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No. 6

Thursday,
6 February, 2020
17 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 6th February, 2020/17 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Report (2018-19) of Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi and relaed papers

II. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:–

(a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice tendered by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of seven cases referred to in Chapter 9 of the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1856/17/20]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1331/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts of various Institutes and related papers

IV. Report (2018-19) of the Samagra Shikshana, Karnataka 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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:–

(1) F. No. 6-14/2019-BB&PA., dated the 17th December, 2019, publishing the Telecommunication Interconnection Usage Charges (Fifteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (10 of 2019).

(2) F. No. 21-4/2018-B&CS., dated the 1st January, 2020, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Standards of Quality of Service and Consumer Protection (Addressable Systems) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (2 of 2020).

(3) F. No. 21-5/2019-B&CS., dated the 1st January, 2020, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Interconnection (Addressable Systems) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (1 of 2020).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1866/17/20]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:–

(a) Twenty-third Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2016/17/20]

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

(i) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2009/17/20]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2014/17/20]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2011/17/20]

(iv) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2114/17/20]

(v) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2016-17, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2115/17/20]

(B) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi), of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, (IIT) Patna, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2003/17/20]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2004/17/20]

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2005/17/20]

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2006/17/20]

(v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2007/17/20]

(vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-19, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2008/17/20]

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

(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shikshana, Karnataka, for the year 2018-19.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2015/17/20]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar.

Chemical waste polluting potable water leading to serious diseases

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं ऐसे संकट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो पीने का पानी है, उसके 80 प्रतिशत स्रोत प्रदूषित हो चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मानव के लिए स्वच्छ जल अति आवश्यक है। जल बहुत प्रदूषित हो चुका है और इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि औद्योगिक कचरे को निपटाने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके अलावा मैदानी इलाकों में बहने वाली नदियों के पानी की गुणवत्ता में कमी आ गई है, जहाजों से होने वाला तेल का रिसाव, एसिड रेन, कृषि क्षेत्र में अनुचित गतिविधियां, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, यूट्रोफिकेशन, पशु वधशालाएं और डीनाइट्रिफिकेशन आदि इसके कारण हैं। औद्योगिक इकाइयों से बिना ट्रीटमेंट के पानी को निकाल दिया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं विशेष रूप से एनसीआर क्षेत्र की बात करना चाहूंगा। यहां पर पानी के लिए दो नदियां यमुना और गंगा हैं। यमुना के किनारे एक छोटी नदी हिंडन बहती है, गंगा के पास एक काली नदी बहती है। यहां पर जितने भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बने हुए हैं, औद्योगिक इकाइयां लगी हुई हैं, वह चाहे केमिकल इंडस्ट्री की हो, चाहे चीनी मिल की हो, पेपर मिल की हो, पशु वधशालाओं की हों या अन्य इकाइयां हों, इनमें वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स पूरी तरह से चलते नहीं हैं, इसलिए दूषित पानी को लोकल नालों में या नदियों में डाल दिया जाता है या फिर रीबोर करके जमीन में उतार दिया जाता है। जो दूषित पानी नालों में डाल दिया जाता है, वह गंगा और यमुना में बहकर चला जाता है, जिसके कारण सारा पानी प्रदूषित हो जाता है। इसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर कैंसर, टी.बी., किडनी, लीवर, चर्म रोग की बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने 1991-92 में विधान सभा में यह विषय उठाया था, तो मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया था। उस समय उस विधान सभा क्षेत्र के करीब 100 गांव प्रभावित थे और उन गांवों में बड़े पैमाने पर बीमारियां फैली थीं, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर वही हाल हो गया है। मैं एक नंगलामल गांव की रिपोर्ट अखबार में पढ़ रहा था, वहां पर "कैंसर की बीमारी का झपट्टा" शीर्षक से खबर छपी थी, जिसमें बताया गया कि नंगलामल गांव में करीब पिछले 10 साल में दर्जनों कैंसर से मौतें हो चुकी हैं और डेढ़ दर्जन से ज्यादा लोग प्रभावित हैं।

सभापति महोदय, वहां पर सैकड़ों गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां कैंसर, लीवर, टी.बी. चर्म रोग इत्यादि बीमारियां बच्चों तक में फैल गई हैं। वहां पर सब जगह लोगों ने शिकायत की है कि नलों से प्रदूषित पानी आ रहा है। उन लोगों ने पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड में शिकायत की है, प्रशासन से शिकायत की है। वहां पर जो औद्योगिक इकाइयां लगी हैं, उनके लोग कुछ समय के लिए वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट को चला देते हैं, वरना वे लोग वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट को चलाते ही नहीं हैं। जो waste

पानी जमीन में जा रहा है, वह सारा नलों के द्वारा पीने के काम आ रहा है। वह प्रदूषित पानी कृषि क्षेत्र में भी काम में नहीं आ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संबंधित विभागों से निवेदन है, चाहे वह पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड हो या चाहे एनजीटी हो। मैं सरकार से यह भी आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इसकी अच्छी तरह से मॉनिटरिंग करे कि औद्योगिक इकाइयां वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स को अच्छी तरह से चलाएं, वे इनको पूरी क्षमता के साथ चलाएं, ताकि वहां रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन को बचाया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) :** مہودے، مںی بھی مارئیے سدسیے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے وشئے سے خود کو سمبدّھ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Growing arsenic problems in various parts of the country

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the arsenic has become a life-threatening problem for some of the provinces in our country. People from West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Manipur are suffering from various life-threatening diseases caused by arsenic contamination. The arsenic problem has a huge impact on human health and its consequences on animals, agricultural products and environment are really serious.

A large population of West Bengal in nine districts, namely, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Malda, Nadia, Howrah, Hoogly, Bardhaman and a few suburbs of Kolkata, is affected by the arsenic problems. In Bihar, 17 out of 38 districts have ground water with arsenic concentration above the permissible limit.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Arsenic enters into the human body by drinking contaminated water. Arsenic contamination of ground water is responsible for the problems. Arsenic affected people are also facing serious social problems among the affected villagers. Villagers have not many options but to drink water which is contaminated with arsenic because hand pumps and tube wells are their only source of drinking water.

The Bengal Government, led by hon. Mamata Banerjee, is trying its best to solve the arsenic problem. But it is a national problem and the Central Government should also come forward and fulfil its duty towards the affected population.

The arsenic problem and its solution needs more research on our part. The Jadhavpur University of Kolkata is a pioneer in arsenic research, but it needs more funds from the Central Government for doing research and conducting experiments. But I must admit that the Central Government is not really sitting idle. The WHO guidelines state that the permissible limit of arsenic in drinking water is 10ppb. After viewing these world-wide guidelines, our Union Government has made this limit to be 50ppb, five times higher!

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, your time is over. Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan.

Need to constitute tribunals for appeal against decision of District/State level Committees under Forest Act

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): सर, UPA सरकार ने वर्ष 2006 में the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act पास किया था। इसके तहत देश के आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर जो लाखों आदिवासी किसान रहते हैं, वे तथा जो traditional forest dwellers हैं, उन्हें forest rights के अन्तर्गत जंगल में जो उनके मूलभूत अधिकार हैं वे और जंगल की जमीन चार हेक्टेयर की मर्यादा के अंदर देने का कानून पास हुआ था।

महोदय, हम जानते थे, चूंकि उस कमेटी मे मैं भी था, इसलिए यदि Forest Department को nodal agency के रूप में रखा जाएगा, तो इसके implementation में बहुत सारी खामियां हो सकती हैं। इस वजह से पूरी कमेटी ने recommend किया था कि Tribal Department को इस कानून को implement करने हेतु nodal agency के रूप में चुना जाए।

महोदय, इतने सालों में इसके अंदर देखा गया है कि निपटारे के लिए सबसे पहले ग्राम सभा में application देनी होती है। यदि ग्राम सभा satisfactory निर्णय न दें, तो Sub-Division level की जो कमेटी बनाई गई, उसमें वह केस जाएगा और यदि Sub-Division level की कमेटी में भी न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर District level की कमेटी में केस जाएगा और उसके ऊपर State level की कमेटी बनाई गई, ताकि उसकी monitoring बराबर होती रहे।

महोदय, हुआ क्या over the years कि मैकेनिकल रूप से लोगों के सभी दावे reject हुए और इसका बहुत tardy implementation हुआ है। नियम में यह है कि जो forest dwellers हैं, वे वहां तीन generations से रहते होने चाहिए और इसमें एक clause ऐसा भी डाला गया कि वह *bona fide* livelihood होना चाहिए। सर, सभी State Governments ने *bona fide* livelihood का meaning mostly यह निकाला कि अगर वे नौकरी करते हैं या उनके बच्चे यदि उस जमीन को जोतते हैं, तो उन्हें जमीन नहीं मिलेगी, क्योंकि livelihood नौकरी के ऊपर depend होती है, not the forest सर, ऐसे लाखों दावे हैं, जिनका आज तक कोई निराकरण नहीं हुआ है। क्योंकि इसको स्टेट कमेटी मॉनिटर करती है, लेकिन जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल का निर्णय होता है, वह फाइनल होता है, इसलिए वही माना जाता है, जिसकी वजह से लाखों दावों पर आज तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सका है। इस वजह से मेरी मांग है कि जो फॉरेस्ट लैंड के इश्यूज़ हैं, उन पर एक tribunal की authority constitue की जाए और फॉरेस्ट लैंड के जितने भी इश्यूज़ हैं, वे इस tribunal में डाले जाएं, जिसकी वजह से इस देश में जो लाखों आदिवासी और forest traditional dwellers हैं, उनको न्याय मिल सके।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सभापति: अर्जुन जी, इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए और जरूरत पड़े तो Forest Minister, Environment Minister से भी बात करके मशविरा लीजिए कि इस पर क्या कर सकते हैं, वहाँ क्या स्थिति है? आप उस स्थिति को देख लीजिए। श्री के. सोमप्रसाद, आप बोलिए।

Need to regulate the online food ordering and delivering services

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of this august House and the Union Government to a very serious issue which warrants urgent intervention of the Government. The e-commerce in India is a fast-growing branch.

As part of this, online food ordering and delivery services are witnessing a spout and are expected to reach 2.7 billion US dollar business, in India by this year. The changing lifestyle and increasing affinity of the families to dine out and quick house delivery model has accelerated the online food business. But, Sir, this sector is facing several issues. It is a fact that uncontrolled and unhealthy competition in this field has affected the brick and mortar of restaurant business in India. Uber Eats, Swiggy, Zomato, Foodpanda, Dominos Pizza, Just Eat, Freshmenu, are some popular companies engaged in the customer service sector in India. They provide a digital network to act as a facilitator between buyers and sellers. They had started their business with zero commission. After sometime, they started charging 10 per cent commission and then they increased it to 18 per cent. Now, they are charging up to 25 per cent. This has to be borne by the customer or the vendor. The hoteliers association has revealed that they have to bear the burden of the cost of order cancellation, telephone charges and many other hidden charges. Moreover, an important fact is that either the online food delivery service companies or the restaurants are not ready to assume the responsibility related to the quality, safety or hygiene standards of the food which is being delivered by them. This is a very serious issue. There is every chance for adulteration. It would badly affect the interest of the customers. Sir, urgent interference of the Government is inevitable. The online food supply business should be regulated. The whole system "the food business under e-commerce must be fully brought under FSSAI". All the food sellers in the digital market place must be licensed to protect the rights of the customer and ensure the compliance of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Sir, hence, I urge upon the Government that adequate measure should be taken to ensure fair price, quality, food safety and hygiene standards of all online food ordering and delivery firms. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री सभापति: रामविलास पासवान जी, इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि यह समस्या केवल एक स्टेट की नहीं है, यह पूरे देश की समस्या है। Online food delivery में quality and safety standards maintain कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसको देखने वाले कौन हैं? मेरे ख्याल से इसको देखने वाला आपका विभाग ही होगा। Overall यह एक नया इश्यू है, इसलिए आप इस पर थोड़ा अध्ययन कराइए।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सभापति जी, हम कल इनको अपने ऑफिस में बुला लेंगे और संबंधित ऑफिसर को भी बुला लेंगे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सभापति जी, इस विषय को Consumer Courts में भेजना भी जरूरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is giving time for tomorrow, so, whoever is interested, meet him, because this is a larger issue. You cannot stop at one side because it is facility for the people. But, at the same time, the maintenance of quality, safety standards and some regulation has to be there. So, the Minister will be calling a meeting tomorrow. The next Zero Hour Mention is of Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

Need for renovation of Biju Patnaik Hockey stadium in Rourkela for the upcoming Men's Hockey World Cup 2023

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, मैं Men's Hockey World Cup, 2023 के लिए Routkela Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium के renovation और upgradation की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूँ। 2023 में Men's Hockey World Cup ओडिशा में होगा। ओडिशा सरकार हॉकी इंडिया के साथ पार्टनरशिप में हॉकी वर्ल्ड कप का आयोजन कर रही है। 2018 में ओडिशा में ही हॉकी वर्ल्ड कप का आयोजन किया गया था और उसमें भारी सफलता भी मिली थी। सर, वर्ल्ड कप मैच खेलने के लिए जो venue चुना गया है, वह Rourkela Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium है। वह स्टेडियम Rourkela Steel Plant Authority के under है। वर्ल्ड कप मैच देखने के लिए देश तथा बाहरी देशों से कई दर्शक और guests आएँगे। खिलाड़ियों और दर्शकों के लिए सारी सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए स्टेडियम का rennovation और upgradation होना बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसके बारे में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने स्टील मिनिस्टर को लेटर भेजा था।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस स्टेडियम का rennovation और upgradation किया जाए, ताकि सभी खिलाड़ियों और दर्शकों को सभी सुविधाएँ मिल सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, महिला कितनी उदार और विशाल होती है। यह subject है - Hockey Men's World Cup and Sarojini Hembramji is raising this. It is good.

