible features.

In phase 1, Government has released ₹ 388.49 crore for initiating retrofitting work in 1100 buildings of States/UTs as mentioned below:

States/UTs Buildings:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Buildings for which Funds have been released	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	632
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38	1436
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	24	698
5.	Bihar	21	925
6.	Chhattisgarh	23	489
7.	Chandigarh	43	415
8.	Delhi	18	1394
9.	Goa	30	445
10.	Gujarat	26	114
11.	Haryana	64	1395
12.	Himachal Pradesh	9	369
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	1809
14.	Jharkhand	14	1167
15.	Karnataka	48	2709
16.	Kerala	28	430
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	30	974
19.	Maharashtra	142	1863
20.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	23	2047
22.	Mizoram	23	298
23.	Nagaland	16	511
24.	Odisha	39	1975
25.	Puducherry	27	273
26.	Punjab	14	838
27.	Rajasthan	88	3813
28.	Sikkim	35	578
29.	Tamil Nadu	16	1104
30.	Telangana	16	919
31.	Tripura	14	2625
32.	Uttarakhand	16	539
33.	Uttar Pradesh	137	4670
34.	West Bengal	26	1395
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
TOTAL		1100	38849

Central Government Buildings: Respective Central Ministries have to carry out accessibility work from their own funds. So far, 870 Central Government buildings, including 211 buildings under Accessible India Campaign, have been retrofitted by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(ii) **Transportation System -**

A. Railways

All 709 A1, A and B Category of Stations have been provided with 7 short term facilities such as provision of ramp with railing for barrier free entry, earmarking atleast two parking lots for vehicles used by PwDs, "May I help you" booth etc.

B. Airports

35 International Airports and 55 Domestic Airports have been provided accessible features. State-wise detail is as under:—

Sl. No.	States/UTs	International Airports (35 Cities)	Domestic Airports (55 Cities)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati, Vijaywada, Visakhapatnam	Kadapa, Rajamundry
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
3.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
5.	Delhi	Delhi	
6.	Goa	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, Kandla
8.	Himachal Pradesh		Kangra, Kullu, Shimla
9.	Jharkhand		Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Mangalore, Bengaluru, Kannur	Belgaum, Hubli, Mysore
11.	Kerala	Cochin, Calicut, Thiruvananthapuram	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
13.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	Kolhapur
14.	Manipur		Imphal

1	2	3	4
15.	Meghalaya		Shillong
16.	Nagaland		Dimapur
17.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Jharsuguda
18.	Punjab	Amritsar	Bhatinda, Pathankot, Adampur, Ludhiana
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Udaipur
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli	Salem, Tuticorin
21.	Telangana	Hyderabad	
22.	Tripura	Agartala	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Varanasi	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pantnagar	
25.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	
26.	Union Territory	Chandigarh, Port Blair, Srinagar	Agatti, Diu, Jammu, Leh, Puducherry

C. **Public Transportation**

3.60% of buses i.e. 5244 buses out of total fleet of 1,45,287 buses, have been made fully accessible (wheelchair friendly) by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MoRTH). Additionally, 30,476 buses made accessible without wheelchair accessibility (20.97% of operational bus fleet). Status of buses held by State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) under Accessible India Campaign is as under:

Sl. No.	State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs)	Fleet Held (Vehicles in Operation)	Intercity			Urban		
			Inter city operational fleet	Fully Accessible with wheel chair	Accessible	Urban Operational Fleet	Fully Accessible with wheel chair	Accessible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	268	268	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11905	11156	0	0	749	0	43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	958	958	75	212	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	414	414	0	105	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	567	0	0	0	567	0	358
7.	Delhi	5475	0	0	0	5475	3781	1679
8.	Goa	540	494	0	0	46	2	44
9.	Gujarat	9325	7147	0	0	2178	0	1378
10.	Haryana	3477	3477	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3000	0	85	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	694	694	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	24881	18164	2	265	6717	1217	5500
14.	Kerala	6353	5686	0	0	667	0	190
15.	Maharashtra	24692	18094	0	8000	6598	157	1265
16.	Meghalaya Transport Corporation	61	61	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram State Transport	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland State Transport	263	263	0	5	0	0	0
19.	North Bengal	965	937	0	0	28	0	28
20.	Odisha	571	461	0	0	110	0	12
21.	Puducherry	110	0	0	0	110	0	10
22.	Punjab	2807	2807	0	20	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	3803	3678	0	3540	125	0	125
24.	Sikkim	97	97	0	0	0	0	0

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25.	South Bengal	661	661	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	20158	15796	0	2321	4362	10	2216
27.	Telangana	10490	10226	0	0	264	0	264
28.	Tripura	63	63	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	1225	1225	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	10359	9219	0	947	1140	0	1140
31.	West Bengal	810	92	0	92	718	0	632
TOTAL		145287	115433	77	15592	29854	5167	14884

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(iii) **Information and Communication Technology Ecosystem -**

States/UT Websites: 368 of the 917 State Government websites identified to be made accessible by 23 participating States/UTs have been made live. State-wise list is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Website Hosted/Made Live
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Chandigarh	19
4.	Chhattisgarh	54
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
6.	Daman and Diu	4
7.	Delhi	26
8.	Goa	14
9.	Gujarat	16
10.	Haryana	52
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
13.	Jharkhand	24
14.	Karnataka	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34
16.	Maharashtra	19
17.	Meghalaya	32
18.	Odisha	0
19.	Puducherry	17
20.	Punjab	17
21.	Rajasthan	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8
TOTAL		368

Central Government Websites: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is the nodal implementing agency for conversion of Central Government websites. 95 accessible websites out of selected 100 websites have been made live.

(IV) **Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project:** As per Census 2011, there are 2.68 crore Persons - with Disabilities (PwDs) in the India. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) has implemented a project viz. "Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" to create a national data base for PwDs and also to issue Unique ID card to each PwD. The Objectives of the UDID Project are as follows:—

- (i) To create a National Database for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and issue a Unique Disability ID Card to every Person with Disability.
- (ii) Encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the persons with disability.
- (iii) Tracking of physical and financial progress of benefit delivery at all levels of hierarchy of implementation - from Village level, Block level, District level, State level and National level.

Status of UDID as on 02.03.2020:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of e-UDID Cards generated so far
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,274
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352,525
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	707
4.	Assam	12,705
5.	Bihar	7,401
6.	Chandigarh	4,430
7.	Chhattisgarh	145,427
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
9.	Daman and Diu	746
10.	Delhi	1,075

1	2	3
11.	Goa	120
12.	Gujarat	195,221
13.	Haryana	35,422
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20,658
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18,901
16.	Jharkhand	14,226
17.	Karnataka	136,741
18.	Kerala	69,584
19.	Lakshadweep	27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363,917
21.	Maharashtra	255,619
22.	Manipur	886
23.	Meghalaya	9,011
24.	Mizoram	1,933
25.	Nagaland	391
26.	Odisha	315,033
27.	Puducherry	1,214
28.	Punjab	111,205
29.	Rajasthan	332,075
30.	Sikkim	385
31.	Tamil Nadu	89,632
32.	Telangana	477,106
33.	Tripura	2,604
34.	Uttar Pradesh	357,511
35.	Uttarakhand	2,721
36.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		3,340,463

4. **Scholarships for Students with Disabilities:** Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is unplementing the Central Sector umbrella Scheme of "Scholarships for Students with Disabilities" with the following components:
- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class IX 85 X)
 - (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/ Diploma)
 - (iii) Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified Institutes of excellence in Education)
 - (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Ph.D. in Foreign Universities)
 - (v) National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil, and Ph.D. in Indian Universities; and
 - (vi) Free Coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A & B posts and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses);

The State and UT-wise beneficiaries under scholarship during last two year is as below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	233	217
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8
4.	Assam	8	150
5.	Bihar	410	1248
6.	Chandigarh	11	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	275	417
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	395	488
11.	Goa	3	0
12.	Gujarat	674	310

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
13.	Haryana	143	252
14.	Himachal Pradesh	144	94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	400	329
16.	Jharkhand	53	665
17.	Karnataka	1009	1686
18.	Kerala	2415	2873
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6422	5090
21.	Maharashtra	93	863
22.	Manipur	30	0
23.	Meghalaya	27	9
24.	Mizoram	35	2
25.	Nagaland	5	0
26.	Odisha	2307	2076
27.	Puducherry	22	33
28.	Punjab	106	531
29.	Rajasthan	725	1222
30.	Sikkim	13	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	1260	1506
32.	Telangana	135	138
33.	Tripura	192	81
34.	Uttarakhand	1	37
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2756	5565
36.	West Bengal	892	4722
TOTAL		21206	30619

5. **The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (National Trust):** National Trust is a statutory body under the Department. National Trust was set up in 2000 under the National Trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disability Act, 1999 (NT). It works through a network of voluntary organizations, association of persons with disabilities and associations of their parents. It provides for setting up three member local level committees across the country, primarily to appoint legal consultants for persons with disabilities, where required. National Trust runs various schemes and programmes ranging from early intervention for children upto 10 years to residential centres for adults with severe disabilities. The Schemes of NT are as follows:

- (I) **Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme for 0-10 years) :** This is an early intervention and school readiness scheme for children in the age group of 0-10 years with the four disabilities covered under the National Trust Act and aims at setting up Disha Centres for early intervention for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) through therapies, trainings and providing support to family members.
- (II) **VIKAAS (Day Care Scheme for 10+ years) :** This is a Day care scheme for Divyangjan attaining the age of 10 years and above, primarily to expand the range of opportunities available to a person with disability for enhancing inter personal and vocational skills as they are on a transition to higher age groups. The centre will also offer caregiving support to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) during the time the Divyangjan are in the Vikaas centre. In addition, it also helps in supporting family members of the Persons with disabilities covered under the National Trust Act to get some time during the day to fulfil other responsibilities.
- (III) **Disha-cum Vikaas Scheme (Day Care) :** For the Registered Organisations, who were implementing multiple schemes, an option for implementing merged scheme was given. Based on the consent given by the ROs and the scheme guidelines, these ROs were allotted the merged Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme (Day Care) w.e.f. 1.4.2018.
- (IV) **Samarth (Respite Care Residential Scheme) :** The objective of Samarth scheme is to provide respite home for orphans or abandoned, families in

crisis and also for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) from BPL and LIG families including destitute with at least one of the four disabilities covered under the National Trust Act. It also aims at creating opportunities for family members to get respite time in order to fulfil other responsibilities. This scheme aims at setting up Samarth Centres for providing group home facility for all age groups with adequate and quality care service with acceptable living standards including provision of basic medical care from professional doctors.

- (V) **Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults) :** The objective of Gharaunda scheme is to provide an assured home and minimum quality of care services throughout the life of the persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. The scheme also facilitates establishment of requisite infrastructure for the assured care system throughout the country, encourage assisted living with independence and dignity and provide care services on a sustainable basis.
- (VI) **Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme (Residential) :** For the Registered Organizations, who were implementing multiple schemes, an option for implementing merged scheme was given. Based on the consent given by the ROs and the scheme guidelines, these ROs were allotted the merged Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme (Residential) w.e.f. 1.4.2018.
- (VII) **Sahyogi (Care Associate Training scheme) :** This scheme aims at setting up Care Associate (Caregiver) Cells (CACs) to provide training and create a skilled workforce of Care Associates to provide adequate and nurturing care for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) and their families who require it. It also seeks to provide parents an opportunity to get trained in care giving, if they so desire. This scheme will provide a choice of training through two levels of courses primary and advanced to allow it to create care associates suited to work both with Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) families and other institutions catering to the needs of the Divyangjan (NGOs, work centres etc.).
- (VIII) **Badhte Kadam (Awareness, Community Interaction and Innovative Project Scheme):** This scheme shall support Registered Organisations (ROs) of The National Trust to carry out activities that focus on increasing the awareness

of The National Trust disabilities. Aim of scheme is to create community awareness, sensitisation, social integration and mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

- (IX) **Prerna (Marketing Assistance):** Prerna is the marketing assistance scheme of the National Trust with an objective to create viable and widespread channels for sale of products and services produced by Persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) covered under the National Trust Act. This scheme aims at providing funds to participate in events such as exhibitions, melas, fairs, etc. to sell the products made by PwDs. The scheme also provides an incentive to the Registered Organisations (ROs) based on the sales turnover of the products made by PwDs. The National Trust shall fund RO's participation in National, Regional, State and District level events such as fairs, exhibitions, melas etc. for marketing and selling products and services prepared by PwDs. However, at least 51% of employees of these work centres should be Persons with Disabilities covered under the National Trust Act.
- (X) **Sambhav (Aids and Assisted Devices):** This is a scheme to setup additional resource centres, one each in each city of the country with population greater than 5 million (As per 2011 census), to collate and collect the Aids, software and other form of assistive devices developed with a provision of display and demonstration of the devices. The scheme also includes maintaining information, pertaining to aids and assistive devices present at Sambhav centre, on the National Trust website. These centres aim to provide information and easy access to devices, appliances, aids, software etc. for betterment and empowerment of Divyangjan of the National Trust disabilities.
- (XI) **'Niramaya' Health Insurance Scheme:** The scheme is to provide affordable Health Insurance to persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. The enrolled beneficiaries get a health insurance cover upto ₹1.0 lakh, by paying a nominal fee.

Fee Chart: The Complete Fee chart for enrolment and renewal under Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme, applicable from 1st April 2016 is as under:-

Enrolment and Renewal Fee:

PwD Category	Enrolment Fee (In ₹)	Renewal Fee (In ₹)
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	₹ 250/-	₹ 50/-
Non BPL	₹ 500/-	₹ 250/-
PwD with Legal Guardian (Other than natural parents)	Free	Free

The Heads under which the beneficiary can avail the benefit (The Benefit Chart) is as follows:

'Niramaya' Health Insurance Scheme - Revised Benefit Chart

(On Reimbursement Basis only w.e.f. April, 2015)

Section	Sub-section	Detail	Sub-Limit Overall Limit of Section
I.	Over all Limit of Hospitalization		70,000/-
	A.	Corrective Surgeries for existing Disability including congenital disability	40,000/-
	B.	Non- Surgical/ Hospitalization	15,000/-
	C.	Surgery to prevent further aggravation of disability	15,000/-
II.	Overall Limit for Out Patient Department (OPD)		14,500/-
	A.	OPD treatment including the medicines, pathology, diagnostic tests, etc.	8,000/-
	B.	Regular Medical checkup for non-ailing disabled	4,000/-
	C.	Dental Preventive Dentistry	2,500/-
III.	Ongoing Therapies to reduce impact of disability, disability and disability related complications		10,000/-
IV.	Alternative Medicine		4,500/-
V.	Transportation costs		1,000/-
Overall limit of the coverage for a person: ₹1,00,000/-			

Details of the Beneficiaries Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise:

Sl.No.	State	Scheme	Beneficiaries	State & Scheme-wise Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Niramaya Scheme	5686	5956
		Vikaas Scheme	40	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	180	
		Gharaunda Scheme	30	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	20	
3.	Assam	Niramay Scheme	11	91
		Disha Scheme	80	
4.	Bihar	Niramay Scheme	178	288
		Vikaas Scheme	20	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	90	
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	19	19
6.	Chhattisgarh	Niramaya Scheme	43	83
		Disha Scheme	20	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	20	
7.	Daman and Diu (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	1	1
8.	Delhi (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	570	750
		Vikaas Scheme	40	
		Disha Scheme	80	

1	2	3	4	5
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	30	
		Gharaunda Scheme	30	
9.	Goa	Niramaya Scheme	18	18
10.	Gujarat	Niramaya Scheme	5330	5480
		Disha Scheme	40	
		Vikaas Scheme	20	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	90	
11.	Haryana	Niramaya Scheme	221	341
		Disha Scheme	20	
		Vikaas Scheme	100	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Niramaya Scheme	51	111
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	60	
13.	Jharkhand	Niramaya Scheme	178	178
14.	Karnataka	Niramaya Scheme	1940	2055
		Disha Scheme	100	
		Gharaunda Scheme	15	
15.	Kerala	Niramaya Scheme	51034	51094
		Disha Scheme	60	
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	2	2
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Niramaya Scheme	1848	2343
		Vikaas Scheme	120	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	240	
		Samarth Scheme	15	
		Gharaunda Scheme	60	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	60	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Maharashtra	Niramaya Scheme	3849	3899
		Vikaas Scheme	20	
		Samarth Scheme	15	
		Gharaunda Scheme	15	
19.	Manipur	Disha Scheme	40	60
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	20	
20.	Mizoram	Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	30	30
21.	Odisha	Niramaya Scheme	532	767
		Vikaas Scheme	40	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	90	
		Samarth Scheme	15	
		Gharaunda Scheme	30	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	60	
22.	Puducherry (UT)	Niramaya Scheme	38	38
23.	Punjab	Niramaya Scheme	51	101
		Vikaas Scheme	20	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	30	
24.	Rajasthan	Niramaya Scheme	179	234
		Disha Scheme	40	
		Gharaunda Scheme	15	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Niramaya Scheme	1616	1746
		Disha Scheme	20	
		Vikaas Scheme	60	

1	2	3	4	5
		Samarth Scheme	30	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	20	
26.	Telangana	Niramaya Scheme	720	790
		Vikaas Scheme	40	
		Samarth Scheme	15	
		Gharaunda Scheme	15	
27.	Tripura	Niramaya Scheme	23	23
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Niramaya Scheme	336	771
		Disha Scheme	20	
		Vikaas Scheme	120	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	180	
		Samarth Scheme	30	
		Gharaunda Scheme	45	
		Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme	40	
29.	Uttarakhand	Niramaya Scheme	25	40
		Gharaunda Scheme	15	
30.	West Bengal	Niramaya Scheme	596	896
		Disha Scheme	80	
		Vikaas Scheme	40	
		Disha-cum-Vikaas Scheme	150	
		Gharaunda Scheme	30	
		TOTAL	78206	78206

Compensation to manual scavengers

1593. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given compensation to 282 Indians who died cleaning sewers and septic tanks, in accordance with Supreme Court order, details thereof;
- (b) the number of families still awaiting compensation, State/UT-wise, year-wise since 2014 with reasons for delay in compensation;
- (c) whether there has been rise in cases of deaths due to cleaning of sewers and septic tank, details thereof, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise for last five years;
- (d) how many sanitation workers are employed by private contractors/firms, with State-wise, district-wise details; and
- (e) whether there is a criteria to claim that a district is "manual scavenging free", if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in CWP No. 583 of 2003 *Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others* directed the States and Union Territories to identify all the cases of sewerage related deaths that have occurred since 1993 and pay compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each to the families of the persons who have died while cleaning of sewer/septic tanks. The above directions were communicated to all the State and Union Territories for compliance. This issue is monitored by the Ministry as well as the National Commission of Safai Karamcharis. As per reports furnished to the NCSK by the States of the 920 identified cases of death that have occurred since 1993, compensation of ₹ 10 lakh has been paid in 558 cases and partial compensation has been paid in 161 cases as per State-wise details death of persons who have died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks and compensation paid to their families are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) Details of such cases are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).
- (c) Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) No such, data is maintained by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as sanitation is State subject.

(e) No such criteria has been prescribed as manual scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)" with effect from 06.12.2013 the date of coming into force of the Act. Under Section 6 of the MS Act, 2013 any contract, agreement or other instrument entered into or executed before the above date, engaging or employing persons for the purpose of manual scavenging shall, on the above date, be terminated and such contract, agreement or other instrument shall be void and inoperative. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 or section 6 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

Statement

Details of cases of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks since 1993 upto 31.01.2020 and compensation paid to the families as reported by the States to National Commission of Safai Karamcharis

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of sewer death	Status of payment of compensation in terms of Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014				
			10 lakh	Less than 10 lakh	FIR lodge under the Section or MS Act, 2013 or PoA Act	No payment/ payment not yet confirmed	Legal heir not traceable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	12	4	22	7	0
2.	Bihar	12	0	6	6	6	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chandigarh	3	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	89	48	25	46	16	0
6.	Goa	6	0	6	6	0	0
7.	Gujarat	161	55	44	125	32	30
8.	Haryana	73	55	12	23	6	0
9.	Karnataka	78	77	0	66	0	1
10.	Kerala	13	13	0	8	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	32	2	0	20	30	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	7	0	5	3	0
13.	Punjab	36	28	4	4	4	0
14.	Rajasthan	41	6	17	25	18	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	206	190	1	28	9	6
16.	Telangana	6	2	2	5	2	0
17.	Tripura	2	0	2	2	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	6	1	2	3	3	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	103	44	35	21	24	0
20.	West Bengal	19	14	1	0	4	0
TOTAL		920	558	161	420	164	37

Statement-II*Details of compensation to manual scavengers*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			Grand Total		
		No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation	No. of		Compensation
		Death			Death			Death			Death			Death			Death					
			Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly		Full	Partly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh							3	2	1	2	2		9	7	0	2	0	0	16	11	1
2.	Bihar				0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6
3.	Chhattisgarh													1	1					1	1	0
4.	Chandigarh										3	3								3	3	0
5.	Delhi	1			2	2		1	0	0	13	12	0	10	10	0	8	8	0	35	32	0
6.	Goa	4		4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
7.	Gujarat	6	3	1	7	0	6	7	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	1	16	2	11	45	9	20
8.	Haryana	4	4		4	4					11	11		6	3	2	14	6	0	39	28	2
9.	Kerala	2	2								1	1								3	3	0
10.	Karnataka	2	2		14	13		9	9		4	4		1	1		7	7		37	36	0

11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4																	4	4	0
12.	Maharashtra	2	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	17	0	0	32	2	0
13.	Punjab	1	1					2	2		4	0	2	2	0	2	3	3		12	6	4
14.	Rajasthan	4		2	11	2	6	5	2	3	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	33	8	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	14	14		8	7	1	10	10		7	7		9	8	0	15	10	0	63	56	1
16.	Talengana				1	0	0	2	0	2				2	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
17.	Tripura							2	0	2										2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	2	10	0	8	3	2	0	18	7	5	11	5	4	21	8	10	69	25	29
19.	West Bengal	1									7	7		0	0	0	2	0	0	10	7	0
TOTAL		51	33	9	57	28	21	48	27	11	93	61	13	68	40	9	110	44	21	427	233	84

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Statement-III

Details of State-wise and district-wise deaths of persons died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks during the last five years as reported by the States to National Commission of Safai Karamcharis.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Death	Date of Death	Status of Compensation	Status of FIR/against whom	Status of chargesheet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Chittoor	02	14.04.2016	10.00 Lakh	174 Cr. P.C. altered to 304-II IPC & Sec. 7,9 MS Act, 2013 and Sec-3(1) (v) of SC/STs (POA) Act, 1989	
2.	Visakhapatnam	01	15.04.2016	8.00 Lakh	FIR No. 91/2016 u/s 104 Cr. PC of III Town PS.	
3.	Vijayawada	02	15.03.2017	10.00 lakh	Cr.No. 158/2017 U/s 304-A IPC from 174 Cr. P.C of town Ps-Vijayawada City.	CC no. 3536/2018 of JI ACMM court.
4.	Chittoor	07	16.02.2018	₹25,70,000/	Cr. No. 29/2018 u/s 304-II, 304-AS, 284 r/w 109 IPC Sec 8 &9 of MS act and Sec 3(1) (j) of SC/ST (POA) Act, 2015, V. Krishnamaraju, Sri Venkateswara Hatcheries, Pvt. Ltd, Moram village, Palamaner Mandal.	Case is PT vide Spl. SC. No. 39/2018 on 23.09.2019 in this case the accused 1 and 2 present case posted to 21.11.2019 for framing of

					2. G. Balasankar Reddy, Asst. Manager Sri Venkateswara Hatcheries Pvt.	charges.
5.	Vijayawada City	01	20.03.2018	0	Cr. No. 146/2018 U/s 304-A IPC and 8 & 9 of PEMS and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 of AS Nagar PS	PT Vide CC No. 666/2018 of III ACMM Court
6.	Vijayawada City	01	06.05.2018	0	Cr. No. 215/2018 U/s 304-A IPC and 9 of PEMS and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 of SN Puram PS	PT. the CC No. 6030/2018 of III AACMM Court.
7.	Kurnool	01	30.08.2019	0	245/2019 U/s 174 Cr. P.C of Kurnool II Town PS.	Case is UI for PME report.
8.		01	17.09.2019	0	278/2019 U/Sec. 174 Cr. PC of Kurnool II Town PS	
TOTAL		16		12	16	
Bihar						
1.	Patna	02	03.05.2017	₹5,50,000/	Section 288/ 304 (A) MS Act -7	Suspended Sanitary Inspectors Sh.Uday paswan and Prahlad Prasad Singh
2.	Siwan	04	08.09.2017	₹4,00,000/	FIR No. 425/17 dt. 06.09.2017 Under 304 IPC against owner of building	Yes Charge sheet No. 569/17 filed on 31.12.2017 Arrested owner of building Ramashankar Shah

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	East Champaran	06	09.08.2018	0		
	TOTAL	12		06	06	

Chhattisgarh

1.	Durg	01	04.06.18	10.00 lakh	No FIR filed as deceased himself volunteered for cleaning of drainage of village no one was responsible. Merg Intimation No. 64/2018, sec 174 & IPC 80	No as no one was responsible
	TOTAL	01		01	01	

Chandigarh

1.	Chandigarh	03	30.05.2017	10.00 lakh		
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NCT of Delhi

1.	MCD School Rohini Sector 21	01	01.06.2014	0		
2.	Keshopur STP	01	11.11.2015	10.00 lakh		
3.	CE (West)	01	09.12.2015	10.00 lakh		

4.	Big Bazar, Vasant Vihar Mill	01	11.11.2016	0		
5.	Fateh Pur Beri	01	04.03.2017	0	FIR No. 98 dated 04.03.2017 u/s 304-A IPC & MS Act, 2013	The case in pending trial
6.	DJB, Lajpat Nagar-I, South District	03	06/08/2017	10.00 Lakh	FIR No. 354/2017 dt. 06/08/2017 U/S 304 IPC 8. 7/9 Prohibition of employmentas MS Act 2013. 177, 218, 417,468,471,120B MS Act	YES 08.02.2019 Trial started Sh. Salender Kumar Srivastava, JE DJB
7.	Ghitorni, Vasant Kunj Area, South District	04	15/07/2017	10.00 Lakh	Report awaited from Delhi Police	Report awaited from Delhi Police
8.	Fun City Mall, Anand Vihar, Shahdara	02	12/08/2017	10.00 Lakh	FIR No. 385/17 dated 12/08/2017 U/s 304 IPC 7/9 MS Act, Under Trail Next date 5/3/19	YES 05.03.2019 Under Trial
9.	LNJP Hospital, IP Estate, Central District	01	20/08/2017	10.00 Lakh	FIR No. 226/17 U/S 304/30/34 IPC & 7/9 Prohibition of employment as MS Act 2013.	YES
10.	Satlok Ashram	02	18.09.2017	10.00 Lakh	FIR No. 271/17 dt. 18.09.2017 u/s 304 IPC, PS Mundka	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	South West Avenue, Sainik Farm	01	18.02.2018	0	FIR No. 75/18.02.2018 u/s 304 IPC & 7,9 of PMS Act, 2013	The case is pending trail. Sh. A.K. Malhotra, Sainik Farms, Delhi
12.	Khan Market	03	01.05.2018	10.00 lakh each	FIR No. 45 dated 29.04.2018 u/s 338/ 336/304-A IPC & 3.1 (j)SC/ST Act-1989 PS Tughlak Road New Delhi.	Deepak Kumar Shah and Kundan Kumar Mandal Contractor and Ashok Surya, Chief Executive Engg. of Taj Hotel (without arrest charge- sheet)
13.	Khan Market		04.05.2018	03.50 lakh		
14.	Khan Market					
15.	Moti Nagar	06	09.09.2018	10.00 lakh each	FIR No. 341/18 dt. 09.09.2018 u/s 304/ A/304 IPC, 7/9MS Act, 2013.	
16.	Vaishali Extn. Dabri	01	14.09.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0500 dt. 15.09.2018, PS Dabri in Dwarka	
17.	Wazirabad Area, Near Signature Bridge, North Delhi (I & F C Deptt.)	01	20/01/2019	10.00 lakh	YES (FIR No. 0014 dt. 20/01/2019 U/S 304(2) IPC. 7/9 MS Act 2013)	Under Investigation Anil Kumar, Sahibabad,GZB, UP