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

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीया सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) :** مہودے، مں بھی خود کو مانّی سدسیہ کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشئے کے ساتھ سمبدّھ کرتی ہوں۔

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Socio-economic and educational condition of Muslim community in the country

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the socio-economic indicators about the Muslim youth. The findings of the seven-member high-level committee report on the socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India, which was chaired by Justice Rajinder Sachar, were an embarrassment to our country, as it questioned the commitment of the previous Governments about the welfare of Muslim community in this country.

The Sachar Committee made a number of recommendations to address the status of the Muslim community in India, namely, setting up an Equal Opportunity Commission to look into grievances of deprived groups like minorities, creating a nomination procedure to increase participation of minorities in public bodies, establishing a delimitation procedure that does not reserve constituencies with high minority population for Scheduled Castes, working out mechanisms to link madarsas with higher-secondary school board, and, recognizing degrees from madarsas for eligibility in defence, civil and banking examinations.

The Sachar Committee suggested that policies should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity. However, a recent study conducted by Christophe Jaffrelot and Kalaiyarasan has confirmed that nothing has improved amongst Muslim community in India even after thirteen years of Sachar Committee report.

The study by Jaffrelot and Kalaiyirasan says that the proportion of the youth who have completed graduation among Muslims in 2017-18 is 14 per cent which is much lower than that of dalits and other backward classes. The State-wise data shows that Muslim youth in the Hindi heartland fare the worst in their educational attainment with just three per cent in Haryana followed by seven per cent in Rajasthan.

The marginalisation of Muslims on socio-economic indicators becomes clear when we evaluate the statistics related to youth currently in institutions with 39 per cent, which is the lowest among any community in India. While the marginalisation of Muslim began several years ago, the phenomenon seems to have gathered pace in recent years. The recent incidents and reports from our universities confirm that Muslim students continue to face discrimination. The opposition to appointment of Firoz Khan as Sanskrit professor at Banaras Hindu University is a classic example of how our universities treat Muslim professors. The institutional murder of Fathima Latheef at the prestigious IIT, Madras is another example of how Muslim students are discriminated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed a general discussion. You cannot make it specific and you will not get answer also. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still, he has completed and concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get opportunity to speak during discussion on Budget, during discussion on working of Ministry of HRD and on other occasions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of education and teachers across the country

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने की इजाज़त दी, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी इसका जिक्र हुआ और शिक्षा को लेकर हम अक़सर बात भी करते हैं। मुझे शिक्षा और शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति को लेकर बहुत दुःख है, इसका कारण यह है कि अभी भी कितने बच्चों पर कितने शिक्षक होने चाहिए, इस संबंध में हमारा जो प्रपोर्शन है, हम उससे मीलों दूर हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैंने पहले भी इसी सदन में यह बात रखी थी कि NISO का D.El.Ed. Programme पिछली एनडीए की सरकार में शुरू हुआ था, वह 24 महीने का कहा गया या 18 महीने का, अब उस पर बखेड़ा हो रहा है। जो कहा गया, it shall be subsumed. यह on record है। NCTE ने अपना फैसला खुद ही पलट दिया। आज पूरे देश में 13 लाख ट्रेंड टीचर्स बदहाली में, हताशा में हैं।

दूसरी चीज़, उत्तर प्रदेश में 69,000 शिक्षकों के नियोजन का मसला शुरू हुआ। वे लोग जिनको विद्यालयों में होना चाहिए, आज वे अभ्यर्थी न्यायालयों के दरवाजे खटखटा रहे हैं। कमोबेश अगर अलग-अलग राज्यों में हम देखें, तो शिक्षक और शिक्षकों के नियोजन में इतनी अनियमितताएं इसलिए हो रही हैं, क्योंकि वे हमारी प्राथमिकताओं में नहीं हैं। नतीजे में क्या है? जो कई अभ्यर्थी हैं, वे अब इच्छा मृत्यु की मांग कर रहे हैं। हमारे बारे में और हमारी प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में यह कोई अच्छा संदेश नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसे वे अपनी प्राथमिकता में लें। इससे बड़ी प्राथमिकता हमारे देश और हमारे समाज के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हो सकती है। चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के 69,000 शिक्षकों का मसला हो या D.El.Ed. के NIOS Diploma का मसला हो। यह गवर्नमेंट का अपना फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम था। जब सरकार में दूसरी बार आते हैं, तो वे अपने ही फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम को ही दरकिनार कर देते हैं। सरकार निरंतरता में होती है, निर्णय निरंतरता में होते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम इसको नहीं समझ पाएंगे, तो हम अपने ही देश और समाज का बहुत नुकसान करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: बीच में दूसरी सरकार भी थी न?

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: जी हां, सर।

श्री सभापति: पिछली और अगली सरकार is a continuous thing. निरंतरता होनी चाहिए, बीच में गैप नहीं होना चाहिए।

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

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

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

Need to relieve school teachers of election related duties

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, बेसिक शिक्षा सम्पूर्ण विकास की आधारशिला होती है, परन्तु देश के अधिकांश भागों में बेसिक शिक्षा की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में कोई अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना उचित नहीं समझता है। यह कठोर सत्य है कि सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में अत्यंत गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे ही पढ़ते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। * सरकार आने से पूर्व बीसियों साल से...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लीजिए, चाहे पॉज़िटिव हो या नेगेटिव।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैंने किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिया है, मैंने तो कहा है कि बीसियों साल से...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप अपने विषय पर आइए, प्लीज़।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। * सरकार आने से पूर्व बीसियों साल से उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा की...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: हरनाथ जी, मैंने कहा कि पार्टी का नाम नहीं आएगा। If you are not going to care for the Chair's direction, then I am going to the next one. What is this? चेयर से जो मैं कहूंगा, उसी का पालन करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Sorry, Sir. मान्यवर, बीसियों साल से उत्तर प्रदेशमें बेसिक शिक्षा की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय थी और पठन-पाठन का वातावरण लगभग समाप्त हो गया था। अध्यापकों का बड़ा वर्ग विद्यालय जाता ही नहीं था और सरकारी तंत्र से सांठ-गांठ करके विद्यालय न जाकर अपना निजी व्यापार आदि करते हुए नियमित रूप से वेतन पाता था। मान्यवर, आप आश्चर्यचकित रह जाएंगे कि एक अध्यापिका ऐसी थीं, जो दो वर्षों तक अपने पति के साथ विदेश में रहीं, फिर भी नियमित रूप से वेतन प्राप्त करती रहीं।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सरकार के आने के बाद बेसिक शिक्षा के हालात बदले हैं और पठन-पाठन के माहौल में आश्चर्यजनक परिवर्तन आ रहा है। इसके लिए मैं वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री योगी जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: आपने जिस विषय का नोटिस दिया है, वह है, 'Demand to relieve school teachers of election-related duties'. आपका विषय है कि इलेक्शन ड्यूटी में टीचर्स को नहीं लगाया जाए। मैंने सोचा था कि यह विषय गंभीर है, लेकिन आप इधर-उधर...(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का ध्यान एक समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मेरा मत है कि बेसिक शिक्षकों को शिक्षण कार्य के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्यों से मुक्त रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि अन्य कार्यों में लगाने से शिक्षकों की शिक्षण कार्य के प्रति एकाग्रता भंग होती है। इस संबंध में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि शिक्षकों को जनगणना, पोलियो तथा निर्वाचन कार्यों के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य कार्य में नहीं लगाना चाहिए। निर्वाचन कार्य का अर्थ केवल मतदान करवाने तक सीमित होना चाहिए, परन्तु जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि बेसिक शिक्षक वर्ष भर लोक सभा, विधान सभा तथा स्थानीय निकाय की निर्वाचक नामावलियों के पुनरीक्षण कार्य में लगे रहते हैं, जिसके कारण से पठन-पाठन का कार्य बुरे तरीके से प्रभावित होता है और उसके दुष्परिणाम गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को भुगतने पड़ते हैं। अत: मैं आपके माध्यम से बेसिक शिक्षकों को निर्वाचक नामवलियों के पुनरीक्षण और शिक्षण कार्य के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी कार्यों से तत्काल मुक्त करने की सरकार से मांग करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

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

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

Encroachment of tribal forest land in various States

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I am glad that you have given me the opportunity to say a few words. Hon. Members have already explained all these things. But I would like to add some other points to it in regard to the rights of the Scheduled Tribes to protect their land. Sir, as you know, the Parliament has enacted the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and notified it for its operation on 31.12.2007. The rules made thereunder for implementing various provisions of this Act were also notified on 1.1.2008.

Sir, I would like to mention that the Supreme Court also came out heavily to protect the rights of the Scheduled Tribes. In a recent judgment dated 13.2.2019 passed in Writ Petition No.109 of 2008 in the matter of Wildlife First and Ors. *vs*. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ors., the Supreme Court has clearly directed the State and UT Governments to evict the persons or parties, whose claims under Forest Rights Act, 2006 were rejected. Subsequently, the Government of India

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

filed an application on 26.2.2019 for modification of the above order. Considering the prayer in the application, the hon. Supreme Court in its order dated 28.2.2019 stayed its earlier order dated 13.2.2019 regarding eviction. But, unfortunately, what is happening is this. You will be surprised to know that. The law says that the Gram Sabha will sit together to protect the rights of the tribals in the forest area. But the Gram Sabha itself is taking decision for eviction and they are giving this land to private businessmen, etc. Yes, together, it is going on. Even after making complaint to different State Governments, there is no result yet. So, I feel that the Government of India should take proper action in this matter. If necessary, the Panchayat Act may be amended. There should be a clear provision that no outsider or a person who stays outside the jungle would be able to come in the jungle area and take the land there. That has to be done. Otherwise, you cannot protect the tribal people. So, I would request the Government of India to come out with this type of a law immediately. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to protect the tribal people. Sir, I would like to mention another thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over now.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Bhattacharya.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Bhattacharya.

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

Indiscriminate use of antibiotics

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Health Minister and the entire House to the misuse and indiscriminate use of antibiotics and anti-microbial agents in India. It has created a dangerous situation for patients in our country. We have a population of 130 crore people where 12,64,000 registered qualified doctors are available. As per that, for 10,000 patients, one doctor should be available. I can understand that it can happen in rural areas. But, in urban areas and cities, the indiscriminate use of antibiotics is creating a drug-resistant situation. As a result, the most infective bacteria have created a dragon-like picture. They are not killed by any anti-microbial and antibiotic regime now in India. A recent study is being done which shows that India is the topmost victim

of the misuse and indiscriminate use of antibiotics. It is happening even in the case of tuberculosis. You can easily understand that tuberculosis is again coming back like a fire and it is spreading like a fire. It is because patients are not listening to the advice of doctors properly to continue the regime of anti-tuberculosis drugs. At the same time, the antibiotic regime — it should be continued, say, for 5 days or 7 days or 10 days or for a prolonged period as prescribed by registered qualified doctor — is not maintained in maximum cases. As a result, from children right up to old people or from young persons right up to persons of any age group in our society — we should forget caste, creed, religion, etc. — we have become the victim of drug-resistant patients in India. So, I would urge upon the Government and, particularly, the Health Minister, through you, Sir, to kindly give direction to the concerned department to have a survey report from all the States. Our Government in West Bengal, under the leadership of Madam Mamata Banerjee, is thoroughly scrutinizing the use of antibiotics in our State and she has given directions. My humble submission, through you, Sir, is that the Central Government should take the initiative to talk to the individual State Governments and the Health Ministry including Chief Ministers and get a report and enlighten us in this august House as to what the situation in India is.

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

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

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان (اتّر پردیش) :** مہودے، میں بھی مانّنے سدسئے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے وشئے سے خود کو سمبدّھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Manasji. Whoever wants to associate, send their names. Please send the slip. Now, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

Need to help chilli farmers in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, facing losses due to suspension of exports to China

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, this Coronavirus, which is very deadly, unfortunately, is hitting the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana also. Chilli is one of the main export items by the farmers of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Guntur happens to be the biggest market for this export. Teja variety of chilli worth around ₹5,000 crores is being exported outside the country and sixty per cent of this variety is being imported by China. Unfortunately, due to spreading of this Coronavirus, China has suspended the imports from India, I mean, from other places and likewise from our place also. The chilli farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are very badly hit. The prices are going down day by day. They are now forced to sell the chilli at a distress price. It is because of this Teja variety's distress price selling, rate of other varieties of chilli is also going down. Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to see that remunerative price is given and the chillies are procured by FCI to the extent possible, and also provide them storage facilities with insurance, at least, to keep that under safe custody till the situation gets better for a congenial atmosphere of exports. Till that time they should be given some protection. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Rao but you have to check your fact about China stopping exports on account of Coronavirus. This has to be verified. There is a glut in the market, I do understand, because we eat chillies. Everybody eat chillies but... ...*(Interruptions)*... I love chillies. There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So do I, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji is saying, 'So do I.' and many others for that matter. Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar.