18.	Pirates of Grill Restaurant, Rajouri Garden, West District	02	23/03/2019	10.00 lakh	Yes (FIR No. 0116 dt.23.03.2019 U/S 304IPC & SC/ST Act, 1989	
19.	Prem Nagar, Bhagya Vihar, West District	02	07/05/2019	10.00 lakh	FIR NO. 0249 dated 07/05/2019 U/S 304/34 IPC & vSC and the ST (Prevention of Atrocities) 3 Act, 1989	
20.	Delhi Jal Board drain, Behind Keshopur Bus Depot, Najafgarh, West District	03	28/06/2019	10.00 Lakh	FIR No. 0206 dated 28.06.2018	
21.	Shakarpur near Poonam Gas Agency	02	23.11.2019	0	FIR No. 421/2019 u/s 304 IPC & 7/9 PEMS Act, 2013 PS Subhash Place, New Delhi	Sh. Raj Kumar and Babloo have been arrested in the case and are in Judicial custody
TOTAL		38		31	34	
Goa						
1.	Tiswadi	02	15.01.2014	6,29,490/- each	Goa PS Cr. No. 08/2014 u/s 304, 338 r/w 34 IPC & Sec. 9 of PEMS Act, 2013 and Sec. 3(i)(x) of SC/ST PA Act,	Pending Trial vide Spl. Case No. 33/2015 Session Court Panaji Accused persons namely Lenin Vegas & Keshav Kunkalkar, Owner and Supervisor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.		01	15.01.2014	5,40,000/-	Goa PS Cr. No. 08/2014 u/s 304, 338 r/w 34 IPC & Sec. 9 of PEMS Act, 2013 and Sec. 3(i)(x) of SC/ST PA Act,	Pending Trial vide Spl. Case No. 33/2015 Session Court Panaji Accused persons namely Lenin Vegas & Keshav Kunkalkar, Owner and Supervisor
3.		01	15.01.2014	5,29,820/-	Goa PS Cr. No. 08/2014 u/s 304, 338 r/w 34 IPC & Sec. 9 of PEMS Act, 2013 and Sec. 3(i)(x) of SC/ST PA Act,	Pending Trial vide Spl. Case No. 33/2015 Session Court Panaji Accused persons namely Lenin Vegas & Keshav Kunkalkar, Owner and Supervisor
4.	Vasco Mormugao	02	16.06.2016	04.00 lakh	Vasco PS Cr. No. 49/16 u/s 304 IPC and Sec. 8 and 9 of PEMS Act, 2013	Charge Sheet on 08.11.2018 U.D. No. 47/16 A& B u/s 174 Cr. P.C.Sh. Sunil Kumar Singh Pending in Trail C.C. No. IPC/5/19/D.
TOTAL		06		06	06	

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Gujarat

1.	Nagarpalika	03	30.03.2014	12.15 lakh	UNJHA 1-56/2014 u/s IPC 304, 337, 338, SC/ST Act Sec. 3(100)(6)	Sh. P.C. Snehal Construction Company and Kakdiya Ranchodbhai. 'A' Final filled on 19.05.2017
2.	Nagarpalika			6.65 lakh	UNJHA 1-56/2014 u/s IPC 304, 337, 338, SC/ST Act Sec. 3(100) (6)	Sh. P.C. Snehal Construction Company and Kakdiya Ranchodbhai. 'A' Final filled on 19.05.2017
3.	Rajkot	01	28.05.2014	0		Information not available
4.	Gandevi, Nagarpalika	01	06.09.2014	10.00 lakh	Gandevi PS AD No. 31/2014 u/s 174 of Cr PC	Information not available
5.	Jamnagar	01	18.12.2014	0	IPC Act 304(A), 114 & PEMC Act 2013, Sec. 8&9	1. Anilbhai Shamjibhai Thanki 2. Jetendrabhai Shamjibhai Thanki 3. Iswerbhai Shamjibhai Thanki owner of Atithya Hotal, Jamnagar
6.	Mahesana	02	30.03.2014	0	UNJHA 1-56/2014 u/s IPC 304, 337, 337, SC-ST Act, SEC, 3(100)(6)	'A' Final filled on 19.05.2017

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Amreli	02	06.06.2015	1.00 lakh	Liliya PS Cr.No. 1-18/15 IPC 304, 338, Atrocity Act, 3(2)5 and PEMSR Act 2013 code 9	Ramjibhai Kathiriya Abated final No. 10/15 out word no. 1768/15 dt. 02.08.2015
8.	Palanpur	01	09.08.2015	Untraceable		Information not available
9.	Gandhinagar	01	21.09.2015	1.00 lakh	Sector-21, 1-17/2016 u/s 304(A), of IPC & 3,2(5) of SC/ST Act	Sh. Ajay Popatbhai Patel (Accused was dead on 21.09.2015) Abated summary was filed on the 14.05.2016
10.	Ahmedabad	02	13.10.2015	1.00 lakh		Information not available
11.	Junagadh	01	28.10.2015	1.00 lakh	Prabhas Patan PS AD No. 39/2015 u/s Cr.PC 174	Dr. Shailesh Jadav, Trimurti Hospital Junagadh Filed on 12.05.2016
12.	Vadodara	01	02.01.2016	Untraceable		Information not available
13.	Surat	01	01.03.2016	Rd accidental case.	Chokbajar PS AD No. 26/2006 Cr. PC 174 dt. 01.03.2016	Filed on 14.10.2016
14.	Amreli	01	29.03.2016	0	Liliya PS Cr. No. 1-05/16 IPC 304 (A), 114 Atrocity act 3(1)6 and PEMSR Act, 2013 code 7, 9	Sh. Jayshukhbhai Bhagvan bhai Gajera and Hareshbhai Dhirubhai Dangar Non Conviction date 08.06.2018

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15.	Sabarkantha	01	06.05.2016	0	IPC 304, 337, 338, 114 ATRO 3(2) 5 PEMSR Act 2013 code 2(D), 7, 9.	Nitin Bhai Kantibhai Bhangi High Court Pending
16.	Vadodara	03	01.12.2016	0	IPC Section 304 and atrocity act section 3(1)(J)(5-a) and PEMSR Act 2013	Sh. Shakti Jagadishbhai Kahar add-Dandiya Bajar Vadodara Charge sheet on 31.01.2017
17.	Ahmedabad	01	23.10.2016	0	Vejalpur PS ICR No. 178/2019 u/s 304(A), 114 Atrocity act, 3(a)(J), 3(2)(5) PEMSR Act, 2013	Jasubhai Gangdiya Charge sheet dt. 20.03.2017
18.	Amreli	01	02.03.2017	0		Information not available
19.	Bhav Nagar	03	27.03.2017	10 lakh for one 2 Untraceable	Gangajaliya Police Station vide I.C.R. No. 21/2017 304, 114 U/s of I.P.C & 5,6,7,9 U/s of the MS act 2013 & 3(1)(j), 3(2) 5 U/s of Atrocities Act. Rajendra Singh Bahadur Sinh zala Contractor 2. Jaideep sinh, Karan sinh gohil, subcontractor R/o Both Bhavnagar	Colom no. 08 persons filed application in high court criminal MISC application no. 9348/2017 and Hon'ble court ordered that present application is quashed and set aside qua the applicant and all other proceeding arising out of the aforesaid FIR are also quashed on dt 13.07.2017

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Dwarka	01	08.04.2017	0	AD. No. 12/17 CRPC 174	
21.	Surendranagar	02	11.12.2017	₹12,00,000/	Cr. No. 64/2017U/s 304,336,114 IPCMS Act-5,6,7,8,9 and Section3(1)J, 3(2)(5) (7) of Atrocities amendment Act-2015 B.C. Chauhan chif officer Thangadh nagarpalika	Charge sheet NO. 65/18 dtd 24.12.18 SC NO. 02/19 dtd 10.01.2019 next hearing dt 03.10.19 stage of case - framing of charge/plea
22.	Dahod	02	19.04.2018	₹ 12,50,000/ ₹ 2,00,000/	Jhalod Police station case no. 1/45/2018 IPC Sec. 304,114 and MS Act 5,6,8 and Atrocity act sec. 3(2) (5)1. Alpeshbhai Laljibhai Savani 2. Anilbhai Jitendrabhai Nathani	Process to accused next date 22.10.2019
23.	Bavla	01	31.03.2019	0		
24.	Ahmedabad	04	19.05.2019	10.00 lakh each	Odhav Polstn I.C.R no.67/2019U/s 304(A), 114 FIR against -Gordhanbhai Bamaniya	
25.	Vadodara	07	15.06.2019	10.00 lakh each	MS Act, 2013, 8,5 (1), IPC 304 and 3 (1) (J), 3 (2) (5-A) of PoA Act	Chargesheet has been filed against four Hotel owners on 01.08.2019 as per report

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					dt. 23.09.2019 by SP, Vadodara (Rural) (against hotel owner) Hassan Abbas Borania and 3 others
26.	Surat	02	02.12.2019	0	
	TOTAL	46		26	37

Haryana

1.	Sonipat	01	2014	10.00 lakh	
2.	Rewari	03	23.10.2014	10.10 lakh	No. 262/2014 Section 304A IPC, PS Bawal AG I Company Sector-6, Sh. Mahendra S/o Sh. Matadeen and Sh. Banit S/o Chiranjilal, Bawal
3.	Bhiwani	02	2015	10.00 lakh	
4.	Faridabad	02	2015	10.00 lakh	
5.	Faridabad	03	29.03.2017	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 246/2017 u/s 304A IPC & SCST Act PS Sarai Khwaja Faridabad
6.	Faridabad		2017	10.00 lakh	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Kaithal	02	30.03.2017	10.00 lakh	FIR no. 107 dated 30.3.2017, U/S304A IPC	Accused-1. Thekedar Dalsher R/o Chot 2. Thekedar Satpal R/o Padla
8.	Sonipat	01	14.04.2017	10.00 lakh	IPC 284, 304A & 34	
9.		02	17.04.2017	10.00 lakh	IPC 284, 304A & 34	
10.	Gurugram	03	30.09.2017	₹ 17,00,000/	SC/ST Act and MS Act	
11.	Palwal	02	29.01.2018	₹8,25,000	FIR No 0054 dt 29.01.2018 against SRS Society and contractor Ashok Agarwal	Yes Matter pending in court
12.	Rewari	01	18.02.2018	₹ 10,00,000/	FIR No. 52 dt 18.02.2018 304A IPC & 3SC/ST Act. PS city Riwari	
13.	Bhiwani	02	01.05.2018	₹8,25,000/	FIR 112 dated 02.05.2018 U/s 304A IPC, add 09.25.2013 PEMS & 3(1) (J) SC/ST Act PS Civil Line Bhiwani,	Charge sheet filed on 13.03.2019, Further investigation against contractor being conducted as directed by court. Satyanarayan S/o Juglal R/o Mundal (SDO HUDa) 2 Dyakishan S/o Sarjeet Singh R/o Makhand

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14.	Gurugram (Sector 9)	01	18.05.2018	0	0	This matter is under process
15.	Faridabad	02	03.04.2019	0 Being processed	FIR No. 195 dt 3.04.2019 304(A), 34IPC MS Act 9	Accused arrested
16.	Gurugram	02	14.04.2019		₹25,00,000/	MS Act 2013
17.			14.04.2019		₹20,00,000/	
18.	Sonipat	03	01.05.2019	4,12,500 Lakh DWO Office and 5 lakh paid by Owner Kami Farm House	Case No. 185/2019 Section 304A IPC and 3(A) SC/ST (POA), Act, 2016 and MS Act, 2013	Yes, Closed on 09.06.2019 Allegation not proved, as per IO report
19.	Rohtak	04	26.06.2019	10.00 lakh each	Yes, FIR no. 397 dt 26.06.2019 against Electrician, JE, MS Act 2013, 304 of IPC and SC/ST Act 3	Accused arrested JE suspended, dptt enquiry initiated.
20.	Gurugram	01	27.08.2019	0	Yes, FIR No.27 on 28.8.2019 against contractor (Anuj) and he was arrested U/S IPC 304, Section 3 SC/ST under PoA Act & Under Section 22,9,7 of MS Act, 2013	Matter being investigated ₹8,25000 under SC/ST act and ₹ 10,00,000 under MS Act being process
21.	Rewari	02	14.10.2019	0	MS Ac, SC/ST Act and 304	Sh Manish Singh
TOTAL		39		33	33	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka						
1.	Mysuru	01	03.03.2014	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0051/2014 dt. 02.03.2014, Devaraja, PS	Charge sheet has been submitted to the Hon'ble Court against the accused and it is in the trail state in the said court.
2.	Bengaluru	02	24.09.2014	10.00 lakh	u/s 304(a) IPC	Pending Trail in 11th ACMM Court in CC No. 51499/16
3.	Hubballi	02	04.04.2015	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0049/2015 dt. 01.04.2015, Keshavapura, PS, Hubballi	Released on 16.01.2018
4.	Dharwad	02	05.05.2015	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0043/2015 dt. 05.05.2015, Kundagola, PS	Released on 23.03.2016
5.	Bengaluru	02	18.08.2015	10.00 lakh	0	Pending Trail in SC No. 713/ 16 (Witness Trial)
6.	Tumkur	02	29.11.2015	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0211/2015 dt. Tilak Park, PS, Tumkur U/s 304 r/w 34 IPC and Section 3 (2)(5) SC/ST Act, 1989 MS Act, 1993 and Section 8 & 9	Closed on 02.08.2019 Pending Trail in CC in 1223/ 17

7.	Bangaluru	02	05.07.2015	10.00 lakh	Yelahanka New Town PS Cr. No. 181/15 u/s 304(a) IPC	
8.	Bangaluru	01	18.08.2015	10.00 lakh	304(a) MS Act, 2013 (u/s- 8, 9) 3 (2)(J) of the SC/ST Act.	Pending Trail Witness in CCH 17
9.	Bangaluru	03	14.12.2015	10.00 lakh	u/s 304(a) IPC	Case a quitted on 103-04-2018
10.	Bengaluru	04	03.04.2016	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0080/2016 dt. 03.04.2016, Doddaballapura Town, PS	Under Trial at Additional District Session Court with Special Case No. 262/2017
11.	Bengaluru	02	18.10.2016	10.00 lakh	u/s 304(a) IPC and Section 3(1)(i) SC/ST Act-1989	Pending Trail in S.C. No.
12.	Bengaluru	03	07.03.2017	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 40/2017 dt. 07.03.2017, PS Byappanahalli	Trial S.C. No. 52636/18
13.	Bengaluru	01	2017-18	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0197/2017 dt. 25.05.2017, Whitefield PS U/s 3(1) SC-ST Act, 75 of JJ Act, 304-ii 304(A), 34, 26,9, 338 IPC MS Act-7,8,9	Yes, pending trial
14.	Bengaluru	03	07.01.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 006/2018 dt. 07.01.2018 Bandepalya PS	Investigation (for F.S.L. Report) Yes pending trial

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Bangaluru	02	13.02.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 48/2018 dt. 13.02.2018 HAL PS, U/s 3(1) of SC-ST Act MS Act-9 and 34, 304-ii IPC	Trial S.C. No. 661/2018 YES pending trial
16.	Udupi	01	07.04.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0053/2018 dt. 07.04.2018, Kundapura, PSU/s 304 IPC & sec 3 (1) 0) 3(2) (5) SC-ST Act, MS Act-14	S.P.No. 35/2018 is under trial in the court and next date for trial in on 22.11.2019
17.	Shivamogga	02	06.08.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0493/2018 dt. 06.08.2018, Doddapete, PS	Chargesheet submitted and under trial at Special (c) 192/19 and next date is 13.09.2019
18.	Bangalore	01	02.03.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0039/2019 dt. 02.03.2019, Begur PS MS Act 2013 Sec 9 IPC 1860 U/s 34, 304 (A)	YES pending trial
19.	Vijayapura	03	02.04.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 035/2019 dt. 02.04.2019, Vijayapura Indi, PS	Under Investigation
20.	Bangalore	02	27.04.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0156/2019 dt. 27.04.2019, Kamagondanahalli PS	Investigation (for F.S.L Report)
21.	Karwar	01	11.08.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 0071/2019 dt. 11.08.2019, Karwar Nagar, PS	Under Investigation

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22.	Bengaluru	02	25.01.2020	0	FIR with Cr. No. 13/2020 u/s 304, 338 r/w 34 IPC and Section - 3(4)(j) of SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 and Section 7,8,9 of MS Act, 2013 dated 26.01.2020	FSL reports are still pending. Investigation is under process.
23.	Bengaluru			₹412500/- (as per SC/ST PoA, Act)	FIR registered against Manager (A1), Trustees (A2) and other responsible official (A3) (accused) S.S.B.S Jain Sangh Trust, u/s 34, 304, 338, of IPC 1860, SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 u/s-3(1) (j) and MS Act, 2013 (u/s-7,8,9) PS, Bengaluru District. Accused No. 3, Shri Trilok Chand was arrested and remanded to judicial custody.	Detailed received through letter by Dy. Secy., SWD, Government of Karnataka dated 06.02.2020.
TOTAL		44		43	42	
Kerala						
1.	Ernakulam City	02	13.04.2014	10.00	CPS, Cr. No. 708/14 u/s 174 CrPC	FAD on 20.12.2014 FR as Accidental by Drawing
2.	Nadakkumpurathu, Chendamangalara	02	2015	10.00		
3.	Thrissur	01	2015	10.00		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Kozhikode	03	26.11.2015	10.00	Dasaba PS, Cr. No. 1525/2015, u/s 174 Cr.PC altered to 304 IPC	Sh. Seivakumar, Sh. Reghunathareddy and Sh. Lolak Antony Acquitted u/s 235 CrPC
5.	Kottayam	02	06.06.2016	10.00	Kuravilangad PS, Cr. No. 759/16 u/s 174 CrPC altered as Sec. 304A IPC	Under Trial Sh. Joseph
6.	Ernakulam	01	19.11.2017	10.00	Aluva East Ps. Cr. No. 4644/17 U/s 174 CrPC	FRas filed on 04.01.2018
TOTAL		11		11	08	

Maharashtra

1.	Nanded	02	22.05.2014	0	Cr. No.227/2019 PS, Itwara Nanded AD No. 17/2014 Crpc 174	
2.	Nanded	01	04.01.2016	0	Cr. No. 227/2014 IPC 304(A) r/w	
3.	Thane	01	19.10.2016	0	Cr. No. 248/2016 IPC 304(A) Shivlingam Picchamani	Under Trial Case No. 3189/18 dated 23.08.2018
4.	Thane	02	22.12.2016	0	Cr. No. 164/2016 Anand Kalyan Arjun	Court Pending RCC No. 490/19

5.	Malad	03	16.02.2017	0	Cr.No. 119/2017 IPC304(A), 7.9 MS Act	
6.	Mumbai	01	31.10.2017	0	Cr. No. 152/2017 IPC304(A), 338	Yes <i>vide</i> Case No. /18 Under trial. Case against Sunil Narayan Bhatiya, Dilip Jyotiram Amite and Kannan Rajgopal
7.	Pune	01	30.12.2017	0	FIR No184/2017 u/s 304(A) IPC against Rajendra Babaji Sasthe	Yes Acquitted on 17.11.18 by court. Case does not reflect under MS Act as reported by police
8.	Sangli	02	26.05.2018	Yes ₹ 15,50,160/-	Cr no. 195/2018 IPC 304 (A), 337,34 against Shrikant Shankar Butala (Contractor)	Under investigation
9.	Thane	02	31.08.2018	0	Cr no. 264/2018 IPC 304 (A), 304 (2) against Aatik Ahmad Ismail	Under investigation
10.	Sangli	02	21.10.2018	0	Not included in the list provided by DGP Maharashtra	
11.	Navi Mumbai	03	09.01.2019	0	Cr.No. 12/2019 MS Act, SC/ST Act 304A Against Vilas Hari Bhau Mhaskar	Under investigation

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Thane	03	16.01.2019	0	Cr. No. 39/2019 IPC 304(A), 34	Narendra Baswanappa Antad, Prince Santosh Singh and Smt. Anwarabibi Masiur Rahman. Police investigation
13.	Palghar	03	03.05.2019	0	Cr. No. 149/2019 304(A) and 7,8,9 of MS Act	Under investigation
14.	Thane	03	10.05.2019	0	Cr. No. 119/2019 304A, 34 and 7, 9 of MS Act	Under investigation
15.	Mumbai	03	23.12.2019	0	—	—
TOTAL		32	01	27		

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Muraina,	02	08.06.2014	10.00 lakh		
2.	Shivpuri	02	21.09.2014	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 945/14 Sec. 304A IPC	Sh. Sunil Khare S/o Gangaram Khare Accused by Court dt. 07.10.2015
3.	Shivpuri	02	28.05.2016	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 473/16 Sec. 304A IPC	Sh. Hamid Ali, Sh. R.D. Aggarwal, Sh. A.K. Jain and

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Sh. Sanjay. Case is under investigation in Court.					
TOTAL	6		06	04	
Punjab					
1.	Ludhiana	01	2014	10 lakh	Implementation of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No. 583 of 2003
2.	Ludhiana	02	16.09.2016	10 lakh	Implementation of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No. 583 of 2003
3.	Sri Muktsar Sahib	02	19.04.2017	No compensation paid as he died during saving his son Mr. Bitto	No One of the family members has been given job.
4.	Sri Muktsar Sahib			₹7,00,000/-	
5.	Ludhiana	02	09.12.2017	2,87,000/-	FIR No. 0299 dt 09.12.2017
6.	Ludhiana			No as he was OBC	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Ferozpur	02	03.06.2018	7,50,000/-		
8.	Amritsar	02	19.03.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 75/200.03.2019 u/s 304A IPC: 3/4 SC/ST Act & MS Act; against Contractor Raman Kumar @ Rortfi, Amritsar	To Court as on 03.07.2019 The recruitment process for the kins of deceased is under process at the level of Municipal Committee
9.	Kurali	01	12.04.2019	10.00 lakh	Only Press Clipping no documents found.	
TOTAL		12		09	04	

Rajasthan

1.	Jodhpur	02	17.05.2014	04 lakh	138/18.05.2014 Section 30-04A IPC	Charge Sheet 132/30.06.2014 in Court Sh. Bhagirathram, PS Pipaad City Hall FIR on Agency Mesurces V.P.R. Pungaliya regarding no such labours and machines.
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2.	Alwar	02	12.07.2014	0	304 IPC csase No. 189/14 dt. 001.08.2014	FR. No. 2016/30.09.2014 case is under investigation in Court.
3.	Kota	01	20.05.2015	0	304A IPC u/s 1/9 MS Act. 2013	Pending in Court ACJ (JD)JM No. 5. Sh. Naresh Chand Goutam
4.	Ajmer	03	13.07.2015	06 lakh	214/15 dt. 22.08.2015 section 304A IPC PS Pushkar	Charge sheet no. 190/15, 304 A IPC dt. 24.02.2016 under investigation in court.Sh. Shubhkaran Choudhary, Contractor and ADA Officers
5.	Jaipur	02	08.08.2015	10 lakh	FIR No. 511/15 Section 304A IPC u/s 5/8 MS Act, 2013 PS Harmada	Charge Sheet No. 305/15 dt. 16.10.2015 under investigation in court Sh. Babulal Yadav and JDA Officers
6.	Alwar	03	31.08.2015	5.50 lakh each	No. 365/2015 Section 304A IPC, PS Arawali Vihar	Case FR No. 550/30.12.2015
7.	Jaipur	02	14.09.2015	10.00 lakh	304A IPC	Charge sheet No. 133/15 dt. 19.12.2015 pending in court Rakesh Kumawat, Contractor

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Udaipur	02	13.05.2016	10.00 Lakh		
9.	Bikaner	03	23.09.2016	05 lakh each	FIR 214/2309.2016 Section 304A IPC	FR NO. 210/23.10.2016 accepted by Court dt. 11.11.2016
10.	Udaipur	04	03.04.2017	10 lakh	304A IPC 3(I)(J) SC/ST Act, MS Act, 9 2013	FR Accepted Sh. Vijay Chitora and Sh. Vipin
11.	Dholpur	02	11.09.2017	10 lakh	FIR NO. 312/2017 sec. 304A IPC	FR-182/17 dt. 09.012.2017 accepted
12.	Jaipur	02	17.02.2018	2.30 lakh	FIR No. 111/18 Sec. 304 IPC u/s Sec. 3-1 (R) and 3-2(A) SC/ST Act, 2015 and 7/9 MS Act, 2013 PS Murlepur	Charge Sheet No. 78A/2018 dt. 08.08.2018 under investigation in court Sh. Kailash Paarik S/o Jagdish
13.	Udaipur	04	28.08.2019	0	FIR No. 347/19 u/s304A IPC 304 A and MS Act	Sh Raj Kamal Maurya, Civil Engr.
14.	Jaipur	01	03.10.2019	0	FIR 337, 304A IPC	Sh. Rang Lai Sansi
TOTAL		33		25	31	

Tamil Nadu

1.		01	23.02.2014	10.00 lakh		
2.	Thiruvallur	01	27.04.2014	10.00 lakh		
3.	Amaldoss	02	19.06.2014	10.00 lakh		
4.	Thanjavur	02	17.07.2014	10.00 lakh		
5.	STP	02	30.08.2014	10.00 lakh		
6.	Ramanathapuram	01	13.10.2014	10.00 lakh		
7.	Chennai	02	24.05.2014	10.00 lakh	—	Compensation Paid as per G.O 143 dt. 21.10.2016
8.	Chennai	01	17.07.2014	10.00 lakh		Compensation Paid as per G.O 4dt. 13.01.2016 & G.O 143 dt 21.10.2016
9.	Chennai	02	02.03.2014	10.00 lakh	—	Compensation Paid as per G.O 4dt. 13.01.2016 & G.O 143 dt 21.10.2016
10.	Vellore	01	30.04.2015	3,20,000/-	FIR C2865884 dt. 30.04.2015 Arakkonam Town PS	
11.	Chennai	01	22.02.2015	10.00 lakh		
12.	Cuddalore	01	26.04.2015	10.00 lakh		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Thiruvallur	01	27.04.2015	10.00 lakh		
14.	HMS Colony	02	14.10.2015	10.00 lakh		
15.	HMS Colony	02	02.12.2015	10.00 lakh		
16.	Chaennai	01	29.03.2016	10.00 lakh	—	Compensation Paid as per G.O 109 dt. 09.03.2017
17.	Karapakkam	05	19.01.2016	10.00 lakh		
18.	Cuddalore	03	20.03.2017	10.00 lakh	304(A)& MS Act	M/s Keyem Engineering Enterprises
19.	East Chennai	01	26.04.2017	10,31,000/	V-3 Cr. No. 570/2017 u/s 304(A) IPC	Charge Sheet No. 608/2017 dt. 25.07.2017, Sh. Nalliappan, Rajendran, Gunasekaran and Dhanasekaran.
20.	Coimbatore	03	22.12.2017	10.00 lakh	1408/2017 and 304A of IPC	Charge Sheet No. CC No. 268/ 2019 dt. 06.02.2019
21.	Villupuram	02	27.02.2018	10.00 lakh		
22.	Kanchipuram	01	22.06.2018	10.00 lakh		
23.	Kanchipuram	03	14.02.2018	10,00,000/	FIR No. 105 dt. 14.02.2018 U/s 304(A),	

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					MS Act 9	
24.	Krishnagiri	02	26.09.2018	0	247/2018,287 and 304A of IPC	--
25.	Cuddalore	01	15.10.2018	10.00 lakh	FIR No 339 dt 15.10.2018	--
26.	Cuddalore	02	05.08.2019	0		
27.	Tiruvallur	01	08.09.2019	0		
28.	Nagapattinam	02	16.08.2019	0		
29.	Thanjavur	01	2019	10.00 lakh		
30.	Tiruvallur	02	06.01.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 11dt 06.01.2019 304 (2), MS Act 9(7)	--
31.	Coimbatore	02	22.01.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No. 113 dt 22.01.2019 304(A), MS Act 7,9	--
32.	Virudhunagar	02	08.02.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR no.12dt 07.02.2019 FIR against Mumtaj IPC 284, 304(A) nand MS Act 7	--
33.	Keernatham	03	27.06.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR No.166/2019dt 27.06.2019 U/s 7,9 of MS Act,2013and 284.304(A) of IPC against Pig farm owner	Matter under investigation Pig farm owner arrested

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Villupuram	01	23.07.2019	10.00 lakh	FIR NO. 347/2019 u/s 174 CRPC dt. 23.07.2019	The FIR has been filed u/s 174 CRPC (Drowning) and Investigation is going on final charge sheet will be filed after the investigation.
TOTAL		60		52	24	
Telangana						
1.	Medak	01	05.01.2015	0	Cr. No. 3/2015 u/s 174 Cr. PC, Sec. 304A IPC on 29.05.2015	u/s 41(A) Cr. PC on 06.07.2015 PT vide CC No. 393/2016Sh. Abdul Rasheed and Sh.Veerabadranagar
2.	Kollapur	02	01.05.2016	2.00 lakh	Cr. No. 92/2016 u/s 174 Cr.P.C., 304(A) IPC	Case in under trial- ACMM Court, vide CC No. 851/2016
3.	Hyderabad	02	30.05.2018	10.00 lakh	Cr. No. 511/2018 u/s 304-II, IPC and Sec. 3(2)(v) of SC& ST (POA) Act, 1989 of Amendment Act 2015 of Uppal PS	Sh. Srinivas, L&T Management and water works Deptt. PT vide SC. No. 277/2018 of SC/ST Court.
TOTAL		5		04		