Need for more Cancer Research Institutes in India

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, देश की स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए पिछले 6 सालों में कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। जैसे आयुष्मान भारत योजना, स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना इत्यादि। इसका परिणाम भी ज़मीनी स्तर पर दिखने लग गया है, लेकिन मैं आज शून्यकाल के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान विशेषकर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ध्यान स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े एक और मुद्दे पर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, जो महत्वपूर्ण है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में कैन्सर पीड़ितों की संख्या में भारी इजाफा हुआ है। कैन्सर किसी भी उम्र में हो सकता है और यह विश्व स्तर पर मौत का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कारण है। अभी 4 फरवरी विश्व कैन्सर दिवस पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, डब्ल्यूएचओ ने दो रिपोर्ट्स जारी की हैं, जो काफी चौंकाने वाली हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हर 10 में से एक भारतीय को उसके जीवनकाल में कैंसर हो सकता है और उनमें से 15 में से एक भारतीय की मृत्यु कैंसर से होगी। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में 1.16 मिलियन कैंसर के नए मामले सामने आए हैं, जिनमें से 7,84,800 लोग कैंसर की चपेट में आकर अपनी जान गंवा बैठे। रिपोर्ट के अनसार, भारत में छ: प्रकार के आम कैंसर ज्यादा पाए जाते हैं - ब्रेस्ट कैंसर, मुँह का कैंसर, सर्वाइकल कैंसर, फेफड़े का कैंसर, पेट का कैंसर और कोलोरेक्टल कैंसर। इसी के साथ-साथ Journal of Global Oncology में छपे एक शोध के अनुसार भारत में कैंसर के मामले हर 20 साल में दोगुने हो जाएंगे और इसका असर सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में पड़ेगा, जो वर्तमान में भारी epidemiological changes से गुजर रहे हैं।

महोदय, हालाँकि रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि भारत में कैंसर के मामले बढ़े हैं, लेकिन शायद यह कारण हो सकता है कि जागरूकता भी बढ़ी है, जिसके कारण लोग इसके प्रति अधिक सतर्क हुए हैं और शुरुआती स्टेज में ही कैंसर के मामले पकड़े जा रहे हैं। अगर यह हुआ है, तो अच्छा है और यह काफी अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारी आबादी को देखते हुए इसे हल्के से नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए और WHO की रिपोर्ट के आँकड़ों पर संज्ञान लेने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इसके लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं कि सबसे पहले केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को कैंसर के प्रति जागरूकता अभियान चलाना होगा ताकि देश के हर तबके के व्यक्ति को इसके बारे में जानकारी हो और वह जाँच प्रक्रिया से गुजरे तथा जरूरत के अनुसार इलाज भी हो पाए। हमारी जनसंख्या की तुलना में हमारे देश में कैंसर पर अनुसंधान करने वाली संस्थाएँ बहुत कम हैं। हमारी माँग है कि अधिक विश्वस्तरीय कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थाओं की स्थापना हो ताकि हम विश्वस्तरीय शोध कर सकें और इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिए उपाय निकाल सकें, धन्यवाद।

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

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) :** مہودے، مںی خود کو اس وشے سے سمبدّھ کرتی ہوں۔

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

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

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I too would like to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to address the difficulties being faced by Persons with Disability to avail facilities

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस शून्य काल के माध्यम से दिव्यांगों की समस्याओं के प्रति सदन का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ। वैसे अमेरिका के सामाजिक विज्ञान के छात्रों का एक शोध है कि empathy की जो क्षमता होती है, empathy यानी सहानुभूति नहीं, समान अनुभूति होती है, वह दुनिया में कम होती जा रही है और ऐसी स्थिति में दिव्यांगों की समस्याओं की जो complexities हैं, वे बढ़ रही हैं। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहूँगा कि इस सरकार ने दिव्यांग शब्द और एक नई संकल्पना भी लाई, दिव्यांगों के लिए अंगदान के जो कार्यक्रम चलते थे, उनमें बहुत सारा इजाफा भी विगत कुछ वर्षों में हुआ, बावजूद इसके समाज में संवेदनशीलता का जो प्रमाण है, वह विभिन्न कारणों से कम होते जाने के कारण समस्याओं की complexities बढ़ रही हैं। जैसे मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि नगर निगमों के अंदर दिव्यांगों के लिए एक आरक्षित निधि होती है। There is a particular fund reserved for the differently-abled persons. मगर इसका विनियोग कई बार, जैसे बाँटा जाता है, वितरण किया जाता है, एक-एक व्यक्ति को अनुदान दिया जाता है, उसी में होता है। जो infrastructural सारी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

रचनाएँ करनी चाहिए, उनके लिए नहीं होता है। इसके लिए सामाजिक अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के द्वारा कुछ गाइडलाइंस होने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इसी तरह से हमारे देश में जो वृद्धाश्रम हैं, उनमें दिव्यांग वृद्धों को अक्सर प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिव्यांगों के लिए वृद्धाश्रमों में भी प्रवेश मिले, क्योंकि उनकी समस्याएँ और अधिक पेचीदा होती है। इसके लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान करने की जरूरत है। हमारी सरकार के द्वारा Handicapped Finance Corporation बनाया गया है, मगर इसमें जो ऋण वितरण होना चाहिए, उसकी जो सुलभता होनी चाहिए, वह भी अक्सर नहीं होती दिखाई देती है। बैंक इसमें काफी समय भी लगाते हैं।

महोदय, सरकार ने एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया था कि विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थानों में रैम्प बनाया जाए ताकि उनको दिव्यांग स्नेही बनाया जाए, disability friendly बनाया जाए, मगर उसकी जो डिज़ाइन है, उसमें इस तरीके की गलतियाँ हैं, जिनके कारण नए दिव्यांग बनेंगे। ऐसे गलत तरह के रैम्प बनाने के कारण नए दिव्यांग बनेंगे, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर भी बहुत निगरानी की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं अंतिम केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो paraplegic व्यक्ति है या cerebral palsy के हैं या slow learners हैं या autism के शिकार हे यह एक और नई दिव्यांगता सामने आ रही है, तो इसका भी कहीं न कहीं जिक्र होना चाहिए। इसका आकलन होना चाहिए। मेरे दो सुझाव हैं, यह जो Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 में लाया गया था, उसके क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा होनी चाहिए। सरकारों के अंदर दिव्यांगों के लिए जो आरक्षित सीटें हैं, उनको भरने की प्रक्रिया में भी कुछ और अधिक गति लानी चाहिए और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय समेत हमारे पुलिस कर्मचारी और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण में संवेदनशीलता प्रशिक्षण, sensitivity training, जैसे एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग को समावेश करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAILASH SONI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار)** : مہودے، مںی بھی خود کو اس وشئے سے سمبدّھ کرتی ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send your name by slips. मेरा एक सुझाव है कि यह वृद्धाश्रम शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। Elders' home, not old age home. ऐसी कोई अच्छी शब्दावली हिन्दी में भी हो सकती है, वरिष्ठ नागरिक आश्रम, ऐसा हो सकता है, because हम भी वरिष्ठ नागरिक हैं, हम भी कल वृद्ध हो सकते हैं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Elder's home.

श्री सभापति: वह तो English में है। Elder's home. हिन्दी के लिए इन्होंने कहा। यह just observation है। अभी तक जो चल रहा है, वह तो है ही।

Shortage of infrastructure for police training

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज मैं प्रदेशों में पुलिसकर्मियों की ट्रेनिंग व उससे संबंधित इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी को लेकर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में पुलिस का एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है। वे पूरी क्षमता के साथ, पूरी मेहनत से अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते हैं। आज देश में पुलिस टू पर्सन रेश्यो बहुत असंतोषजनक

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री संजय सेठ]

है। जहाँ संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 450 आदमियों पर एक पुलिसकर्मी रखा है, वहाँ इंडिया के अंदर 1000 लोगों पर एक पुलिसकर्मी है। हर जगह पर, हर प्रदेश में पुलिसकर्मियों की बहुत कमी है। आज पुलिसकर्मियों पर जितना बोझ है, उसका प्रभाव उनकी दिनचर्या पर भी दिखाई देता है। वे जितनी मेहनत करते हैं, शायद उतनी किसी और डिपार्टमेंट का आदमी नहीं करता होगा। उनके ऊपर इतना मानसिक तनाव रहता है, उसको देखते हुए आज नियुक्तियों की जरूरत है। हर प्रदेश के अंदर जो नियुक्तियों की कमियाँ हैं, उनको पूरा करने की जरूरत है। पूरे देश में करीब साढ़े पाँच लाख पुलिसकर्मियों के पद खाली हैं। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को देखें, तो करीब सवा लाख पुलिसकर्मियों की नियुक्तियाँ होनी हैं। इसके अंदर जो सबसे बड़ी कमी आ रही है, वह यह है कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है। सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक साल में केवल 6,800 पुलिसकर्मी ट्रेनिंग पा सकते हैं, तो सर, अगर इस हिसाब से देखा जाए, तो इन सवा लाख पुलिसकर्मियों को भर्ती मिलने में 15 साल लगेंगे। सर, अगर इतनी कमी रहेगी, तो कैसे पुलिसकर्मी भर्ती होंगे, कैसे उनकी पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग होगी? इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से कहूँगा, क्योंकि वे पुलिसकर्मियों के लिए यहाँ से आर्थिक व्यवस्था करते हैं, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि वे केन्द्र से प्रदेशों के लिए कुछ आर्थिक व्यवस्था करे, जिससे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बन सके, उनकी पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग पूरी हो सके और उससे उनकी नियुक्तियाँ हो सके।

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to prepare a scheme for irrigation of unirrigated areas of Champaran District of Bihar

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले के लोगों का प्रमुख व्यवसाय कृषि है एवं वे उस पर आधारित गतिविधियों पर निर्भर हैं। यह जिला, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक एवं बागमती नदियों के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में स्थिति है तथा जिले का क्षेत्रफल 3,968 वर्ग किलोमीटर अर्थात 1,532 वर्ग मील है। कृषि हेतु 3,03,923 हेक्टेयर भूमि उपलब्ध है। इसमें सिंचित क्षेत्र 1,76,115 हेक्टेयर है, जबकि असिंचित क्षेत्र 1,27,808 हेक्टेयर है। जिले में सामान्य वर्षा साधारणत: 1,241.6 मिली मीटर वर्षा होती है। जिले की आर्थिक स्थिति पूरी तरह से कृषि पर निर्भर है। वर्षा ऋतु में बागमती नदी की बाढ़ एवं गर्मी में सूखे के कारण यहाँ हर साल कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखे जाते हैं, जो कि एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। गन्ना किसानों के सामने भी विपरीत परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। चीनी मिलों के लगातार बंद होने के कारण उन्हें अपनी फसल दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है, जिससे उन्हें फसल का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त न होने के कारण आर्थिक नुकसान होता है। जिले का लगभग 42 प्रतिशत से अधिक कृषि क्षेत्र असिचित होने से लोगों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक परिवेश बहुत अधिक प्रभावित

होता है। दूसरा, सूखे एवं बाढ़ के कारण भी लोगों को निरंतर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अत: सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिले की आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किए जाने हेतु यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक है कि असिंचित क्षेत्र को सिंचित किए जाने हेतु कार्य-योजना शीघ्र बनाई जाए, जिससे क्षेत्र के लोगों को अपनी कृषि आय में वृद्धि करने हेतु पर्याप्त अवसर प्राप्त हो सके।

श्री सभापति: अखिलेश जी, यह स्थानीय स्कीम है या नेशनल लेवल की स्कीम है? मैंने राजमणि पटेल जी के विषय को देखा तथा आपके विषय को भी देखा, इसलिए मैं दुविधा में था। अगर यह स्कीम स्टेट लेवल पर है, तो फिर यहाँ से कुछ नहीं होगा।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, स्टेट लेवल पर यह नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए मैंने इसको यहाँ उठाया है, क्योंकि वह बाढ़ से प्रभावित जिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T.G. Venkatesh; not present. श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: चेयरमैन सर, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनका कल भी ज़ीरो ऑवर था और आज भी उनको ज़ीरो ऑवर में मौका दिया गया।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین** : چیئرمین سر، میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ان کا کل بھی زیرو آوور تھا اور آج بھی ان کو زیرو آوور میں موقع دیا گیا۔

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, मैं इसको संज्ञान में लूँगा। कभी-कभी आपको भी ऐसा मौका मिल सकता है। फिर भी, मैं इसको देखूँगा, क्योंकि यह भी एक विषय है।

Need to bring lawful and practical regime in favour of farmers in the country

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से किसानों के संदर्भ में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में, भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष राजस्व गाँव की एक सूची जारी होती है, जिसमें किसानों के लिए कहा जाता है कि रेवेन्यू विलेज के ये-ये किसान हैं। उस आधार पर उनकी जोत-बही तथा उनकी लैंड की जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाती है और फिर उनको सरकारी सहायता का पूरा लाभ मिल पाता है, चाहे वह बीज से संबंधित सहायता हो अथवा सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही किसी और प्रकार की सहायता हो।

इधर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसानों की आय को दोगुनी करने के लिए अत्यंत प्रयत्न किया है। इसके लिए हम लोग कृषि मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहेंगे और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहेंगे। अगर किसानों के खाते नहीं खुले होते, तो मुझे लगता है कि 6,000 रुपये की जो "किसान सम्मान निधि" है, वह शायद उन किसानों के खाते में नहीं जा पाती। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक संशोधन यह हो रहा है कि उन किसानों के पुन: पंजीयन की बात सामने आ रही है। अगर उन किसानों के पुन: पंजीयन की बात होगी, तो फिर यह परेशानी पैदा होगी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

कि जो भू-राजस्व है, जिसका विवरण प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रकाशित होता है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं संशोधन करने की स्थिति आ जाएगी।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। हम इनसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि अगर प्रत्येक वर्ष राजस्व गाँव की सूची प्रकाशित हो जाए, जो बेनामे होते हैं, उनका रिकॉर्ड रखा जाए तथा जिन किसानों की मृत्यु हो जाती है और उस आधार पर उनके नाम उसमें चढ़ नहीं पाते, तो यह सारा सिस्टम उस पंजीयन में गड़बड़ हो जाएगा। इसके लिए एक पत्र भी लिखा गया है, लेकिन मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी तथा भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी इस बात का निर्देश दिया जाए कि प्रत्येक वर्ष किसानों की वह सूची प्रकाशित करके भू-राजस्व के आधार पर यह तय किया जाए कि भारत सरकार की ओर से वहाँ के किसानों को जो भी सहायता दी जाती है, चाहे वह "किसान सम्मान निधि" के 6,000 रुपये हों, बीज की सहायता हो या अन्य किसी प्रकार की सहायता हो, वह उनको मिले।

इस नाते मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस संबंध में वार्ता करके किसानों को इसका लाभ दिलाएँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: क्या? उपसभापति महोदय?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, सॉरी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, आदत पड़ गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب جاوید علی خان :** سر، عادت پڑ گئی ہے ---(مداخلت)---

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to stopp illegal mining from rivers beds

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, एनजीटी के नियमों का खुलेआम उल्लंघन करते हुए देश की नदियों में धड़ल्ले से, बिना किसी अनुमति बड़े पैमाने पर बालू, मोरम और पत्थर का अवैध खनन माफियाओं द्वारा जेसीबी तथा पोकलैंड मशीनों से किया जा रहा है। खनन की वजह से नदियों में 10 से 20 मीटर तक गड्ढे हो गए हैं, जिससे नदी की प्रकृति बदलती जा रही है। इससे कई जगहों पर नदियों के किनारे की कृषि भूमि कटकर नदी में समाहित हो रही है और नदियों में पल रहे जीव-जन्तु विलुप्त हो रहे हैं। विशेष तौर पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड, उत्तराखंड, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की नदियों में एनजीटी के नियमों का खुलेआम उल्लंघन कर अवैध खनन हो रहा है। इसके बारे में समय-समय पर स्थानीय अखबारों में खबरें भी छपती रहती हैं।

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

बुंदेलखंड में धसान नदी, केन नदी, यमुना नदी, बेतवा तथा चंद्रावल आदि नदियों में बिना किसी अनुमति अवैध खनन कर, नदियों की जलधारा रोककर, बाँध-पुल बनाकर बालू तथा मोरम से भरे हुए ट्रक निकाले जा रहे हैं। इससे एक तरफ जहाँ पर्यावरण को नुकसान हो रहा है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ किसानों की फसलें चौपट हो रही हैं।

अत: सदन के माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि पूरे देश की नदियों में अवैध रूप से बाँध, पुल बनाकर मोरम, गिट्टी तथा पत्थर का अवैध रूप से होने वाले खनन पर रोक लगाने हेतु सरकार अविलम्ब कदम उठाए, धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: यह विशम्भर जी की गलती नहीं है। नॉर्मली स्पेशल मेंशन शाम को होता है, उस समय उपसभापति या पैनल चेयरमैन बैठते हैं। आज के ज़माने में ज़ीरो आवर टाइम पर हो रहा है, समय बचता है तो फिर स्पेशल मेंशन भी ले रहे हैं। नयी स्थिति को समझने में और आदत बदलने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। डा. विकास महात्मे।

Demand for assistance to widows of farmers committing suicide in Maharashtra

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं विधवा किसान महिला सशक्तिकरण की आवश्यकता के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, मैं महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की आत्महत्या के मुद्दे पर आपका ध्यान चाहता हूं। महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की आत्महत्या में वृद्धि के साथ ही उनके विधवाओं की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। यदि हम वर्ष 1995-2015 के बीच राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB) के आंकड़ों को देखें, तो लगभग 65,000 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं, जिनमें से 90 परसेंट किसान पुरुष हैं, जो विधवा किसानों की एक बड़ी आबादी को पीछे छोड़ते हैं। परिवार के मुखिया की आत्महत्या के प्रभाव के बाद दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में उनकी विधवाओं को छोड़ दिया जाता है। साथ ही, उन्हें अब भावनात्मक या आर्थिक रूप से अपने बच्चों या अपने परिवार पर निर्भर सबका ध्यान रखना होता है। सरकार को इस मुद्दे को ध्यान में लाना चाहिए और पीड़ितों की भलाई के लिए नीतियां बनानी चाहिए। स्थिति की गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं सरकार से इन बहनों और बेटियों की मदद के लिए कुछ योजनाएं बनाने का आग्रह करता हूं। इन हालात में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है, वह होती है ऐसे परिवार के बच्चों की शिक्षा, जिसे सर्वोत्तम प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। संपत्ति के शीर्षकों को उनके दिवंगत पति के नाम से उनके नाम पर स्थानांतरित करने में भी बरसों लगते

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

हैं। सरकार से मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि ऐसी विधवाओं को अन्य संपत्तियों के वितरण में प्राथमिकता मिले और उनकी बेटियों की शादी और एजुकेशन के लिए मौद्रिक सहायता दी जाए।

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

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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

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

Demand for subsistence allowance to empower the farmers of the country

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, despite all our achievements over the decades, it is a sad commentary that farmers in the country continue to suffer year after year. Even today about 70 per cent of the Indian population depend on agriculture and account for 15 per cent of GDP and 50 per cent of the country's employment. More and more farmers are leaving farming and there is growing shortage of workforce in agriculture. We praise professionals like doctors, engineers, lawyers and so on. But whenever we take a morsel of food to our mouth, or sip a cup of tea, we fail to acknowledge the invisible hands of farmers in that food and drink. To help improve the conditions of farmers, the Tamil Nadu Government has been taking consistent initiatives. Tamil Nadu is the first Indian State to enact law on contract farming. But the Union Government has to take measures on war-footing to empower farmers so as to retain them in farming activities. Small farmers are a vulnerable population where social, market and economic pressures are huge, often leading to considerable distress. Indian farmers incur Rs 92,651 crore per year in post-harvest losses, the primary causes of which are poor storage and transportation facilities. Ironically, according to Dalwai Committee report,

an investment of ₹ 89,375 crore is needed to improve the state of storage and transportation facilities for food crops. As the Centre is committed to double the farm income, I appeal to the Government to provide a dignified subsistence allowance to farmers as the first step to empower them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Bajpai. Not present.

Demand to expedite the process of the Semi High Speed railway corridor in Kerala

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Kerala): Sir, there is a proposal to set up a semi high speed rail corridor in Kerala between Trivandrum and Kasargod. At present, it is a nightmare to travel by train from Trivandrum in the South to Kasargod in the North as it takes about twelve hours to cover 532 kilometers. Drone survey has already been done to determine the alignment. As per preliminary indications the project may cost ₹ 66,000 crores. About 1200 hectares of land has to be acquired. It is learnt that the Ministry of Railways has given in-principle approval for the project. I appeal to the Railways to expedite the process of preparing the estimate and grant sanction for the estimate along with firm commitment to fund at least 50 per cent of the project cost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Narain Dass Gupta. Not present. Shri P. Wilson.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — *Contd.*

Need to expedite cases falling under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise today to bring the attention of this august House to the fact that the legislative intent of the anti-defection law, inserted by the Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act 1985, stands defeated by the inordinate delay in taking up and disposing complaints by the authorities referred to in Clause 6(1), that is, the Speaker of the House or the Chairman as the case maybe. We have noticed in the past few decades that various Speakers from State Legislatures, who act as a Tribunal under the Tenth Schedule, sit over the issue of disqualification indefinitely.

Sir, the object of the Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, 1985 is to curb the evil of political defections motivated by lure of office or other similar considerations which endangers the foundations of our democracy. A political party goes before the electorate with a particular programme and sets up its candidate on certain promises. Such a person who gets elected after election cannot change his affiliation for extraneous reasons.

[Shri P. Wilson]

Sir, there are many instances wherein the Speaker of certain State Assemblies sit over the issue relating to disqualification for years together, driving the aggrieved persons to approach the Courts. The hon. Supreme Court recently, in the Manipur Assembly case, had to step in and directed the Speaker to decide the disqualification petition within four weeks. The Court has also called upon the Parliament to consider amending the Constitution to substitute the Speaker of the Houses with an independent Tribunal to decide disputes concerning disqualification arising under the Tenth Schedule.

Sir, even in the elections to the municipal body posts across India, it has been widely reported that persons who have been elected under the symbol of one party switches over to other parties for indirect election of posts of Chairman etc., and the reason is that the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution is not extended to the local bodies created under part IX and IX A of the Constitution of India.

Sir, this august House should, therefore, act to save the purity of the democratic process, by ensuring that the mandate given by the people to a particular candidate is not tainted by that candidate switching allegiance. This can be done only by fixing a mandatory time frame to decide defection cases by the competent authority under the Tenth Schedule. I also request this August House to extend the application of the Tenth Schedule to posts in Part IX and IX-A that is municipal and local bodies by suitably amending the Constitution. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, people are now saying that it is not defection, it is only affection and they are doing it with perfection. We must put an end to this. This is a very important issue across the country. Cutting across party lines we must really come forward to suggest some alternative to end this nuisance or nonsense or the unethical act of defection. It is a very important issue. Even the court has commented

recently, but everybody is taking time. Presiding officers are taking time, courts are also taking time. Then, we are helpless. The Law Minister is here. I hope that he will apply his mind. He need not reply now. I am not asking the Minister to reply now, but apply your mind and see to it that this issue is taken up at the appropriate level in consultation with all concerned.

Hon. Members, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween is not here. She had raised an issue.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, since you have raised this issue, I wish to make a submission. With the greatest respect to the hon. Supreme Court, those sweeping comments against the Presiding Officers, were surely avoidable. We need to have institutional respect for all the institutions of the country. The Presiding Officers of the Legislatures are equally important functionaries in the constitutional process. I must place it on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I also said...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we should take note of it. I agree with the hon. Law Minister on this. This is a serious matter. It is a transgression. The Constitution is clear in its scheme of things and the division of powers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before taking up the Question Hour, I have a suggestion to make; even the Secretariat must also take a note of it. When Members give notices, it is written in front of that 'Already raised one issue in this week.' On one or two notices admitted today, no such information was brought to my notice. So, either we must have a practice of whoever utilised one opportunity will get opportunity only the next week. Notices would be admitted on first-come-first-serve basis and will be taken up. And, secondly, if time permits, we will try to give opportunity to Members who have already been given an opportunity once in a week. And, nothing more than that should be seen and say, 'why this has been admitted' and all that, because yesterday I heard, when Narendra Jadhav spoke, and then he gave notice to speak on Marathi and time was available. So, I said 'okay.'

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: But, Sir, interpretation was not available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. But, I think, it was transmitted outside and discussion took place in the Central Hall, rather than inside the House. After all, I have no intention of favouring anybody. We will try to keep that in mind. And, once time is available, it is left to the discretion of the Chair whom to allow and whom not to allow.

Now, let us take up the Question Hour.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aspirational districts in Karnataka

*46. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Raichur and Yadgir districts in Karnataka have been identified as aspirational districts;

(b) if so, the details of focussed areas identified under the programme;

(c) the status of implementation of above programmes in the identified districts; and

(d) the physical targets set and achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, Raichur and Yadgir are the two Aspirational Districts identified from the State of Karnataka.

(b) The Aspirational Districts Programme focuses on five major areas; Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure. The month-wise progress of the Districts is measured across these five sectors through 49 key performance indicators.

(c) Since launch of the Programme in January 2018, Raichur has shown an overall improvement of 8.2%, while Yadgir has shown an overall improvement of 10.4% across the identified 49 indicators.

(d) Under this Programme, monthly performance of Districts across all the five sectors through 49 identified indicators is captured on a dashboard which is available in public domain at *championsofchange.gov.in.* The Districts are ranked based on their incremental progress in every sector during a month, thus nudging them to aspire to improve their performance in every indicator rapidly.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, hon. Prime Minister, during his 31st interaction, through PRAGATI platform, asked the Ministry to set time-lines for aspirational districts so as to bring them to the national average.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry set any time-lines to achieve various parameters for aspirational districts, particularly two districts of Karnataka.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there are no set time-lines.