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Tripura

1.	Agartala, West	02	2016	17,64,24/- Both	PS Case No.069/2016 u/s 304A IPC dt. 27.09.2016	Case ended FR (MF) No. 36/ 2016 dated 31.12.2016
TOTAL		02		02	02	

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Gautambudh Nagar	02	24.02.2014	10.00 lakh	—
2.	Gautambudh Nagar	01	2014	0	—
3.	Gautambudh Nagar	01	2017	2,40,000	—
4.	Gautambudh Nagar	01	17.10.2011	0	—
5.	Varanasi	01	05.04.2014	10.00 lakh	—
6.	Lucknow	01	07.08.2014	1.00 lakh	No FIR registered
7.	Gautambudh Nagar	04	2015	3.60	—
8.	Gautambudh Nagar			2.25	
9.	Gautambudh Nagar			2,25,000	
10.	Gautambudh Nagar			2,25,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Firozabad	01	28.04.2015	Letter issued regarding death compensation		
12.	Lucknow	01	11.04.2015	Letter issued regarding death compensation	No FIR registered	
13.	Allahabad	01	09.04.2015	4,42,740 lakh	No FIR registered	
14.	Chinhat Lucknow	02	28.08.2015	4 lakh	FIR No. 0993/2019 dt. 15.06.2019 IPC 304/288 u/s 07/08, MS Act, 2013	
15.	Allahabad	01	08.09.2015	0	Letter issued regarding death compensation	
16.	Allahabad	02	22.03.2016	10.00 lakh	--	
17.	Mathura	01	01.05.2016	2.00 lakh	--	
18.	Lucknow	01	30.05.2016	3.50 lakh	No FIR registered	
19.	Kanpur	01	05.08.2017	14,32,000		

20.	Agra	01	27.03.2017	10.00 lakh	--	
21.	Gautam Budh Nagar	01	14.04.2017	0		
22.	Agra	01	20.08.2017	2,25,000	--	
23.	NOIDA Sector 110	03	21.09.2017	10.00 lakh	304 IPC & 10 MS Act	Contractor - Sonveer, Supervisor- Ravindra and Engineer- Arun kumar R/o Noida Authority, GBN Final Report No. 35/18 dt. 25.11.2018 Accepted by Court
24.	Varanasi	01	31.10.2017	0		
25.	Agra	02	13.12.2017	10 lakh	304A IPC 8/9 MS Act & 3(2)5 SC/ ST Act	Rajkumar, Manjeet, Khem Singh and Balveer Singh
26.	Ghaziabadi	04	2017	3.60 lakh		
27.	Ghaziabadi			0		
28.	Ghaziabadi			0		
29.	Ghaziabadi			0		
30.	Agra	03	29.05.2018	₹7,30,000/	--	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Mathura	01	16.05.2018	₹2,00,000/ Letter written to the State Govt. for a compensation of ₹ 10 lakh.		One of his kin will be appointed as an outsourced employee.
32.	Lucknow	01	04.06.2018	0		
33.	Lucknow	01	03.06.2018	0		
34.	Ghaziabad	03	08.07.2018	10 lakh	FIR No. 1248/2018 dt 08.07.2018 at P.S. Loni u/s 304A and section 7& 9 of MS Act and 3(2)(v) of SC/ST Ac against Rakesh Tomar contractor	Yes on 03.05.2019 im CJM court
35.	Varanasi	02	10.11.2018	1200000	--	
36.	Kanpur	02	18.06.2019	10 lakh GM, Jal Nigam has stated that the matter is	YES	

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				under investigation FIR is yet to be filed.		
37.	Hapur	03	06.09.2019	₹7,97,600	FIR No 338/2019 dt 22.07.2019 against Factory owners IPC 304	Accused- Khaleel Ahmad, Sushil, Subhash
38.	Hapur			₹8,47,190		
39.	Hapur			8,47,160		
40.	Ghaziabad	05	22.08.2019	10.00	FIR No. 1300/2019 & 1302/12019 against contractor 304 of IPC, MS Act, SC/ST Act against Sh. Monu, Site Incharge, and Sh. Ramvir, EMS	
41.	Mathura	02	28.08.2019	13,53,000	NR	
42.	Mathura			0	NR	
43.	Noida	02	03.05.2019	04 lakh	No. 371/2019 Section 288, 304A IPC, PS Sec-39 Noida.	
44.	Hathras	01	29.08.2019	0		
45.	Ghaziabad	01	14.10.2010	1000000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	Sultanpur	05	1.11.2019	400000/each		
47.	Kanpur	02		1000000		
48.	Lucknow	01	29.05.2019	0		
49.	Lucknow	02	16.06.2019	0		
TOTAL		72		58	22	
West Bengal						
1.	Purba Medinipur	02	2017	10.00 lakh		
2.	24 South Pragnas	03	2017	10.00 lakh		
3.	Dakshin Dinajpore	02	2017	10.00 lakh		
4.	South 24 Parganas	02	2019	₹7,50,000/		
5.	South 24 Parganas			10.00 lakh		
6.	Nadia	03				Investigation is under process
7.	Malda	01				Investigation is under process
TOTAL		13		09	0	

Old age homes and de-addiction centres in Maharashtra

1594. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from Maharashtra Government under the Old Age Homes and De-Addiction schemes during period 2015-19;

(b) the details of the number of proposals approved together with the number of those pending approval and the time by which they would be approved;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the need to increase the number of De-Addiction Centres and Old Age Homes in States, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has taken actions to prevent drug-related suicides in Maharashtra, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of proposals received from the State of Maharashtra under the Schemes of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) and Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and their status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such study has been undertaken by the Ministry. New Projects are approved on the basis of recommendation of State Governments, scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

(d) Data in this regard is not available.

Statement

Details of proposals received from Maharashtra Government under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during period 2015-19:

A. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens**(i) Ongoing Proposals**

Year	No. of Proposals received from the State Maharashtra	No. of proposals in which Grant-in-aid released	No. of Pending proposals
2015-16	34	34	00
2016-17	51	51	00
2017-18	53	52	01
2018-19	50	48	02

(ii) New Proposals

Year	No. of proposals received from the State Maharashtra	No. of proposals by the Department	No. of proposals rejected	No. of proposals pending
2015-16	63	07	56	0
2016-17	64	07	57	0
2017-18	38	02	36	0
2018-19	68	07	61	0

B. Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse**(i) Ongoing Proposals**

Year	No. of Proposals received from the State Maharashtra	No. of proposals in which Grant-in-aid released	No. of Pending proposals
2015-16	52	52	00
2016-17	60	60	00
2017-18	62	61	01
2018-19	61	60	01

(ii) New Proposals

Year	No. of proposals received from the State Maharashtra	No. of proposals by the Department	No. of proposals rejected	No. of proposals pending
2015-16	11	1	10	00
2016-17	16	4	12	00
2017-18	21	0	21	00
2018-19	17	0	17	00

Allocations and expenditure under NAPSRC

1595. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise data on number of elderly dependent on Government aid during the last five years;
- (b) the year-wise budget allocation for National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) for the last five years;
- (c) the year-wise data on budget utilised under the NAPSrC during the past five years;
- (d) the Ministry's short-term objective post budget allocation 2020; and
- (e) the roadmap for the above mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Data regarding number of elderly dependent on Government aid is not maintained in this Department.

(b) and (c) The Department has launched National Action Plan for the welfare of Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) in October, 2019 to enable them to lead a life of dignity.

Budgetary allocation for NAPSrC for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 40 Cr. out of which ₹ 29.75 Cr. has already been released to States/UTs and National Institute of Social Defence for implementation of Scheme. Details of funds released are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The objective of the Ministry is to implement NAPSrC components through the schemes, programmes and projects for Senior Citizens undertaken by this Department, State Governments and Implementing Agencies.

Statement

Release of funds under NAPSrC to States/UTs (F.Y. 2019-20)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Notional Allocation	Amount Released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	1.50
2.	Maharashtra	2.00	1.50
3.	West Bengal	2.00	1.50
4.	Bihar	2.00	1.50
5.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	1.50
6.	Karnataka	2.00	1.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	1.50
8.	Rajasthan	2.00	1.50
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.75
10.	Gujarat	1.00	0.75
11.	Kerala	1.00	0.75
12.	Odisha	1.00	0.75
13.	Telangana	1.00	0.75
14.	Punjab	1.00	0.75
15.	Jharkhand	1.00	0.75
16.	Haryana	1.00	0.75
17.	Assam	1.00	0.75
18.	Chhattisgarh	1.00	0.75
19.	NCT of Delhi	1.00	0.75
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.75

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Notional Allocation	Amount Released
21.	Uttarakhand	1.00	0.75
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.75
23.	Tripura	0.50	0.375
24.	Manipur	0.50	0.375
25.	Goa	0.50	0.375
26.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.375
27.	Puducherry	0.50	0.375
28.	Nagaland	0.50	0.375
29.	Mizoram	0.50	0.375
30.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.375
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.375
32.	Sikkim	0.50	0.375
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.375
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.375
35.	Daman and Diu	0.50	0.375
36.	Ladakh	0.50	0.00
37.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.375
	NISD	2.50	2.00
	TOTAL	40.00	29.75

Export of products by Bhilai Steel Plant

†1596. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of steel being produced by Bhilai Steel Plant every year in million tonnes and whether Bhilai Steel Plant is exporting its products to other countries; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of revenue being generated by Government every year by this export?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Saleable Steel production by Bhilai Steel Plant in last three years including current year is as under:—

(Unit: Million Tonnes)

Year	Saleable Steel Production
2017-18	3.685
2018-19	3.673
2019-20 (April-Jan.'20)	3.286

Bhilai Steel Plant products are exported to other countries. The quantum of steel exported from Bhilai Steel Plant and the revenue generated from this export is as under:—

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rupees)
2017-18	26865	1,03,34,43,970
2018-19	18148	73,62,78,776
2019-20 (Apr.-Jan.'20)	14639	55,13,30,847

Quality control regulations for tinplate and tin-free steel

1597. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed quality control regulations for tinplate and tin-free steel and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of domestic producers of tinplate and tin-free steel for the years 2016-17 and 2019-20;

(c) the total tonnes of tinplate and tin-free steels produced domestically between the years 2016-17 and 2019-20; and

(d) the year-wise data from 2016 to present date, on the total number of individuals employed by companies that produce tinplate and tin-free steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has proposed Quality control regulations for tinplate and tin free steel and

draft copy of the order has been uploaded on Ministry of Steel website as well as on WTO website for comments of all the stakeholders as well as WTO members.

(b) The number of domestic producers of tinplate and tin-free-steel for the year 2016-17 and 2019-2020:—

Details on domestic producers for tinplate and tin-free steel

Period	Number of Units for tin-free-steel	Number of units for tinplate
2016-17	0	4
2017-18	0	3
2018-19	1	3
April-December, 2019-20*	1	2

Source: JPC

(c) Total tonnes of tinplate and tin free steel produced domestically between 2016-2017 and 2019-2020:—

Years	Tinplate production (in '000 tonnes)	Tin-free-steel production (in '000 tonnes)
2016-2017	340	0
2017-2018	433	0
2018-2019	435	9
April-December, 2019-20	224	3

Source: JPC

(d) Year-wise manpower of tinplate producing companies:—

Years	The tinplate company of India Ltd.	JSW Steel
2016-2017	1494	11848
2017-2018	1477	11619
2018-2019	1460	12599

Source: Company Annual Report/information from company

Slow down in steel industry

1598. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic steel industry has been going through a tough period due to low demand, falling steel prices and rising prices of iron ore;

(b) whether the growth pace of India's steel demand is likely to slow because of weak auto and manufacturing demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that demand for steel in India is likely to be driven by the Housing for All by 2022 Mission to build 19.5 million homes over the next two years and US \$ 140 billion spending on railways, roads and metros; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. Increase in consumption of total finished steel in India for the last two years is presented in the following table. However the prices of steel have a downward trend during the current year due to overall trend in the steel market but it has shown an increase from October, 2019. The prices of iron ore depends on market dynamics and it fluctuated from time to time during the year.

Year	Consumption of finished steel	
	000 tonnes	% change
2017-18	90707	7.93
2018-19	98708	8.82
April-Jan., 2019	80816	-
April-Jan., 2020	83896	3.81

Source: JPC

(b) Auto and manufacturing demand is co-related to steel sector. The demand for steel has direct relation to demand in auto sector. Last year the demand of steel for auto sector has decreased due to decrease in demand in automobile sector.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The demand for steel in India will have direct impact with the housing for all and spending on railways, roads.

Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute

1599. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to shift Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute to Kalinga Nagar area, if so, the details of planning and budget;
- (b) whether Government is planning to make it an institute of international level/standard; and
- (c) whether Government will introduce new courses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government is planning to shift Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) from Puri to Kalinganagar to make it an international level institute.