The hon. Prime Minister launched this scheme on 5th January, 2018. Sir, 117 districts in the country were isolated on the basis of poverty. One State has refused to participate. So, out of these 117 districts, there are now 112 districts participating under this scheme. The reason why these districts chosen was primarily because health and nutrition was weak, education was weak, agriculture and water resources were weak and even financial inclusion, skill development and basic infrastructure were weak. So, the Government of India decided to provide better governance to these districts so that they can come at par with the rest of forward districts in the country.

Now, these two districts, ever since they have come under the scheme, have increased their percentage by 8.2 per cent (Raichur) and 10 per cent (Yadgir). Now, both these districts are being provided help from the Centre through 3C programmes *i.e.*, convergence of the Central and State sector schemes, collaboration between the Central and State sector schemes, district administration and CSR funding available and, finally, there is a competition amongst all these 112 districts and whoever comes out as the best gets ₹ 10 crores and whoever comes out the second best gets ₹ 5 crores.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, there is no doubt that the Government of India, the State Administration and the district machinery are working hard to bring Raichur and Yadgir on par with the national average. As a part of this exercise, the State Government has submitted a number of proposals, such as, for opening Kendriya Vidayalayas in both the districts, industrial development, modern Science Villages, Raichur Airport, Raichur Bypass Road, and many other such proposals. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Yes, Sir, I will be very brief. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry has taken to clear these proposals and by when these projects are going to be cleared.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, they have been brought under this scheme because they were one of the poorest districts in that particular State. The schemes are proposed and the respective Ministries — like for the airport, the Ministry of Civil Aviation would be the incharge — themselves have a look at it. What we are doing is to see as to how the governance happening at the local level in the district itself; whether funds are being provided by the State Government; whether CSR Funds are being given; whether the district administration is taking up this matter diligently; and, whether they are making proposals to the State Government to implement that. That is how this scheme is enforced. If there is a demand from a particular State, we become bridge between them and, say, the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is some additional funding for these two districts; what other incentives are provided to improve the socio-economic indicators of these districts; and, whether there will be a third party verification of the performance of the various indicators. I am asking this because I am from that area.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, Yadgir secured first Delta Rank in agriculture and water resources in February, 2019, and was awarded rupees three crores. More recently, Yadgir secured first position in March, 2019 overall ranking. Raichur secured fourth position in financial inclusion and skill development thematic area, and seventh rank in agriculture and water resources in July 2019 Delta Ranking.

Now, the funds that have accrued to these two districts are: From CSR Funding is approximately ₹ 12.06 crore to Yadgir and ₹ 5.14 crore to Raichur

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, this region comes under Article 371(J). A lot of funds have been released for the development of this region. Yadgir and Raichur are one of the hottest places in Karnataka and one of the backward districts too. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the steps that he has taken in terms of education in these areas.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, there is a dashboard. If a district performs well in education, it is put up- on dashboard. If it has not performed well, then also, it is put up on dashboard. Education is one of the five major areas which have been taken up for development of these districts. If education is not forthcoming by itself then a spirit of competition is installed for it among these 112 districts. Hopefully, competition would help the educational levels rise in these two particular districts.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what has been done about the aspirational district of Mewat in Haryana *vis-a-vis* CSR Funds invested in that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This question is related to Karnataka. If the Minister wants, he can reply.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Mewat falls in my Constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I have information on that. Out of the CSR funding, Mewat secured ₹ 4.33 crores over the last one year. The number of CPSEs which have been requested to provide funds to the district administration are HPCL, RITES Ltd., BPCL, Steel Authority of India, Indian Oil Corporation, NMDC Ltd., etc. I think they are trying to do their best to get some money from CSR as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 47. Shri Sanjay Raut.

Dues pending with Reliance Jio for using BSNL's/MTNL's infrastructure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Reliance Jio is the biggest mobile tower client for BSNL and MTNL;

(b) if so, how much amount have been received from Reliance Jio for using BSNL and MTNL's infrastructure and services in the country since last three years;

(c) how much of dues are pending with Reliance Jio and the steps taken by Government to recover the pending amount; and

(d) how much of fixed income have been transferred from BSNL/MTNL to Reliance Jio during the last three years and reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Pursuant to policy formulated by the Government to permit sharing of infrastructure by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are also monetising their

tower assets by permitting sharing of their towers with other TSPs. Accordingly, some of their towers, apart from being used by BSNL and MTNL are also leased to other TSPs *viz.* Reliance Jio, Vodafone Idea and Bharti Airtel etc. Similarly, BSNL and MTNL are also using towers taken on rent from other telecom and infrastructure service providers.

Out of 13146 mobile towers shared by BSNL, 8363, 2779 and 1782 mobile towers have been shared with Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel and Vodafone Idea respectively. Out of 402 mobile towers shared by MTNL, 137, 100 and 165 mobile towers have been shared with Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel and Vodafone Idea respectively.

(b) Amount received from Reliance Jio since last three years for using BSNL's/ MTNL's infrastructure and services is as under:

Financial Year	Amount received from Reliance Jio by	
	BSNL	MTNL
2016-17	171.81	10.49
2017-18	472.80	11.02
2018-19	678.38	17.59
2019-20 (up to December, 2019)	402.28	7.74

(c) BSNL and MTNL have informed that ₹ 167.97 crore and ₹ 11.62 crore respectively are outstanding from Reliance Jio. To recover the outstanding dues, matter is being regularly pursued by both BSNL and MTNL.

(d) No fixed income has been transferred from BSNL/MTNL to Reliance Jio.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी पब्लिक सेक्टर टेलिकॉम कम्पनी बीएसएनएल, एमटीएनएल बहुत ही बुरे दौर से गुजर रही है। कम्पनी की हालत खराब है, यह कम्पनी बंद हो सकती है या फिर सरकार इसे बंद करना चाहती है। अभी बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल कम्पनी की जो असली प्रॉपर्टी है, वे मोबाइल टावर्स हैं, नेटवर्क है।

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: वह भी आपने रेंट पर देना शुरू कर दिया है। दो साल पहले बीएसएनएल, एमटीएनएल के मोबाइल टावर्स कारोबार के लिए एक अलग कम्पनी बनाई गई थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब इस कम्पनी की पोजिशन क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत: जो आपने अलग कम्पनी बनाई थी। देश में लगभग 4,50,000 टावर्स हैं, इनमें से 66,000 टावर्स हमारे बीएसएनएल, एमटीएनएल के हैं। यह कम्पनी बनने के बाद आपने कितने टावर्स बढ़ाए हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन हो गया। आप उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा करें।

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभापति महोदय, जो टावर्स की पॉलिसी है, यह 2002-03 में बनाई गई थी। बीएसएनएल ने अपने टावर्स लीज़ पर दिए। बीएसएनएल भी दूसरी कम्पनी के जो टावर्स हैं - कुछ-कुछ तो ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं, जो सिर्फ टावर ही बनाती हैं, क्योंकि टावर बनाते समय कम्पनी को एक तो जगह की प्रॉब्लम रहती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: कम्पनी का क्या होगा?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: इसका optimum use हो, इसके लिए पॉलिसी बनाई गई और इसमें हमने लीज़ आउट भी किए और लीज़ इन भी किए हुए हैं। ऐसा सभी तरफ चल रहा है। इससे कम्पनी को रेंट भी मिलता है, क्योंकि हम सिर्फ अगर हमारा यूज करें, तो हमें एडिशनल इनकम उसके कारण हो रही है।

श्री संजय राउत: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ रहा हूं कि उस कम्पनी का क्या हुआ? यह कम्पनी है या नहीं है, यह कम्पनी चल रही है या नहीं चल रही है? आज बीएसएनएल के हजारों कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, आपने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। आपस में बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: यह कम्पनी केबिनेट की मंजूरी से स्थापित हुई थी। सर, मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। उसके लिए प्रॉपर प्रोसीजर है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, ठीक है। देखिए, बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल अपने टावर्स प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को रेंट पर देते हैं, उनका आउटस्टैंडिंग भी है। बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल का जियो से लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपया आना बाकी है। इसके अलावा वोडाफोन है, आइडिया, भारती एयरटेल है, इन सबको आपने टावर्स रेंट पर दिये हैं। उन पर कितना आउटस्टैंडिंग है? आपने कहा है कि हम पैसा वापस लाने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस समय लोगों को सैलेरी नहीं मिल रही है, लोगों को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: सवाल ।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, सवाल तो यही है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप दो से ज्यादा सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, उनके ऊपर जो पैसा आउटस्टैंडिंग है, पेंडिंग है, उसको कहां तलाश कर रहे हो? आप हमें बताइए, हम उस पैसे को कम्पनी के लिए लेकर आएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। आपका सवाल हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री संजय राउत: हम कर देंगे न! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, श्री संजय राउत जी का जो सुझाव है वह बहुत ही उत्साहवर्धक है, मैं उसका ध्यान रखूंगा। महोदय, यह उनकी चिन्ता है, लेकिन मैं एक बात सदन में स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार BSNL और MTNL को strategic assets मानती है। ये दोनों संस्थाएं परेशानी में थीं, इन्हें हम revive करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार हजारों करोड़ रुपए लगा रही है और इन्हें हम ठीक करेंगे। इसलिए कृपया कभी इस दुविधा में मत रहिए कि BSNL और MTNL बन्द होंगे।

महोदय, जब देश में बाढ़ आती है, भूकम्प आता है या सेना की आवश्यकता होती है, तो यही BSNL और MTNL काम करते हैं। बाकी हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में कभी अलग से चर्चा करेंगे।

महोदय, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता थी कि कर्मचारियों को payment नहीं हो रहा है, तो मैं इतना बताना चाहता हूं कि अपने assets की sharing टेलिकॉम कंपनियां करती हैं। BSNL ने भी एक asset-sharing, जियो, वोडा और एयरटेल के साथ किया है। उनका लेना-देना भी चलता रहता है। कई बार हमारा बकाया भी उनके पास होता है और कई बार उनका बकाया भी हमारे ऊपर होता है, लेकिन हमारा जो सिस्टम है, उसके अनुसार यह व्यापारिक संबंध है और उसे हम recover करते हैं। अत: माननीय सदस्य उसकी चिन्ता न करें।

महोदय, यदि संजय राउत जी की सहायता की जरूरत होगी, तो मैं अपने विभाग को जरूर कहूंगा कि वे उनकी मदद लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister to clarify certain issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवई: उपसभापति जी, ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको रोज़-रोज़ बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिल सकता है।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the 5G spectrum allocation is on the anvil. I want to tell the Minister that BSNL is still having only 2G and 3G networks. Is there a scheme or a proposal or a plan to upgrade the BSNL network to 4G or 5G?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी जो revival package है, उसके अनुसार BSNL को 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से 4G के लिए spectrum allot हो जाएगा और उसके बाद हमारा 4G शुरू हो जाएगा। हम इस काम को लगभग 18 महीने में पूरा कार्य करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, recently, a big number of employees from BSNL and MTNL which ran into thousands, nearly a lakh of employees, were made to take VRS due to compulsions; the basic reason was the deterioration of the financial health of the company. May I know from the Minister, through you, Sir, whether the huge infrastructure, the assets which were created by BSNL and MTNL were monetised in this process to pay the bill?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this question was basically upon the tower-sharing. But the esteemed hon. Members are going into the realm of all the questions. He is right, Sir. Revival package also contains the core of optimum use of assets of the BSNL and MTNL. They have got the land, they have got the buildings, and they have got other properties. Therefore, appropriate asset monetisation and recovering of fiscal return from thereof is forming a part of this whole rehabilitation and revival package. I want to assure you that in your city of Mumbai, in Delhi and in other places, there are lands and there are other assets. We shall be properly using it for optimum use. I want to assure this House.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि BSNL का नाम है- "भाई साहब नहीं लगेगा"। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनके ध्यान में यह भी लाना चाहता हूं कि मेरा टेलिफोन 11 से 14, 15, 16 जनवरी तक, यानी चार दिन में नहीं लगा। अत: मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक स्वतंत्र भार BSNL को दिया जाएगा, जिससे माननीय सदस्यों और उपभोक्ताओं के टेलिफोन लगातार चालू रह सकें?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभापति जी, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने एक चिंता व्यक्त की है और इस सभागृह में बैठे हुए सभी सदस्य भी बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल के बारे में हमेशा चिंतित रहते हैं। सर, उनकी जो हालत है, उसके लिए ही रिवाइवल पैकेज भी बनाया गया है। यद्यपि कुछ कमियाँ जरूर हैं, इसलिए उनमें सुधार लाने के लिए ही रिवाइवल पैकेज लाया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में निश्चित तौर पर सुधार होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि सही नंबर लगेगा या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात नहीं कीजिए।

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: अगर किसी भी सदस्य की और कोई प्रॉब्लम होगी, तो वे उसके बारे में कभी भी बता सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं निश्चित तौर पर निर्देश दूंगा कि किसी को भी - वह चाहे सदस्य हो या कोई आम आदमी हो, सभी को अच्छी क्वालिटी की सेवा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हम इसके लिए निश्चित तौर पर प्रयासरत रहेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 48.

Decrease in sale of Post Cards, Inland Letters etc.

*48. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of Post Cards, Inland Letters, etc. has decreased in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any dedicated aircraft for Postal Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Post Cards, Inland Letters are traditional services being offered by the Department of Posts to its customers. These services demonstrate the commitment of the Department to offer economical services to the common man. The cost incurred on the Post card is ₹ 12.98/- per piece. However, it is priced at ₹ 0.50/- per piece for affordable communication by the common man and other customers. Similarly, most of the mail services are also subsidized. Inspite of the proliferation of technological means of communications in the country, the Post Cards and Inland Letter Cards retain its popularity amongst the people. However, the demand for these services fluctuates from time to time. The Department also offers other services including Registered Letter services, Speed Post Letter services etc. Most of the services including Speed Post, Registered Post etc. have shown an increasing trend during the period.

(b) The traffic of the Post Cards, Inland Letters etc. (the data of Inland Letters is not maintained separately) over the last three years is as under:

(figures in crores)

Name of the Product/ Service	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Post Cards (including acknowledgments)	99.89	106.23	87.35
Unregistered Letters (Including Inland Letter Cards)	310.81	312.61	281.25
Registered Post	18.34	19.33	19.79
Speed Post	46.31	46.38	53.73

(c) No, Sir.

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

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, the maximum use of inland letters and postcards is made by poor people. Is the Government thinking of making it possible to get ordinary letters delivered as quickly as Speed Posts?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभापति जी, post cards and inland letters का विषय हमारे देश के लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ एक बहुत ही इमोशनल विषय है। जो इसकी डिलिवरी है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे हो, हम इसके लिए मेल बैग की tracking के लिए technology का भी पूरी तरह से usse कर रहे हैं और हम डाक पेटिका की निकासी की भी tracking भी हमेशा करते रहते हैं।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I am talking about a specific time-limit. Letters posted by Speed Post get delivered within 24 hours. Can inland letters and postcards also get delivered within a specific time-limit?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो generally तीन से छः दिनों के अंदर maximum post cards and inland letters deliver होते हैं। अगर कहीं पर ज्यादा समय लगता है, तो हम उसकी पूरी inquiry करके रिपोर्ट मंगा लेते हैं।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, one of the main reasons for the lack of sale of postcards and inland letters is that they are not able to compete with the speed and convenience of the private couriers. What steps is the Postal Department taking to compete with private couriers so that the Postal Department is not in loss?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, hon. Members need to understand that the postcard, in many ways, has become the communication tool of ordinary Indians, so is the inland letter. We have all grown from our childhood days with those institutions. And, though the printing and other costs are ₹ 12, yet we subsidise it for the common people of the country. Therefore, courier service need not be compared with the postcards and inland letters, but I do take your point. I wish to share with this hon. House that in e-commerce delivery, my Postal Department is playing a very, very crucial role. The other idea and agenda is to further improve the delivery part of it including Speed Posts and parcel delivery. These are all questions of improvement. As far as the private players are concerned, India is a free country and anyone can come, but the trust of the people of India with the postal institution remains intact. What is important for us is to ensure that this trust remains unshaken. That is how I would like to put it.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूं। क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि डाक विभाग पर लोगों का भरोसा है और हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारी ज्यादातर आबादी गाँव में रहती है और गाँव के लोग आज भी अपनी चिट्ठियों का इंतजार करते हैं। जब भी डाकिया अपनी पोशाक पहने घंटी बजाता है तो लोग समझते हैं कि हमारी चिट्ठी आ गई। वह उनके लिए कहीं न कहीं अच्छे संदेश लाता है। यद्यपि आज के दौर में लोग एंड्रायड मोबाइल फोन का भी इस्तेमाल अवश्य कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस पर जो messages आते हैं, वे delete भी कर दिए जाते हैं।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین :** اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانئے منتری جی سے سوال پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ کیوں کہ مانئے منتری جی نے اپنے جواب میں یہ کہا ہے کہ ڈاک وبھاگ پر لوگوں کا بھروسہ ہے اور ہم بھی جانتے ہیں کہ ہماری زیادہ تر آبادی گاؤں میں رہتی ہے اور گاؤں کے لوگ آج بھی اپنی چٹھیوں کا انتظار کرتے ہیں۔ جب بھی ڈاکیہ اپنی پوشاک پہنے گھنٹی بجاتا ہے تو لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہماری چٹھی آ گئی۔ وہ ان کے لئے کہیں نہ کہیں اچھا سندیش لاتا ہے۔ لیکن آج کے دور میں لوگ اینڈرائد موبائل فون کا بھی استعمال ضرور کرتے ہیں، لیکن اس پر جو میسیج آتے ہیں، وہ ڈیلیٹ بھی کر دئے جاتے ہیں۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार की जितनी लाभकारी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं का लाभ आम जनों तक पहुँचे, इसके लिए क्या वे सारे मंत्रालयों

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

से विचार-विमर्श करके सरकारी योजनाओं को उस ग्रामीण भोली-भाली जनता तक पहुँचाने का काम करेंगे?

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین:** میں مانئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ سرکار کی جتنی لابھکاری یوجناؤں ہیں، ان یوجناؤں کا لابھ عام جنوں تک پہنچے، اس کے لئے کیا وہ سارے منترالیوں سے وچار ومرش کرکے سرکاری یوجناؤں کو اس گرامین بھولی بھالی جنتا تک پہنچانے کا کام کریں گے؟

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: सर, जो पोस्टमैन या डाकिया है, हम उसको सबसे विश्वसनीय समझते हैं और वह हमारे परिवार का ही एक हिस्सा होता है। उसके लिए बहन जी ने बहुत अच्छे शब्द कहे, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने सारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को लेकर बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है। निश्चित ही हम इसके लिए प्रयासरत हैं और सभी के साथ बातचीत करके निश्चित ही हम इसको अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ाएँगे।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 49.

देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता का आकलन किया जाना

*49. **श्री नारायण राणे**: क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता का आकलन करने हेतु कौन-सा तंत्र विद्यमान है;

(ख) यह तंत्र किस प्रकार से काम कर रहा है;

(ग) देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने तथा उसमें सुधार करने में यह तंत्र किस हद तक सफल रहा है; और

(घ) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) इस देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए काम करने वाले तंत्र का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता

(i) उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता हेतु संस्था के अपनी प्रक्रियाओं और कार्य प्रणाली के आधार पर 'राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद्' (एन.ए.ए.सी.) NAAC द्वारा आकलन

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(ii) उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं के पारस्परिक रैंक के निर्धारण हेतु राष्ट्रीय संस्थागत रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क (NIRF) द्वारा वार्षिक रैंकिंग की प्रणाली

(iii) तकनीकी शिक्षा में गुणता के आकलन हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन बोर्ड (NBA)

विद्यालय शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता

(i) विद्यालय शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता हेतु वर्ष 2017 में राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (NAS)

(ii) प्रदर्शन ग्रेडिंग इंडेक्स (PGI) के तहत राज्यों एवं कॅंद्रीय शाषित क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों का मूल्यांकन

(iii) नीति आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 2019 में स्कूली शिक्षा गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (School Education Quality Index-SEQI), की पहल।

यह तंत्र सफलतापूर्वक काम कर रहा है। गुणता में सुधार एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। इसके तहत उच्च शिक्षा में वर्ष 2019 तक प्रमाणित कुल विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या 606 एवम् प्रमाणित कॉलेज की संख्या 12709 है। वर्ष 2019 में NIRF में भाग लिये गये संस्थानों की संख्या 4867 है। वर्ष 2019 में NBA में भाग लिये गये संस्थानों की संख्या 4867 है।

विद्यालय शिक्षा में विद्यालय शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता हेतु वर्ष 2017 में राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (NAS) सभी 36 राज्यों एवम् केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में किया गया। प्रदर्शन ग्रेडिंग इंडेक्स (PGI) के तहत राज्यों एव केंद्र शासित क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में वर्ष 2019 में स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली का मूल्यांकन किया गया। नीति आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 2019 में स्कूली शिक्षा गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (School Education Quality Index-SEQI), विद्यालय शिक्षा के गुणता के आकलन हेतु एक नई शुरुआत की गयी।

Assessing quality of education in the country

†*49. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place to assess the quality of education in the country;

(b) the manner in which this mechanism is working;

(c) the extent to which this mechanism has been successful in maintaining and improving the quality of education in the country; and

(d) the response of Government thereto?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (d) Following is the description of the mechanisms that work to ensure the quality of education in this country:

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.

Quality of school education

(i) National Achievement Survey (NAS) in the year 2017 for the quality of school education.

(ii) Evaluation of schools in states and centrally governed areas under Performance Grading Index (PGI).

(iii) Initiative of School Education Quality Index-SEQI, in the year 2019 by NITI Aayog.

This system is working successfully. Improvement in quality is a continuous process. 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.

In the area of school education, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) was held in the year 2017 for the quality of school education. It was conducted in schools in all 36 States and Union Territories. Under the Performance Grading Index (PGI), the schooling system was also evaluated in the year 2019 in schools in the States and Union Territories. In the year 2019, the School Education Quality Index-SEQI, a new initiative has also been established by NITI Aayog to assess the quality of school education.

श्री नारायण राणे: उपसभापति महोदय, 'देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता का आकलन' रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार की इस तंत्र में बदलाव लाने की कोई सोच है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, उच्च शिक्षा में इसका मूल्यांकन करने की दृष्टि से हम लोग तीन स्तर पर आकलन करते हैं। NAAC एक संस्था है, जिसके माध्यम से हम आकलन करते हैं, दूसरा हम NIRF के तहत करते हैं और तीसरा NBA के तहत करते हैं। उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता का विश्लेषण करने के लिए तीनों का आधार होता है। ऐसे ही स्कूली शिक्षा में भी हम लोग आकलन करते हैं। हम राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (NAS) कराते हैं, PGI कराते हैं और नीति आयोग भी आकलन कराता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात को उठाया है कि ये जो सर्वेक्षण होते हैं, उनका क्या रिजल्ट है, तो मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि NAAC में काफी तेजी से हमारे विश्वविद्यालय आ रहे हैं और उन मानकों को पूरा कर रहे हैं। भारत में जनवरी, 2020 तक कुल 1,028 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनमें से अभी 606 विश्वविद्यालय NAAC के अन्दर आ गए हैं, जबकि 39,931 कॉलेज हैं, जिनमें से 12,709 कॉलेज हमारे NAAC के स्तर पर आ चुके हैं। ऐसे ही NIRF में भी 4,867 कॉलेज ने भाग लिया, जबकि प्रबंधन और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में NBA जो आकलन करता है, उसमें भी हमारे 4,867 संस्थान ने भाग लिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी।

श्री नारायण राणे: महोदय, भविष्य में अपनी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या प्रयास हो रहे हैं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, हम लोग इसके लिए बहुत सारे प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उच्च शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़े, उसमें हम अध्यापकों के लिए ARPIT कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं। नीचे स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए हम NISHTHA कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं। इसमें 42 लाख अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण संभवत: दुनिया का पहला ऐसा बड़ा कार्यक्रम है। फिर हमारा LEAP कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें हमारे VCs हैं, Directors हैं, Principals हैं, उनमें नेतृत्व क्षमता का विकास हो सके, उनके लिए हम LEAP के तहत कार्यक्रम करते हैं। अनुसंधान की दृष्टि से SPARC है, STRIDE है, IMPRESS है, IMPRINT है। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बहुत सारे शोध की दिशा में हमारा GIAN है, GIAN plus है, History in India है। ऐसे बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम हम लोगों ने किए हैं, जबकि UGC के स्तर पर भी Paramarsh है, Deeksharambh है, Margdarshak है, Smart India Hackathon है। इसी तरह से नीचे स्कूली शिक्षा में DHRUV है, Atal Tinkering Lab है। श्रीमन्, यदि आप देखेंगे, तो हमने IoE के तहत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विश्व रैंकिंग के लिए उत्कृष्ट श्रेणी के 20 ऐसे संस्थानों को भी अभी अनुमति दी है। लगातार इन शोध ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, kindly briefly reply दें। बहुत questions करने हैं।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': जी। मैं उनको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो वे कह रहे हैं, उस दिशा में सरकार गम्भीर है और बहुत तेजी से प्रयास कर रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इन्होंने higher education, universities या बाकी सब चीज़ों के बारे में बात कही है, लेकिन हमारे जो basic primary school हैं, जब तक हम वहां की शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई बड़ा सुधार संभव नहीं होगा। स्कूलों के लिए आपने जो नॉर्म्स बना रखे हैं कि इतने स्टूडेंट्स के पीछे एक टीचर होगा, उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? प्राइमरी स्कूलों में ही हमारे बच्चों की foundation बनती है। क्या आप वहां पर टीचर्स की संख्या को बढ़ा रहे हैं और क्या आप वहां की एजुकेशन में कोई सुधार ला रहे हैं? सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यही है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, स्कूली शिक्षा के उन्नयन की दिशा में बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं न केवल कार्यक्रम बनाए गए है, बल्कि उनकी गुणवत्ता पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है और न केवल गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान दिया गया है, बल्कि उनका रिज़ल्ट कैसे निकलेगा, इस दिशा में भी सरकार गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है और विचार ही नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि काम भी कर रही है। इसका एक उदाहरण 'निष्ठा' है।