Steel plants in the country

†1600. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of steel plants in the country along with names thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up steel plants in Rajasthan in near future to increase the employment opportunities;
- (c) if so, by when steel plants are likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the quantum of increase in the import of steel during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Total number of steel plants producing crude steel and functioning in the country during 2018-19 stood at 977. Data on State-wise/ UT wise-name, capacity of crude steel plants for 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Steel is a deregulated sector where market forces and commercial considerations decide construction of new steel plants.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Data on overall import of total finished steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) along with percentage change in last three years is given below:—

Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Import

Year	Qty. (million Tonne)	%change over last year
2016-17	7.23	-38.3
2017-18	7.48	3.5
2018-19	7.84	4.7

Source: JPC;

Statement

State/UT-wise name of steel plants in the county: 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
1.	A One Ispat Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2.	A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd.-Andhra	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Agarwal Induction Furnace Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Amman - Try Sponge and Power Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Apple Industries Limited	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Arjas Steel Pvt. Ltd. (Gerdau Steel)	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Balaji Agro Oils Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
8.	DRA Industries Limited	Andhra Pradesh
9.	EMJAY Steel Udyog Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Hindupur Steel and Alloys Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Indian Commerce & Industries Co. Ltd. (Kowtha)	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Kamakshi Steels Pvt. Ltd. - Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Mahrishi Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
16.	Nandina Iron and Steels Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Padmasree Steels Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Prakasa Spectro Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Prakash Ferrous Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Pushpit Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
21.	RD TMT Steels (I) Pvt. Ltd. (Laxmi Rolling)	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Sakthi Ferro Alloys Pvt Ltd (Jba)	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Limited	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Shyam Ferrous Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Steel Exchange India Ltd. - Srirampuram	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Vedik Ispat Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Vizag Steel Plant	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Satyam Ispat Ne Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh
29.	Satyam Steel and Alloys	Arunachal Pradesh
30.	Satyaratan Steel Private Limited	Arunachal Pradesh
31.	Assam Alloys Ltd.	Assam
32.	Brahmaputra Tmt Bars Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
33.	Brahmputra Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
34.	Burakia Steel and Alloys	Assam
35.	Jalan Iron and Steel Company	Assam
36.	K D Iron and Steel Co.	Assam
37.	New Tech Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
38.	Tribeni Metalloys Pvt. Ltd.	Assam
39.	Balajee Ingots India Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
40.	Balmukund Concast Ltd.	Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
41.	Bankipur Iron Works Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
42.	Bhola Ram Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
43.	Dadiji Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
44.	Dina Iron and Steel Ltd.	Bihar
45.	Dina Metals Ltd.	Bihar
46.	Ganesh Foundry and Castings Ltd.	Bihar
47.	Hebe Ispat Ltd.	Bihar
48.	J G Foundry Ltd.	Bihar
49.	Jai Mangla Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
50.	JMD Alloys Ltd.	Bihar
51.	Kalzen Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
52.	Kamper Concast Ltd.	Bihar
53.	Neel Kamal Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
54.	Patwari Forgings Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
55.	Patwari Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
56.	Pinax Steel Industries Ltd.	Bihar
57.	Triveni Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
58.	Venky Rerolling Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar
59.	Aarti Sponge and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
60.	Agrawal Sponge Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
61.	Agrawal Structure Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
62.	Airan Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
63.	Akash Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
64.	Amarnath Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
65.	Anjani Steels Ltd.	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
66.	API Ispat and Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
67.	Balajee Loha Ltd (Tmt Division)	Chhattisgarh
68.	Balajee Structural (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
69.	Bhawani Moulders Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
70.	Bhilai Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
71.	Bhilai Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
72.	Crest Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
73.	Drolia Electrosteels Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
74.	Epic Alloy Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
75.	Ganpati Ispat	Chhattisgarh
76.	Ghankun Steel (P) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
77.	Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
78.	Goyal Energy and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
79.	Hanuman Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
80.	Hariom Ingots and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
81.	Hi-Tech Abrasives Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
82.	Hi-Tech Power and Steel Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
83.	Ishwar Ispat Ind Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
84.	Jai Balaji Inds Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
85.	Jayaswals Neco Inds Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
86.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. - Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
87.	Jorawar Engg and Foundry Forge Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
88.	Krishna Iron Strips and Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
89.	Maa Kali Alloys Udyog Pvt. Ltd. - Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
90.	Maa Shakambari Steel Ltd.	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
91.	Mahamaya Steel Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
92.	Mahendra Strips Pvt. Ltd. If	Chhattisgarh
93.	Maruti Ferrous Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
94.	Mashiva Steel and Alloys	Chhattisgarh
95.	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. - Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
96.	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. - Raipur	Chhattisgarh
97.	MSP Steel and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
98.	N R Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
99.	Nalwa Steel and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
100.	Nandan Steels and Power Ltd	Chhattisgarh
101.	Nav Durga Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
102.	Neotech Foundries	Chhattisgarh
103.	Niros Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
104.	Pankaj Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
105.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
106.	Prime Ispat Limited	Chhattisgarh
107.	Rama Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
108.	Ramesh Steel Industries – II	Chhattisgarh
109.	Rashmi Sponge Iron and Power Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
110.	Real Ispat & Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
111.	Rotocast Industries Limited	Chhattisgarh
112.	S K Sarawagi and Co Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
113.	Sail - Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh
114.	Salasar Steel and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
115.	Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd.	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
116.	Shiv Real Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
117.	Shree Hanuman Loha Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
118.	Shree Nakoda Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
119.	Shri Bajrang Power and Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
120.	Shri Hare Krishna Sponge Iron Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
121.	Shri Ram Hi-Tech Steel and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
122.	Shri Shyam Iron and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
123.	Shri Shyam Ispat (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
124.	Simplex Castings Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
125.	Singhal Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. - Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
126.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.-II	Chhattisgarh
127.	Sourabh Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.-I	Chhattisgarh
128.	Sourabh Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.-II	Chhattisgarh
129.	Sunil Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
130.	Sunil Steels	Chhattisgarh
131.	Topworth Steels and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
132.	Vandana Global Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
133.	Vaswani Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
134.	Vossloh Beekay Castings Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
135.	Vossloh Beekay Castings Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
136.	Balbir Metals and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
137.	Balbir Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd. Unit – III	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
138.	Balbir Steel Rolling Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
139.	Dadra Nagar Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
140.	Elegant Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
141.	Ganpati Alloys	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
142.	MI Alloys	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
143.	Shree Hanuman Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
144.	Shree Krishna Steel Products	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
145.	Shree Siddhi Ispat Corporation – II	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
146.	Shri Balaji Castings	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
147.	Shri Kathu Shyam Alloys Pvt. Ltd. (Unit - III)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
148.	Shri Khatu Shyam Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Unit-I	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
149.	Shri Vaishno Castings	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
150.	Shyam Ingots Pvt. Ltd. - Khadoli.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
151.	Shyam Ingots Pvt. Ltd. - Naroli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
152.	Siddhi Vinayak Steels	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
153.	Signora Texport Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
154.	Twenty First Century Wire Rods Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
155.	United Engineering Works	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
156.	A Kumar Industries	Daman and Diu
157.	Amit Industries	Daman and Diu
158.	Vishal Engineering	Daman and Diu
159.	Duggar Fiber Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
160.	Parvati Ltd.	Delhi
161.	Global Ispaat Pvt. Limited	Goa
162.	Goa Ispat Ltd.	Goa
163.	Goa Sponge and Power Ltd.	Goa
164.	Goa Steels Ltd.	Goa
165.	Karthik Inductions Ltd. (Rolling Division)	Goa
166.	Mandovi Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
167.	Mohit Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
168.	Shivam Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
169.	Shraddha Ispat Pvt. Ltd. (Steel Melting Division)	Goa
170.	Shri Balaji Rollings Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
171.	Twenty First Century Wire Rods Ltd.	Goa
172.	West Coast Ingots Pvt. Ltd.	Goa
173.	A M Ispat Ltd.	Gujarat
174.	Agarwal Mittal Concast P. Ltd. Unit – I	Gujarat
175.	Agarwal Mittal Concast P. Ltd. Unit – II	Gujarat
176.	Agarwal Mittal Concast P. Ltd. Unit – III	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
177.	AIA Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Unit 01	Gujarat
178.	AIA Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Unit 05	Gujarat
179.	AIA Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Unit 06	Gujarat
180.	Arjun Alloys	Gujarat
181.	Arya Metacast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
182.	Bhagwati Autocast Ltd.	Gujarat
183.	Chandan Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
184.	Cosmos Technocast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
185.	Crystal Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
186.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
187.	Essar Steel India Ltd. - Gujarat	Gujarat
188.	Ganesh Steel Re Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.-If	Gujarat
189.	Garg Casteels Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
190.	Grace Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
191.	Gujarat Alloys Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
192.	Gujarat Technocastings Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
193.	Hans Ispat Ltd.	Gujarat
194.	Impel Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
195.	Investment and Precision Castings Ltd.	Gujarat
196.	J R Casting	Gujarat
197.	J R Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
198.	Kalol Steel and Alloy Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
199.	Kirti Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
200.	Kothi Steel Ltd.	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
201.	Krishna Ispat	Gujarat
202.	Laxcon Steels Ltd.	Gujarat
203.	Lohana Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
204.	M V Steel	Gujarat
205.	Magotteaux Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
206.	Manek Investment Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
207.	Mangalam Alloys Ltd.	Gujarat
208.	Mangalam Steel Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
209.	Meena Cast Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
210.	Nilkanth Concast Private Ltd.	Gujarat
211.	Northern Alloys Bhavnagar Ltd.	Gujarat
212.	Panchmahal Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
213.	Panchmahal Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
214.	PASI (P) Limited	Gujarat
215.	Priti Marine Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
216.	PTC Industries Ltd.	Gujarat
217.	Rajputna Stainless Limited	Gujarat
218.	Ratnesh Metal Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
219.	RMG Alloy Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
220.	RSK Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
221.	Sachdeva Industries Ltd. (Steel Division)	Gujarat
222.	SAI Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
223.	Shaifali Rolls Limited	Gujarat
224.	Shiv Metal	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
225.	Shree Electromelts Ltd.	Gujarat
226.	Shree Hans Alloys Ltd.	Gujarat
227.	Shree Jay Ramdev Foundry	Gujarat
228.	Shree Vallabh Alloy Steel Castings	Gujarat
229.	Shreeyam Power and Steel Ind. Ltd.	Gujarat
230.	Steelcast Ltd.	Gujarat
231.	Sumangal Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
232.	Sun Steel Rolling Mill-If	Gujarat
233.	Suraj Inductomelt Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
234.	Surya Deep Alloy Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
235.	Trushape Precision Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
236.	Vega Alloys	Gujarat
237.	Vijapur Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
238.	Welpsun Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
239.	Accurex Steel Rolling Mills	Haryana
240.	Bhupendra Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
241.	Jindal Rolling Mills Ltd.	Haryana
242.	Jindal Stainless (Hissar) Ltd. - Haryana	Haryana
243.	M M Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
244.	Punjab General IND Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
245.	Star Wire (I) Ltd.	Haryana
246.	Star Wire (I) Ltd.	Haryana
247.	Star Wire (India) Ltd. – II	Haryana
248.	Westpoint Industries	Haryana
249.	A B Tools Private Limited	Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
250.	Amba Industrial Corporation	Himachal Pradesh
251.	Amba Shakti Ispat Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
252.	Friends Alloys	Himachal Pradesh
253.	H M Steels Limited	Himachal Pradesh
254.	Himachal Shots and Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
255.	Hi-Tech Industries	Himachal Pradesh
256.	I D Sood Ispats Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
257.	J B Rolling Mills Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
258.	Jaiswal Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
259.	Jay Aay Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
260.	Kundlas Loh Udyog	Himachal Pradesh
261.	Mountain Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
262.	Radiant Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
263.	Renny Steels	Himachal Pradesh
264.	Saboo Tor Pvt. Ltd. Unit I	Himachal Pradesh
265.	Shree Parwati Steel and Alloys	Himachal Pradesh
266.	Shree Siddi Vinayak Forging Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
267.	Timco Steel Company	Himachal Pradesh
268.	Valley Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Unit-II	Himachal Pradesh
269.	Vashisht Alloys	Himachal Pradesh
270.	Haryana Malleable and Alloys Castings Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
271.	Jammu Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
272.	Narbada Steels Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
273.	Quality Casting Industries	Jammu and Kashmir
274.	Shree Guru Kripa Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
275.	Sudershan Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
276.	Tawi Chemical Industries - II	Jammu and Kashmir
277.	Yamuna Alloys Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
278.	Adhunik Alloys and Power	Jharkhand
279.	Arus Metal Casting Pvt.Ltd.	Jharkhand
280.	Atibir Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
281.	Balmukund Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
282.	Beekay Steel Inds Ltd. - II	Jharkhand
283.	Bhardwaj Steels P. Ltd.	Jharkhand
284.	Bihar Foundry and Castings Ltd.	Jharkhand
285.	Blue Star Malleables PV. Ltd.	Jharkhand
286.	Brahmaputra Metalics Ltd.	Jharkhand
287.	Dayal Alloys and Steel Castings	Jharkhand
288.	EFCO Metals and Producers	Jharkhand
289.	Electro Steels Ltd. - Jharkhand	Jharkhand
290.	ESH Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
291.	Gaurishanker Electro Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
292.	Globe Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
293.	Haiyadih Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
294.	Harshit Power & Ispat (P) Ltd.	Jharkhand
295.	Indrani Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
296.	Jagdamba Ingo-Tech Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
297.	Jai Durga Iron Pvt. Ltd. - Unit - II	Jharkhand
298.	Jaiswal Steel Ind Pvt.Ltd.	Jharkhand
299.	Jamshedpur Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
300.	Jamshedpur Engg. and Mfg.	Jharkhand
301.	Jharkhand Ispat	Jharkhand
302.	Kamsa Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
303.	Kohinoor Steels Ltd.	Jharkhand
304.	KYS Manufacturing and Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
305.	MA Chinnamastika Sponge Iron Ltd.	Jharkhand
306.	Madhura Ingots & Steel Co Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
307.	Maihar Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
308.	Makers Casting India Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
309.	Makers Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
310.	MAI Metaliks Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
311.	Mongia Steel Limited	Jharkhand
312.	Naredi International Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
313.	Natraj Iron and Castings Ltd.	Jharkhand
314.	Niranjan Hi-Tech Ltd.	Jharkhand
315.	Noddy Auto Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
316.	Pasari Steels and Rolling Industries	Jharkhand
317.	Praneet Ispat Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
318.	Pratik Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
319.	Pune Iron Ltd.	Jharkhand
320.	Purvi Iron Inds	Jharkhand
321.	Sai Electro Castings Ltd.	Jharkhand
322.	Sail - Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand
323.	Saluja Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
324.	Santhal Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
325.	Sasco Steels Pvt.Ltd.	Jharkhand
326.	Sati Iron Industries	Jharkhand
327.	Satyam Ferro Tech. Ltd.	Jharkhand
328.	Shah Sponge and Power Ltd.	Jharkhand
329.	Shivam Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Jharkhand
330.	Shri Krishna Laxmi Steel Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
331.	Shyamlal Iron Industries	Jharkhand
332.	Shyamlal Iron Steel Co. Ltd.	Jharkhand
333.	Singhbhum Technocast Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
334.	Sri Langta Baba Steels (P) Ltd.	Jharkhand
335.	Sri Ram Power and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
336.	Sudisa Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
337.	Super Smelters Ltd. - Jharkhand	Jharkhand
338.	T and T Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
339.	Tarjit Foundry	Jharkhand
340.	Tata Steel Long Products Limited	Jharkhand
341.	Tata Steel Ltd. - Jamshedpur Works	Jharkhand
342.	Vinayak Ferro Cast Pvt.Ltd.	Jharkhand
343.	A K P Foundries Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
344.	A One Steels and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.-Karnataka	Karnataka
345.	Abhishek Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
346.	Al-Cast Iron Industries	Karnataka
347.	Alloy Steels	Karnataka
348.	Atuni Steel Cast	Karnataka
349.	BBS Alloys	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
350.	Bhuwalka Castings and Forgings	Karnataka
351.	Bmm Ispat Ltd.	Karnataka
352.	Galvano Castings Pvt.	Karnataka
353.	Gwasaf Quality Castings P. Ltd.	Karnataka
354.	J S W Steel Ltd. - Vijaynagar	Karnataka
355.	J S W Steel Ltd. - Vijaynagar	Karnataka
356.	Jineshwar Malleable and Alloys	Karnataka
357.	Kapeel Founders	Karnataka
358.	Khayati Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
359.	M S Metals & Steels Pvt. Ltd. (HRG)	Karnataka
360.	Minera Steel and Power Private Limited (Kmmi Steel)	Karnataka
361.	Mukund Ltd.	Karnataka
362.	Mysore Steels Ltd.	Karnataka
363.	Pearlite Liners Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
364.	Prakash Sponge Iron and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
365.	S K Steel Tech.	Karnataka
366.	Sail - Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. Bhadrabati	Karnataka
367.	Slr Metaliks Ltd.	Karnataka
368.	Southern Ferro Ltd. – Hubli	Karnataka
369.	Southern Ferro Steels Ltd., Dharwad	Karnataka
370.	Sunvik Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
371.	Vrqp Sponge and Power Plant Ltd.	Karnataka
372.	Welcast Steels Ltd.	Karnataka
373.	Zircast Ltd.	Karnataka
374.	A P Steel Re-Rolling Mill Ltd.	Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
375.	Autokast Ltd.	Kerala
376.	Bannari Amman Steels Ltd.	Kerala
377.	Beepath Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
378.	C P S Steels India Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
379.	Kairali Steels and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
380.	Kaypee Metals and Alloys	Kerala
381.	Kelath Industries	Kerala
382.	Krishna Steel Rolling Mills	Kerala
383.	Krishna Steel Rolling Mills - Unit-II	Kerala
384.	Kuttippulan Iron and Steel Co Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
385.	M A Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
386.	Mannarkkad Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
387.	Met-Rolla Steels Ltd.	Kerala
388.	Minar Alloys and Forgings	Kerala
389.	Minar Castings Pvt. Ltd. (Hadeed Steels)	Kerala
390.	Minar Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
391.	MPS Steel Castings (P) Ltd.	Kerala
392.	Paragon Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
393.	Paragon Steels Pvt. Ltd. – II	Kerala
394.	Peekay Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
395.	Peekay Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
396.	PPS Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
397.	Premier Alloys	Kerala
398.	Premium Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Kerala
399.	Prince Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
400.	Prince Rollings Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
401.	S V A Steel Rolling Mills	Kerala
402.	SMM Steel Re-Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd. - Unit -I	Kerala
403.	South Malabar Steels and Alloys	Kerala
404.	Steel Max Alloys Ltd. (K R Alloys Ltd.)	Kerala
405.	Sueeraa Alloys Ltd.	Kerala
406.	Sunferromelt Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
407.	Thieh Ingots Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
408.	World Wide Iron and Steels Ltd.	Kerala
409.	Anant Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
410.	Kakda Rolling Mills	Madhya Pradesh
411.	Mittal Corp Limited	Madhya Pradesh
412.	Mohan Iron and Steel India Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
413.	Porwal Auto Components	Madhya Pradesh
414.	Rathi Iron Steel Industries Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
415.	Saurabh Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
416.	Shivangi Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
417.	Venus Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
418.	Vindhyachal Steel Foundry	Madhya Pradesh
419.	Vindhyachal Steel Foundry	Madhya Pradesh
420.	Alok Ingots (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
421.	Aqua Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
422.	Bhagwati Ferro Metal Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
423.	Bhagwati Steel Cast P. Ltd.	Maharashtra
424.	Bhagyalami Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
425.	Dhanman Precicast Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
426.	Gajlaxmi Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
427.	Geetai Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
428.	Gnat Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
429.	Gopani Iron and Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.-Chandrapur	Maharashtra
430.	Goradia Special Steels Ltd.	Maharashtra
431.	Guardian Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
432.	India Steel Works Ltd.	Maharashtra
433.	Indrayani Ferrocast Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
434.	ISMT Limited	Maharashtra
435.	J S W Steel Ltd. - Dolvi Unit 1	Maharashtra
436.	J S W Steel Ltd. - Dolvi Unit 2	Maharashtra
437.	Jaideep Metalics and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
438.	Jalna Siddhivinayak Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
439.	Jay Jagdamba Ltd.	Maharashtra
440.	Jsons Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
441.	Kalika Steel Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
442.	Mahalaxmi Tmt Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
443.	Mahindra Sanyo Special Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
444.	Masina Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
445.	Matsyodari Steel Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
446.	Metarolls Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
447.	Mukand Ltd.	Maharashtra
448.	Nasik Strips Pvt.Ltd.	Maharashtra
449.	New Steel Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
450.	Omkar Foundries	Maharashtra
451.	Omsairam Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
452.	Padmavati Devi Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
453.	R L Steels and Energy Ltd.	Maharashtra
454.	Rajrani Steel Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
455.	Saarloha Advanced Materials Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
456.	Sant Gyaneshar Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
457.	Saptashruni Alloy Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
458.	Shah Precicast Pvt. Ltd. III	Maharashtra
459.	Shah Precicast Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
460.	Shree Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
461.	Shri Karvir Nivasini Mahalaxmi Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
462.	Sohn Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
463.	SRJ Peety Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
464.	Sun Metallics and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
465.	Sunflag Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra
466.	Surya Ferrous Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
467.	Thane Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
468.	The Kolhapur Steel Ltd.	Maharashtra
469.	The Kolhapur Steel Ltd.	Maharashtra
470.	Topworth Urja & Metals Ltd.	Maharashtra
471.	Trimurti Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra
472.	Uttam Value Steels Ltd. (Lloyds Steel Industries Ltd.)	Maharashtra
473.	Vidhata Metal Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
474.	Viraj Profiles Ltd.	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
475.	Western Precicast Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
476.	Brahm India Pvt. Ltd - Meghalaya	Meghalaya
477.	F W Ferro Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Meghalaya
478.	Meghalaya Cast and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Meghalaya
479.	Meghalaya Sova Ispat Alloys Ltd. - Mg	Meghalaya
480.	Meghalaya Steels Ltd.	Meghalaya
481.	Ri-Bhoi Ispat and Rolling Mills	Meghalaya
482.	Shilong Ispat and Rolling Mills	Meghalaya
483.	Aarti Steel Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
484.	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
485.	Aryan Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
486.	Ashoka Ispat Udyog	Odisha
487.	B R G Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Odisha
488.	Bajarang Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
489.	Bajrangbali Re-Rollers Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
490.	Bhaskar Steel and Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
491.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
492.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
493.	Brand Alloys Ltd. Unit - II	Odisha
494.	Cast Profiles Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
495.	Chunchun Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
496.	D D Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
497.	Eastern Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
498.	Jai Balaji Jyoti Steels Ltd.	Odisha
499.	Jindal Stainless Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
500.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
501.	Kamaljeet Singh Ahluwalia (Steel and Power Div.)	Odisha
502.	M S P Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
503.	Maa Girija Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
504.	Maithan Ispat Ltd.	Odisha
505.	Narbheram Power & Steel (P) Ltd.	Odisha
506.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Odisha
507.	OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	Odisha
508.	Patnaik Steels and Alloys Ltd.	Odisha
509.	Powermex Ltd.	Odisha
510.	Proton Steels Ltd.	Odisha
511.	R K Metalicks Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
512.	Refulgent Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
513.	Reliable Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
514.	Rungta Mines Ltd. Unit - II	Odisha
515.	S M C Power Generation Ltd.	Odisha
516.	Sail - Rourkela Steel Plant	Odisha
517.	Sanghamitra Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
518.	Satyam Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
519.	Scan Steels Ltd. - I	Odisha
520.	Scan Steels Ltd. - II	Odisha
521.	Scan Steels Ltd. - III	Odisha
522.	Seven Star Steels Ltd.	Odisha
523.	Shree Ganesh Metaliks Ltd.	Odisha
524.	Shree Radha Raman Alloys Ltd.	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
525.	Shree Salasar Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
526.	Shreeram Sponge and Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
527.	Shri Jagannath Steels and Power Ltd.	Odisha
528.	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
529.	Shri Radha Krishna Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
530.	Shyam Metalics and Energy Ltd.	Odisha
531.	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	Odisha
532.	Sri Jagannath Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
533.	Suraj Products Ltd.	Odisha
534.	Surendra Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
535.	Swastik Ingot Pvt. Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
536.	Tata Steel Bsl Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
537.	Tata Steel Bsl Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
538.	Tata Steel Bsl Ltd. - Odisha	Odisha
539.	Tata Steel Ltd. - Kalinganagar Works	Odisha
540.	Thakur Prasad Sao and Sons Pvt. Ltd. – II	Odisha
541.	Thakur Prasad Sao and Sons Pvt. Ltd. – IV	Odisha
542.	Top Tech Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
543.	Viraj Steel and Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha
544.	Visa Steel Ltd.	Odisha
545.	Yazdani Steel and Power Ltd.	Odisha
546.	Adithya Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Puducherry
547.	Ashok Magnetics Ltd.	Puducherry
548.	J B A Metal Company – Pondicherry	Puducherry
549.	Kannappan Steels Lintied	Puducherry