श्रीमन्, स्कूलों में 'कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता कार्यक्रम' चलाया गया है। शायद यह दुनिया का पहला ऐसा देश होगा, जो स्कूली शिक्षा से ही कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता सिखाएगा। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत अंतिम छोर तक के बच्चे को शिक्षा कैसे मिले, उस दिशा में हमारा पूरा ध्यान है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उसके अनुसार क्वालिटी की जांच के लिए इन्होंने कई तरह की एजेंसीज़ बना दी हैं, लेकिन सच बात यह है कि सारी व्यवस्था की क्वालिटी की जांच के लिए जब तक आप ठीक टीचर्स नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक व्यवस्था सुधर नहीं सकती है। आपने देखा होगा कि प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर या हेडमास्टर से जब सवाल पूछा जाता है, तो वे प्रधान मंत्री का नाम तक नहीं जानते हैं। हमारे पास M.Sc. का एक लड़का आया और कहने लगा कि सर, आप हमारे लिए कॉलेज में सिफारिश कर दीजिए, लैक्चरर का इंटरव्यू है। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम्हारा विषय क्या है? वह कहने लगा Physics है। मैंने पूछा कि Newton's third law of motion क्या है? He didn't know. जो M.Sc. (Physics) कर चुका है और Physics के lecturer के लिए इंटरव्यू में बुलाया जा रहा है, वह यह नहीं जानता है कि Newton's Third Law of Motion क्या है? इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि स्थिति क्या है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको मॉनिटर कीजिए और दोबारा विचार कीजिए। इसे आप कैसे मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं कि चौथी श्रेणी का लड़का उतना जानता है या नहीं जानता, जितना उसी क्लास के एक एवरेज लड़के को जानना चाहिए। M.Sc. या M.A. का लड़का उतना जानता है कि नहीं जानता, जितना उसे जानना चाहिए? टीचर्स की जांच के लिए आपने कौन सी एजेंसी नियुक्त की है, जो यह देखे कि वे सही पढ़ा सकते हैं या नहीं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': आदरणीय राम गोपाल जी ने बहुत ही अच्छा प्रश्न किया है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वे एक अनुभवी शिक्षक भी हैं।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': जी हां। उनको यह जान कर बहुत खुशी होगी कि इसके लिए 'अर्पित' कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है। उच्च शिक्षा के अध्यापकों एवं प्राध्यापकों को हर हालत में प्रति वर्ष 'अर्पित' से होकर गुजरना पड़ेगा तभी यह संभव होगा कि जिस बच्चे को हम तैयार कर रहे हैं, वह नित्य नये अनुसंधान और पाठ्यक्रम से जुड़कर कर चुनौतियों का मुकाबला कर सके। जो अध्यापक इसे उत्तीर्ण नहीं करेगा, उसकी प्रोन्नत्ति को रोका जाएगा। स्कूली शिक्षा में 'निष्ठा' के माध्यम से अध्यापक को ही तैयार करना होगा, ऐसे अध्यापक जो पूरी ताकत और अद्यतन जानकारियों के साथ बच्चों को सिखा सकें, पढ़ा सकें। श्रीमन्, वैसे भी अब वह युग चला गया है, जब लोग बिना परीक्षा के ही पास हो जाते थे और दसवीं में जाकर एक अजीब सी स्थिति में आ जाते थे। अब स्कूली शिक्षा में परीक्षा होगी, गुणवत्ता के स्तर की जांच होगी और बच्चा हर स्तर पर परखा जाएगा।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में और आज निरंतर जो शिक्षा का निजीकरण हो रहा है, उसके संबंध में मेरा एक प्रश्न है। आज निजी क्षेत्र के शिक्षण संस्थानों के व्यवसायीकरण के कारण शिक्षित नवयुवकों में सेवा भावना और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कम हो रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बाजपेयी जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: महोदय, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूं। इन संस्थानों में पढ़ कर निकले स्नातक नवयुवक धनोपार्जन को ही अपना लक्ष्य बना रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इसका संज्ञान लेकर, इसकी कोई चिंता करेगी? पहले शिक्षा में सेवा भावना और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना होती थी। मान्यवर, आज लोग M.S. और M.D. के लिए एक-एक करोड़, दो-दो करोड़ रुपये देकर प्रवेश पाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सवाल पूरा हो गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, हम जो नई शिक्षा नीति ला रहे हैं, वह मूल्यपरक होगी, भारतीय शिक्षा पर आधारित होगी और आप जिन मूल्यों की बात कर रहे हैं, उन पर आधारित होगी। जहां तक निजी संस्थानों की स्वायत्तता का प्रश्न है, हमेशा से ही यह बात रही है कि जो शीर्ष संस्थाएं हैं, उनके पास स्वायत्तता रहनी चाहिए। उन पर सरकारी नियंत्रण कम रहेगा, तो वे अपने स्तर पर उठेंगे। श्रीमन्, यह तो प्रतिस्पर्धा का जमाना है। जो अच्छा पढ़ायेगा, शीर्ष तकनीकी से लेकर सब अच्छा देगा, छात्र वहाँ जायेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि हम केवल प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में, बल्कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी, चाहे वह IIT हो, NIT हो या IIIT हो, हम लोग सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी स्तरीय शिक्षा दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.50. This question is related to Karnataka.

Release of funds to Karnataka towards Central share of payment

*50. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around ₹ 284.13 crores is to be released by the Central Government to the State of Karnataka for reimbursement of Central share of payment of arrears to teachers due to implementation of revised UGC pay scale under the 6th CPC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it will be released?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Revision of Pay (6th CPC) of Teachers and Equivalent Cadres in Universities and Colleges, the Central Government decided to reimburse 80% of the total additional financial burden accrued for the period from 01.01.2006 to 31.03.2010 due to implementation of revised pay scales to teachers of State Universities and colleges to those State Governments, who wish to adopt and implement the scheme, subject to the condition that the entire Scheme of revision of pay scales, together with all the conditions to be laid down.

Central Government issued a notification dated 31st December, 2008 to that effect. Proposals were called for from the states who wish to implement the scheme and are ready to adopt the Regulations and other guidelines laid down by UGC. State Governments were requested to submit complete proposals for reimbursement of central share through various communications. Funds corresponding to 80% reimbursement were released to State Governments during a period of more than 8 years of the scheme as against the complete proposals.

An amount of ₹ 584,98,93,110 (Rupees Five hundred crore ,Ninety eight lakhs, Ninety three thousand One hundred and ten) was released to State of Karnataka as against proposals received before the last date *i.e.* 1st July 2018 under the Scheme of Revision of Pay (6th CPC) of Teachers and Equivalent Cadres in Universities and Colleges as follow:–

Sl. No. (Installment)	Date of proposal/ undertaking received from the Govt. of Karnataka	Amount released by the Central Government	Date of release
1st	08.12.2014	₹59,64,38,400 /-	16.12.2014
2nd	01.04.2015	₹30,23,34,710/-	11.06.2015
3rd	05.09.2015	₹57,66,95,689/-	15.03.2016
4th	05.09.2015	₹206,00,00,000/-	13.05.2016
5th	05.09.2015	₹231,44,24,311/-	31.05.2016
TOTAL		₹ 5,84,98,93,110/-	

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for giving me the information about the funds released to Karnataka. My specific question was: whether it is a fact that around ₹ 284.13 crores is to be released by the Central Government to the State of Karnataka for reimbursement of the Central share of payment of arrears to teachers due to implementation of revised UGC pay scale. It is a specific question. As you know, Karnataka is a hub of educational institutions and teachers are facing a lot of problems because of non-payment of dues and salaries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about a specific question, whether this amount has been released or not; if not, why.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, छठे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू होने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बात की चिन्ता की कि एकाएक राज्य सरकारों पर बोझ न पड़े। इसलिए एक निर्धारित समय के अन्दर, जो छठे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू हुई थीं, उसमें यह कहा गया था कि 1 जनवरी, 2006 से 31.03.2010 तक के बीच की जो भी प्रतिपूर्ति होगी वह केन्द्र सरकार देगी। श्रीमन्, लगातार जिन-जिन राज्यों ने उस समय के अन्दर अपनी प्रतिपूर्ति दी, उनका भुगतान भी हुआ है। श्रीमन्, इसकी अन्तिम तिथि 1 जुलाई, 2018 तक रखी गयी थी। 1 जुलाई, 2018 तक जिन-जिन राज्यों के प्रस्ताव आये हैं, उन-उन राज्यों को सम्पूर्ण धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है। चूँकि कर्णाटक का-- वह उनको अवगत करा दिया गया। श्रीमन्, मेरे पास वे सारे पत्र हैं, जब भारत सरकार ने कर्णाटक सरकार से यह आग्रह किया था कि आपकी प्रतिपूति का अभी तक प्रस्ताव नहीं आ रहा है, इसलिए यह राशि नहीं दी जायेगी। 1 जुलाई, 2018 तक जो आया, वह 500 करोड़ से भी अधिक, 5,84,98,93,110 रुपये कर्णाटक सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दिये गये, लेकिन क्योंकि वह उस राशि, जिसकी चर्चा अभी माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, वह समय के अन्दर नहीं आयी, इसलिए वह नहीं दी जा सकती।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to reply to my question because we have got a very ambitious programme of these Aspirational Districts. As it was mentioned in reply to the first question that two districts from Karnataka have been selected as Aspirational Districts, there was a demand from the State Government and the people of Yadgir for a Kendriya Vidyalaya. I just wanted the hon. Minister to reply to me in writing as to whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya would be sanctioned to that Aspirational District or not.

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसका जवाब लिख कर माननीय सदस्य को दे दें, चूँकि यह Aspirational District से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की बहुत डिमांड है, लेकिन उसकी अहर्ताओं पर यदि वह खरा उतरेगा, तो जरूर खोला जाएगा।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: महोदय, कर्णाटक में UGC के scale में टीचर की जो appointment करते हैं, एक तो Central Government का salary का जो आपका स्टेटमेंट है, वह तो बहुत pending है, दूसरा, there are a lot of vacancies in colleges, including universities. Is the Central Government thinking of filling up all these vacancies in the State?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, लगातार राज्य सरकारों को यह आग्रह किया जा रहा है कि वे अपने रिक्त पड़े पदों को भरें। मुझे यह बात कहते हुए खुशी है कि जब से हमने लगातार यह दबाव बनाया, राज्य सरकारें भी उन पदों को भरने की कार्रवाई कर रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 51.

Use of internet as Fundamental Right

*51. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India has recently declared that use of internet is the Fundamental Right of the citizens and has also taken serious view of internet lockdown in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to put in place detailed guidelines to implement the order of the apex court; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In the case of Anuradha Bhasin Vs UOI (WP No. 1031/2019) and Ghulam Nabi Azad Vs UOI and Anr (WP No. 1164/2019), the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 10 January 2020 has made following observations:–

"28. None of the counsels have argued for declaring the right to access the internet as a fundamental right and therefore we are not expressing any view on the same. We are confining ourselves to declaring that the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a), and the right to carry on any trade or business under 19(1)(g), using the medium of internet is constitutionally protected."

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* the aforementioned order issued the following directions:–

(i) The Respondent State/competent authorities are directed to publish all orders in force and any future orders under Section 144, Cr.P.C and for suspension of telecom services, including internet, to enable the affected persons to challenge it before the High Court or appropriate forum.

(ii) We declare that the freedom of speech and expression and the freedom to practice any profession or carry on any trade, business or occupation over the medium of internet enjoys constitutional protection under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(1)(g). The restriction upon such fundamental rights should be in consonance with the mandate under Article 19 (2) and (6) of the Constitution, inclusive of the test of proportionality.

(iii) An order suspending internet services indefinitely is impermissible under the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Service) Rules, 2017. Suspension can be utilized for temporary duration only.

(iv) Any order suspending internet issued under the Suspension Rules, must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond necessary duration.

(v) Any order suspending internet under the Suspension Rules is subject to judicial review based on the parameters set out herein.

(vi) The existing Suspension Rules neither provide for a periodic review nor a time limitation for an order issued under the Suspension Rules. Till this gap is filled, we direct that the Review Committee constituted under Rule 2(5) of the Suspension Rules must conduct a periodic review within seven working days of the previous review, in terms of the requirements under Rule 2(6).

(vii) We direct the respondent State/competent authorities to review all orders suspending internet services forthwith.

(viii) Orders not in accordance with the law laid down above, must be revoked. Further, in future, if there is a necessity to pass fresh orders, the law laid down herein must be followed.

(ix) In any case, the State/concerned authorities are directed to consider forthwith allowing government websites, localized/limited e-banking facilities, hospitals services and other essential services, in those regions, wherein the internet services are not likely to be restored immediately.