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
550.	Kaveri Alloy Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Puducherry
551.	Meenakshi Industries	Puducherry
552.	Met-Rolla Iron and Strips Co. Ltd.	Puducherry
553.	Pulkit Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Puducherry
554.	Sree Rengaraj Steels – Pondicherry	Puducherry
555.	Sumangala Steels Private Limited	Puducherry
556.	A K Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
557.	A K Multimetals Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
558.	A P S Associates Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
559.	Aarti Steel Ltd. – Punjab	Punjab
560.	Aarti Steel Ltd. – Punjab	Punjab
561.	Addi Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
562.	Allied Recycling Ltd.	Punjab
563.	Antarctic Industries Ltd.	Punjab
564.	Arora Alloys Ltd.	Punjab
565.	Arora Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	Punjab
566.	Atam Concast Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
567.	B P Alloys Ltd.	Punjab
568.	Bansal Alloy and Metals Ltd. – II	Punjab
569.	Bansal Alloy and Metals Pvt. Ltd.(Unit-I)	Punjab
570.	Bansal Concast(Formerly K V Alloys)	Punjab
571.	Bassi Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
572.	Bassi Steels Ltd.	Punjab
573.	Bedi Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
574.	Behari Lal Ispat Pvt. Ltd	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
575.	Bhawani Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
576.	Bhawani Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
577.	Bhawani Shankar Casting (P) Ltd.	Punjab
578.	Chopra Alloys	Punjab
579.	Chopra Steel and Agro Industries	Punjab
580.	D C M Engineering Products	Punjab
581.	D C Steels Ltd.	Punjab
582.	Dashmesh Alloys	Punjab
583.	Dasmesh Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
584.	Dev Steel Rolling Mill (Formerly Mukesh Udyog Pvt Ltd.)	Punjab
585.	Durga Multimetals Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
586.	Eden Steel Alloys	Punjab
587.	Ess Ess Steel Casting and Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
588.	G G Steel Rolling Mills	Punjab
589.	Ganga Casting	Punjab
590.	Garg Furnace Ltd. – I	Punjab
591.	Gian Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
592.	Hansco Iron and Steel P. Ltd.	Punjab
593.	Happy Forging Ltd.	Punjab
594.	Hind Alloys	Punjab
595.	J S Khalsa Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
596.	Jagat Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
597.	Jagraon Concast Pvt Ltd(Dang Steel Pvt. Ltd.)	Punjab
598.	Jagraon Multi Metals	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
599.	Jai Narain Casting	Punjab
600.	Jogindra Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
601.	Jyoti Industries – II	Punjab
602.	K L Alloys Ltd.	Punjab
603.	K S Alloys	Punjab
604.	K U Profiles (Formerly Talasri Steels Pvt. Ltd.)	Punjab
605.	Kakkar Complex Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
606.	Khurana Steels Ltd.	Punjab
607.	Kisco Castings	Punjab
608.	Kuber Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
609.	Leader Valves Ltd.	Punjab
610.	M J Steel Sales	Punjab
611.	M R Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
612.	Madhav Alloys Pvt. Ltd. (Sms Division)	Punjab
613.	Mahadev Special Steels	Punjab
614.	Mahaluxmi Steels	Punjab
615.	Malerkotla Steel Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
616.	Mata Alloys Private Limited	Punjab
617.	Mathli Steels	Punjab
618.	Modern Steels Ltd.	Punjab
619.	Modern Steels Ltd.	Punjab
620.	Modi Concast P. Ltd.	Punjab
621.	Monga Brothers Ltd.	Punjab
622.	Multimelt Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
623.	N K H Alloys	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
624.	Nabha Steels Ltd.	Punjab
625.	Nand Mangal Steel Ltd.	Punjab
626.	Nandish Alloys Ltd.	Punjab
627.	Natural Castings	Punjab
628.	Neelkanth Recycling Private Limited	Punjab
629.	Nidhi Steel Industries	Punjab
630.	Noble Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
631.	Oasis Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
632.	Panama Alloys Inc	Punjab
633.	Paul Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
634.	Prime Steel Processors	Punjab
635.	Prime Steel Processors-II	Punjab
636.	Punjab Steel Forging and Agro Inds	Punjab
637.	Punjab Steels	Punjab
638.	R D Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
639.	R G D Special Ispat	Punjab
640.	R P Multimetals Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
641.	Radhey Alloys L/O Shiva Alloys	Punjab
642.	Rajdhani Iron Products Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
643.	Regal Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
644.	Renny Strips Pvt. Ltd.-Unit II	Punjab
645.	Renny Strips Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
646.	Romax Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
647.	Rosha Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
648.	Royal Concast	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
649.	Rudra Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
650.	Sada Shiv Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
651.	Samana Concast	Punjab
652.	Sardar Associates Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
653.	Sharu Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
654.	Sharu Special Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
655.	Sharu Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
656.	Shiv Shankar Melting Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
657.	Shiva Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
658.	Shri Chamunda Multimetals Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
659.	Sidheshwar Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
660.	Sona Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
661.	Sudershan Forge Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
662.	Surya Steel Industries	Punjab
663.	T C G Alloys	Punjab
664.	Taksus Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
665.	Trishala Alloys Pvt. Ltd. (F/O B T Steels Ltd.)	Punjab
666.	Unipearl Alloys	Punjab
667.	Upper India Steel Mfg Co. Ltd.	Punjab
668.	Vardhman Special Steels	Punjab
669.	Varun Steel Castings	Punjab
670.	Ved Jyoti Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
671.	Vimal Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
672.	Waryam Steels Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab
673.	Amar Paratap Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
674.	Ashiana Ispat Ltd.	Rajasthan
675.	Charbhujia Ispat (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
676.	Hari Kripa Business Venture Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
677.	Jagdamba Ispat	Rajasthan
678.	Jagdamba Tmt Mills Ltd.	Rajasthan
679.	Kamdhenu Limited(Formerly Kamdhenu Ispat Limited)	Rajasthan
680.	Keshri Steels Ltd. (D C Food)	Rajasthan
681.	Laksh Natural Stone Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
682.	M M Induction P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
683.	M P K Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
684.	M R Industries	Rajasthan
685.	Mangala Ispat (Jaipur) Ltd Unit No II	Rajasthan
686.	Mangla Products P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
687.	Mani Mahesh Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
688.	Naman Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
689.	Nirmal Inductomelts Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
690.	Precon Technology and Castings Ltd.	Rajasthan
691.	Prem Jain Ispat Udyog P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
692.	Premier Bars Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
693.	Prime Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
694.	Puneet Steels & Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
695.	R M Bros P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
696.	R N Forging P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
697.	Raghuveer Metal Industries Ltd.	Rajasthan
698.	Rathi Bars Ltd.	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
699.	Reby Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
700.	Sanjog Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
701.	Savitri Concast Ltd.	Rajasthan
702.	Sewa Steels P Ltd.	Rajasthan
703.	Shan Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
704.	Shivanchal Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
705.	Shree Balaji Furnaces Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
706.	Shree Jagdambay Casting P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
707.	Shree Krishna Rolling (Jaipur) Mills	Rajasthan
708.	Shri Jindal Tor (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
709.	Shri Prithvi Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
710.	Shri Shyam Kripa Steel	Rajasthan
711.	Sri Balaji Forgings P. Ltd.	Rajasthan
712.	Synergy Steels Ltd.	Rajasthan
713.	Young Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan
714.	Agni Steels Pvt. Ltd. - Erode	Tamil Nadu
715.	Amex Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
716.	Ammarun Foundries	Tamil Nadu
717.	Amsteel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
718.	Anugaraha Valve Castings Ltd. - V	Tamil Nadu
719.	Anugraha Valve Castings Ltd. - I	Tamil Nadu
720.	Anugraha Valve Castings Ltd. - IV	Tamil Nadu
721.	Anugraha Valve Castings Ltd. - VI	Tamil Nadu
722.	Arise Industries and Agency Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
723.	ARS Steels International Private Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
724.	Arun Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
725.	Aruna Alloy Steels Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
726.	Athi Sivan Steels(Pvt) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
727.	Balaji Super Alloys	Tamil Nadu
728.	Cheenu Amma Aalloy (P) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
729.	Coimbatore Super Alloys	Tamil Nadu
730.	Dsrn Steels Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
731.	Electralloy Special Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
732.	Emico Techno Casters(Makarajothi)	Tamil Nadu
733.	Flow Link Systems Pvt. Ltd. - I	Tamil Nadu
734.	Flow Link Systems Pvt. Ltd. – II	Tamil Nadu
735.	G B R Metals Private Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
736.	Indrola Steel Rolling Mills India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
737.	Interfit India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
738.	J S W Steel Ltd. - Salem (Siscot)	Tamil Nadu
739.	Jai Hind Wire Rod Mills	Tamil Nadu
740.	Janakiram Steel & Power Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
741.	Jayalakshmi Alloys India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
742.	Jeppiaar Furnace and Steels Pvt. Ltd.-I	Tamil Nadu
743.	JPEE Alloys	Tamil Nadu
744.	K S A Alloys	Tamil Nadu
745.	Kamachi Industries Limited Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
746.	Kamachi Steels Ltd., Ponneri	Tamil Nadu
747.	Kanishk Metal Recycling Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
748.	Kanishk Steel Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
749.	Karamadai Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
750.	Kartik Steels Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
751.	Kevin Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
752.	KOSO India Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
753.	Kovai Auto Products	Tamil Nadu
754.	Krishna Engg Co Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
755.	Laxmi Rolling and Strips Pvt. Ltd. - Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
756.	Madura Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
757.	Manis Foundries Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
758.	Meenakshi Udyog (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
759.	MIL Steel and Power Limited	Tamil Nadu
760.	MTC Business Pvt. Ltd.(K L Concast)	Tamil Nadu
761.	NGA Steels Private Ltd-Unit- II	Tamil Nadu
762.	Noble Tech Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
763.	P M P Iron and Steels (India) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
764.	Ponneri Steel Industries	Tamil Nadu
765.	Premier Casting and Alloys	Tamil Nadu
766.	Premier Engineering Works	Tamil Nadu
767.	Prime Gold International Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
768.	RAN India Steels Pvt. Ltd. – II	Tamil Nadu
769.	Ranba Castings Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
770.	Rangasayee Alloy Castings	Tamil Nadu
771.	Sail - Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu
772.	Sakthi Steel Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
773.	Samco Metals and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
774.	Sanpreet Castings (P) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
775.	Shree Harie Steel and Alloys	Tamil Nadu
776.	Shree Kumaran Alloys	Tamil Nadu
777.	Shree Sai Hanuman Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
778.	Shri A N Foundry	Tamil Nadu
779.	Siruvani Steel and Alloys (P) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
780.	SLO Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
781.	Sonal Irons Industry Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
782.	Sonal Vyapar Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
783.	South India Castings	Tamil Nadu
784.	Sree Rangaraj Steels and Alloys - Tamilnadu (Salem)	Tamil Nadu
785.	Sree Rengaraaj Ispat Pvt. Ltd. - Perundurai Unit	Tamil Nadu
786.	Sri Bannare Amman Alloys	Tamil Nadu
787.	Sri Kumaran Alloys Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
788.	Sri Kumaran Steels India(P) Limited	Tamil Nadu
789.	Sri Mahaa Alloys	Tamil Nadu
790.	Sri Mst Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
791.	Sri Steel Industries	Tamil Nadu
792.	Sri Varahi Amman Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
793.	Sri Vela Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
794.	Sri Venkateswara Steel and Alloys	Tamil Nadu
795.	Sri Vigneswara Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
796.	Sri Vinayaga Alloys Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
797.	Ssa Castings India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
798.	Sun Alloys	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
799.	Supertech Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
800.	Suryadev Alloys and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
801.	Suryaprakas Foundry	Tamil Nadu
802.	Tarsun Steels India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
803.	The KCP Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
804.	Tulsyan Nec Ltd. - Gummidipoondi	Tamil Nadu
805.	Ultimate Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
806.	United Foundries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
807.	UR Castings	Tamil Nadu
808.	V V Iron	Tamil Nadu
809.	Vaibav Mercantile Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
810.	Vee Yes Alloys Pvt. Ltd. – II	Tamil Nadu
811.	Vee Yes Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
812.	Veeyes Steel Cast Private Limited (NMVST)	Tamil Nadu
813.	Venkat Alloys	Tamil Nadu
814.	Venkatalakshmi Alloy Castings (P) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
815.	Yesco Castings Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
816.	Agarwal Foundries	Telangana
817.	Aishu Castings Limited	Telangana
818.	Anand Ispat Udyog Ltd.	Telangana
819.	Aryam Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
820.	Binjusaria Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
821.	Cauvery Iron & Steel (India) Limited	Telangana
822.	Devashree Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
823.	Dilip Re-Rolling Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
824.	Hari Om Concast and Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
825.	Hyderabad Castings Ltd.	Telangana
826.	Jagriti Steel	Telangana
827.	Jai Raj Ispat Ltd. - Telangana	Telangana
828.	Jeevaka Industries Ltd.	Telangana
829.	K D A Ispat	Telangana
830.	Keshree Metalurgies Pvt. Ltd. (Binju Metals)	Telangana
831.	Mansarowar Ispat (I) Pvt. Ltd. (Shalimar)	Telangana
832.	Martoparl Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
833.	MMG Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
834.	Ms Agarwal Foundries Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
835.	Radha Smelters Ltd. - Medak	Telangana
836.	Sarwottam Ispat Ltd.	Telangana
837.	SIFCO Metal Industries	Telangana
838.	Splendid Metal Products Ltd (Sujana-V)	Telangana
839.	Sri Navdurga Billets Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
840.	Sugna Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
841.	Vijay Iron Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana
842.	Vinayak Steels Ltd.	Telangana
843.	Tripura Ispat	Tripura
844.	Agarwal Ferro Metallic (P) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
845.	Amba Shakti Steels Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
846.	Ambica Steels Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
847.	Amritvarsha Industries Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
848.	Avadh Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
849.	Balls and Cylpebs Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
850.	Chaudhry Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
851.	Chaudhury Ingot Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
852.	Enershell Alloys and Steel Pvt. Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
853.	Excel Teknika Limited	Uttar Pradesh
854.	G M K Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
855.	Gallantt Ispat Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
856.	Gangeshwari Metals Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
857.	Hari Om Steel Industries	Uttar Pradesh
858.	Harilaxmi Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
859.	Hoin Mal Sons Enterprises Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
860.	Isgec Heavy Engineering Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
861.	Jalan Concast Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
862.	JPS Steels Pvt.Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
863.	Kundan Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
864.	Maa Kaila Foundries (P) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
865.	Mankameshwar Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
866.	MAV Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
867.	Mega Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
868.	Mohan Electro Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
869.	Panem Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
870.	Prabhu Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
871.	Premier Metcast Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
872.	Primuss Metroll Limited (Raj Ratan Smelter Ltd.)	Uttar Pradesh
873.	PTC Industries Limited	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
874.	R S Ingot and Billet Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh
875.	Rana Steels India Limited	Uttar Pradesh
876.	Rathi Steel and Power Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
877.	Rimjhim Ispat Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
878.	Sarvottam Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
879.	Shamli Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
880.	Shree Balji Concast Pvt. Ltd. Unit II	Uttar Pradesh
881.	Shrinathji Ispat Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
882.	Sigma Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
883.	Sumiti Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
884.	Swaroop Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
885.	Tayal Ispat Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
886.	Tehri Iron and Steel Casting Limited	Uttar Pradesh
887.	Trimurti Engineering Works	Uttar Pradesh
888.	Vaishnav Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
889.	Vehlina Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
890.	Amrit Varasha Udyog Ltd.	Uttarakhand
891.	Anchor Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
892.	Bhagya Shree Steels and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
893.	Bhramari Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
894.	Brijbihari Concast(Formerly B A Alloys Pvt. Ltd.)	Uttarakhand
895.	BTC Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
896.	Charu Steel Ltd.	Uttarakhand
897.	Cosmos Ferrous P. Limited	Uttarakhand
898.	Devbhoomi Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
899.	Galwalia Ispat Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
900.	Gayatri Iron and Steel	Uttarakhand
901.	H R J Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
902.	Himgiri Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
903.	Kama Metal and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
904.	Kashi Vishwanath Steels Ltd.	Uttarakhand
905.	Kotdwar Steels Ltd.	Uttarakhand
906.	Kukreti Steels Ltd.	Uttarakhand
907.	Mahalaxmi Concast Private Limited	Uttarakhand
908.	Motiram Rolling Mills Limited	Uttarakhand
909.	Poddar Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
910.	Pushkar Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
911.	Rukmini Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
912.	Sant Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
913.	Shree Ambuja Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
914.	Shree Dhanvarsha Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
915.	Shree Kanhaiya Ji Concast Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
916.	Shree Sidhballi Industries Ltd.	Uttarakhand
917.	Shree Tribhuwan Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
918.	Sumo Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
919.	Tehri Iron and Steel Industries	Uttarakhand
920.	U P Bone Mills (P) Limited	Uttarakhand
921.	Umashakti Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
922.	Uttaranchal Iron and Ispat Ltd.	Uttarakhand
923.	Uttranchal Ispat Ltd.	Uttarakhand
924.	Uttranchal Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand
925.	Vaibhav Ispat Private Limited	Uttarakhand
926.	Vimlesh Coil and Conductor	Uttarakhand
927.	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
928.	Arjan Das and Sons	West Bengal
929.	Aryavrata Steels Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
930.	BDG Metal and Power Limited	West Bengal
931.	Besco Ltd.	West Bengal
932.	BMA Stainless Limited (Captain Steel)	West Bengal
933.	Brahm (Alloys) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
934.	Brgd Ingots Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
935.	C P Rerollers Ltd.	West Bengal
936.	Concast Steel and Power Ltd. - WB	West Bengal
937.	Datre Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal
938.	Durgapur Iron and Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
939.	Dwarakesh Engg Works Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
940.	East India Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
941.	Gagan Ferrotech Limited	West Bengal
942.	Gontermann Peipers Ltd.	West Bengal
943.	H P Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
944.	Haldia Steels Ltd. Unit - II	West Bengal
945.	Hindusthan Engg and Industries	West Bengal
946.	Ispat Damodar Ltd.	West Bengal
947.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd. West Bengal Unit - 3	West Bengal
948.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd. West Bengal Unit - 3	West Bengal
949.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd. West Bengal Unit - 4	West Bengal
950.	Jai Salasar Balaji Industries Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
951.	Jawala Steel Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
952.	K B Sponge Iron Ltd.	West Bengal
953.	Mark Steels Ltd.	West Bengal
954.	R S Ispat Ltd.	West Bengal
955.	Raic Integrated Sponge & Power Pvt. Ltd. (Prev. Bhagwati Sponge)	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	State
956.	Rashmi Metaliks Limited	West Bengal
957.	Rohit Ferro Tech Ltd.	West Bengal
958.	S P S Metal Cast and Alloys Ltd.	West Bengal
959.	S P S Steel Rolling Mills	West Bengal
960.	Sail - Alloy Steels Plant	West Bengal
961.	Sail - Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal
962.	Sail - IISCO Steel Plant	West Bengal
963.	Satyam Smelters Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
964.	Shakambhari Ispat and Power Ltd.	West Bengal
965.	Shakambhari Overseas Traders Ltd.	West Bengal
966.	Shree Parasnath Re-Rolling Mills Ltd.	West Bengal
967.	Shri Badrinarain Alloy and Steel Ltd.	West Bengal
968.	Shyam Sel and Power Ltd. Jamuria	West Bengal
969.	Shyam Steel Industries Ltd. - Angadpur-West Bengal	West Bengal
970.	Shyam Steel Industries Ltd. - Angadpur-West Bengal	West Bengal
971.	Shyam Steel Industries Ltd. - Gopalpur-West Bengal	West Bengal
972.	Shyam Steel Manufacturing Unit - Mejia -Bankura - West Bengal	West Bengal
973.	Steelex Electrocast Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
974.	Super Smelters Ltd. - III	West Bengal
975.	Texmaco Rail and Engg. Ltd.	West Bengal
976.	V S P Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
977.	Vikash Metal and Power Ltd.	West Bengal

Source: JPC

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past
twelve of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 6th March, 2020.*