(c) and (d) In the present digital era, internet has become one of the important mediums for education, financial transactions, business, information, etc. and its contribution to the economic well-being of the society is substantial, but the fact cannot be denied that the social media platforms operating on internet are being used by terrorists/anti-social elements to disseminate hate and violence thus disturbing the social harmony. However, Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency & Public Safety) Rules, 2017 will be reviewed in light of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment in consultation with all the stakeholders.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, the use of internet has been declared as a fundamental right by the hon. Supreme Court. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many times this fundamental right was violated in various States and Union Territories during the last one year, and what was the primary reason for blocking the internet. I shall be grateful if the State and Union Territory wise details will be given.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I must explain one thing. I have already explained it in my written reply. The hon. Supreme Court, in paragraph 28, has clearly stated that no lawyer argued that right to internet is a fundamental right. Therefore, we are not going into that question. This kind of misconception needs to be corrected. What the hon. Supreme Court has stated is that for communication of your ideas and

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

views, the use of internet will also be held to be a part of your fundamental right of speech and expression. This position has to be considered. The second thing which I would like to share with this hon. House is that while, right of use of internet is important, security of the country is equally important. Sir, law and order is a State subject. Can we deny that internet, a fine creation of human mind, is not being abused by terrorists, by agent provocateurs, by giving fake news, demanding other kind of exhortation for communal violence? Therefore, what the law agency does is that they do it periodically across the country. I have got the list of all the States of India and I will send to him separately that whether it is the BJP Government or the non-BJP Government, it is being done. Abuse of internet is there not in India, but, globally. The whole ISIS prospered because of internet. What the Supreme Court has done is, they have said that temporary suspension of rules must be periodically reviewed. We have the Home Secretary, the Law Secretary and the IT Secretary in the Central Government. Similarly, we have the Home Secretary and others in the States. This periodic review should be done quickly, so that process is also going on. I will send him the list separately.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, my second supplementary will be: would the Government propose to include right to use internet as a fundamental right in Part III of the Constitution of India by amending the Constitution, so that citizens can avail right to Constitutional Remedies for enforcement of this right? If yes, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, your question is clear.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, once the Supreme Court itself has declared that the use of internet to propagate one's views and writings will be held to be a fundamental right. It is already declared under 19 (1)(a). But, the larger issue, I would like to flag to him is, that this will also be subject to reasonable restriction under 19(2) for public order, for security, for integrity of India which also regulate the right of freedom of speech and expression. Therefore, this blending is very important. I thought, I must convey it to the House.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, on one hand you are having digital India and some kind of a forced digitization whether it is banking sector or online education or transactions or business. I would like to ask whether you have any specific policy in which it is mentioned, when you will give or deny the citizens the right to use of internet. Is there somewhere failure of governance because you are saying that law and order is a State subject?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: What is that specific policy you are following? I am not going into what the hon. Supreme Court has said that you should review the policy. But, what is your policy, when you are shutting it down? It has started from Gujarat, *i.e.*, ten years back. Can you please give an answer whether you have specific policy in place?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member is a very esteemed Member. I have great respect for her. Now when she is in the Parliament, she needs to move beyond Gujarat. That is the first thing I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is right that India's transformation through technology is a very important initiative. Digital India, Start-Up India, Stand-Up India are there. We have given ₹ 8.50 lakh crore in DBT and we have saved close to ₹ 1,45,000 crore. All these things we have debated and discussed here. What is important is that we are proud of the technological advancement of India. On the question, when would you do it, already, there is a temporary suspension of internet rules, which is also a matter of consideration before the Supreme Court. Sir, why did I say that law and order is a State subject? Let me give a very concrete example. Suppose a Collector in his own District finds that two groups are giving a fake exhortation on internet, will he be wrong in stopping it? That is the call of the Collector but it has to be confirmed by the Home Secretary of the State. That is the whole mechanism which we have formed. What the Supreme Court has said is that you must have more frequent periodical review, which we will be doing.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, जो मूल प्रश्न है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि इंटरनेट फंडामेंटल राइट है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विधि मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो access of internet है, वह subject to reasonable restriction है, जो Article 19(2) में है या वह अपने आप में एक फंडामेंटल राइट है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय अनुभवी सांसद ने बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय उठाया है। हम लोग अपने-अपने अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जो अधिकार संविधान की धारा 19(1) से निकलता है, उसी संविधान की धारा 19(2) में उसके रेग्युलेशन का भी प्रावधान है। वह भी एक संवैधानिक प्रावधान है, जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी बीसों फैसले में सही माना है। इसलिए अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंटरनेट के उपयोग को बोलने और लिखने के अधिकार के संतुलन में रखा है, तो जो उस अधिकार के ऊपर नियंत्रण और रेग्युलेशन का संवैधानिक प्रावधान है, वही इंटरनेट पर भी लागू होगा। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि इंटरनेट का उपयोग करिए, लेकिन अगर आप इंटरनेट से हिंसा पनपाएँगे या मानहानि करेंगे या देश की एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा को कमजोर करेंगे, तो कार्रवाई होगी और होनी भी चाहिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह बताएगी कि कई महीनों तक इंटरनेट बंद रखने से एजुकेशन पर, हेल्थ पर और जम्मू-कश्मीर के बिज़नेस पर कितने हजार करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ? यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है और जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंटरवीन किया, उसके बाद से आपने 2जी सेवा शुरू की। जिस दिन इसको शुरू किया गया था, उस दिन मैं जम्मू में ही था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दिखाने के लिए एक दिन आठ बजे से नौ बजे रात तक और दूसरे दिन फिर एक घंटे के लिए 2जी की सेवा बहाल की गई। यह ऐसा कहने के लिए किया गया कि हमने कर लिया, लेकिन एक घंटे या दो घंट 2जी की सेवा बहाल कर देना, जिसमें मैसेज भी ठीक तरीके से नहीं जाता है, क्या आप यह काफी समझते हैं? 4जी सेवा कब शुरू होगी?

आपने कहा कि इंटरनेट का मिसयूज़ होता है, लेकिन क्या आप मुझे बता सकते हैं कि इन छ: महीने में इसका कितना मिसयूज़ हुआ? सच तो यह है कि इसका मिसयूज़ करने से पहले ही आपने इसको बंद कर दिया। इतने सालों तक आतंकवाद रहा, तो तब हमने इसको बंद नहीं किया, ठीक है तो दो-चार दिन बंद रहा होगा, लेकिन छ: महीने नहीं बंद रहा। जब तक डेवलपमेंट हो रहा था, तो अभी इसका कौन सा मिसयूज़ हुआ था, जिसके कारण आपने इसको बंद किया और क्या देश में इसका मिसयूज़ नहीं होता है?

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میں جموں و کشمیر کے بارے میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار یہ بتائے گی کہ کئی مہینوں تک انٹرنیٹ بند رکھنے سے ایجوکیشن پر، ہیلتھ پر اور جموں وکشمیر کے بزنس پر کتنے ہزار کروڑ روپے کا نقصان ہوا؟ یہ بہت بڑا مدعا ہے اور جب سپریم کورٹ نے انٹروین کیا، اس کے بعد سے آپ نے ٹو جی سیوا شروع کی۔ جس دن اس کو شروع کیا گیا تھا اس دن میں جموں میں ہی تھا۔ سپریم کورٹ کو دکھانے کے لیے ایک دن آٹھ بجے سے نو بجے تک اور دوسرے دن پھر ایک گھنٹے کے لیے ٹو جی کی سیوا بحال کی گئی۔ یہ ایسا کہنے کے لیے کیا گیا کہ ہم نے کر لیا، لیکن ایک گھنٹے یا دو گھنٹے ٹو جی کی سیوا بحال کر دینا، جس میں میسیج بھی تھیک طریقے سے نہیں جاتا ہے، کیا آپ یہ کافی سمجھتے ہیں؟ فور جی سیوا کب شروع ہوگی؟

آپ نے کہا کہ انٹرنیٹ کا مِس یوز ہوتا ہے، لیکن کیا آپ مجھے بتا سکتے ہیں کہ ان چھ مہینے میں اس کا کتنا مِس یوز ہوا؟ سچ تو یہ ہے کہ اس کا مِس یوز کرنے سے پہلے ہی آپ نے اس کو بند کردیا۔ اتنے سالوں تک آتنک واد رہا، تو تب ہم نے اس کے بند نہیں کیا، ٹھیک ہے دو چار دن بند رہا ہوگا، لیکن چھ مہینے نہیں بند رہا۔ جب تب ڈیولپمنٹ ہورہا تھا، تو ابھی اس کا کون سا مِس یوز ہوا تھا، جس کی وجہ سے آپ نے اس کو بند کیا اور کیا دیش میں اس کا مِس یوز نہیں ہوتا ہے؟

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, गुलाम नबी जी विपक्ष के नेता हैं, कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और उनको प्रशासन का बहुत अनुभव है। मेरे ख्याल से वे इस बात को मानते होंगे कि सरहद

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

के पार से इंटरनेट का दुरुपयोग करके कश्मीर में अशांति फैलाई गई है और मुझे मालूम है कि उन्होंने खुद उसके लिए काफी संघर्ष किया था। आतंकवादियों के निशाने पर वे खुद रहे हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि कश्मीर बिल्कुल ठीक रहा है, मैं उनकी इस टिप्पणी से बहुत विनम्रता से अपनी नाइत्तेफाकी रखता हूँ।

सर, अभी मैं भी कश्मीर गया था। मैं सोपोर गया था और बारामूला भी गया था। मैंने इसका दूसरा स्वरूप देखा, जो मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। सोपोर में अनंतनाग में तीन सौ प्रकार के सेब होते हैं और सोपोर की जो एप्पल की मंडी है, उससे सीज़न में साढ़े चार सौ ट्रक्स रोज निकलते हैं। उन्होंने मुझसे माँग की कि हमारी मंडी को ई-मंडी कर दीजिए। हमने कहा जरूर करेंगे, यह भी एक स्वरूप है। आते ही मैंने आदेश दिया कि इस पर कार्रवाई की जाए, तो सर, मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि यह डिपेंड करता है कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को लोग क्या समझते हैं? क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है, क्या आज कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान के झंडे दिखाई नहीं पड़ते हैं? मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इसका असर हुआ है और कश्मीर की आवाम बहुत ही प्रसन्न है। मैं खुद देखकर आया हूँ। वहाँ और काम करने की जरूरत है, लेकिन यह कहना कि इंटरनेट... सर, कश्मीर पर बहुत चर्चा हुई है। यह विषय गृह विभाग का है, लेकिन मुझसे वरिष्ठ नेता गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने सवाल पूछा है, तो यह कह देना कि इंटरनेट कभी कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया था और इंटरनेट के चलते सब कुछ ठीक था, यह उचित नहीं होगा। सर, हम लोगों ने क्या-क्या काम किया है? हमने लद्दाख और जम्मू-कश्मीर में वॉइस एसएमएस, लैंडलाइन सर्विस को एलाउ किया है। सर, जम्मू डिवीज़न में broadband service landline पूरी फंक्शनल है। कश्मीर में इसको हमने whitelisted website पर लागू किया है। सर, whitelisted website क्या है? Sir, 329 websites are whitelisted websites. Government websites, banking websites, tourism websites, e-commerce websites, transportation websites, hospital websites, education through NKN website, etc. जो आज़ाद जी की चिंता थी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हमने बहुत commercial operation की वेबसाइट्स भी खोली हैं। सर, जहाँ तक इंटरनेट बंद करने का सवाल है, मैं सदन में अधिक समय नहीं लूँगा, मेरे पास 22 राज्यों की सूची है, सब मेरे पास हैं। कभी होगा तो हम चाय पर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी के साथ बैठ जाएंगे कि उनकी सरकार भी कैसे बैन करती है, हमारी भी बैन करती है, क्योंकि यह लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का विषय है, जिसको स्टेट मशीनरी पर छोड़ देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 52.

मध्याह्न भोजन के पोषण मानदंडों के संबंध में शिकायतें

*52. **श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर**: क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने राज्यों में मध्याह्न भोजन का स्तर निर्धारित पोषण मानदंडों से निम्न स्तर का होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त शिकायतों के निवारण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सरकारी स्कूलों में पोषाणिक मूल्यों से संबंधित मानकों के अनुसार मध्याह्न भोजन प्रदान किया जाता है। तथापि, पिछले दो वर्षों और मौजूदा वर्ष के दौरान मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के कार्यान्वयन में भोजन की खराब गुणवत्ता के संबंध में कुल 13 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। 6 राज्यों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त कृत कार्रवाई रिपोर्टों (एटीआर) के अनुसार, इन शिकायतों पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा अनुबंध में दिया गया है (नीचे **देखिए**)।

यह भी बताया जाता है कि पात्र बच्चों को पका हुआ और पोषणयुक्त मध्याह्न भोजन देने की संपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासकों की होती है। राज्यों और संघ राज्यरक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त कृत कार्रवाई रिपोर्टों (एटीआर) के अुनसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासकों द्वारा जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरूद्ध चेतावनी जारी करना, संबंधित गैर सरकारी संगठनों/ संगठनों की संविदा को रद्द करना, चूककर्ता व्यक्तियों/ अधिकारियों/ संगठनों के विरूद्ध आपराधिक कार्यवाही शुरू करना और शस्ति अधिरोपित करने जैसी कार्रवाई भी की गई हैं।

अनुबंध

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के अंतर्गत खराब गुणवत्तां से संबंधित शिकायतों पर की गई कार्रवाई

क्र. सं.	की गई कार्रवाई का स्वरूप	2018	2019	2020	कुल
1	विभागीय कार्रवाई (चेतावनी, स्थागनांतरण, निलंबन सहित) और सेवा प्रदायकों/राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित शिकायत के विरूद्ध की गई कार्रवाई।	3	5	0	8
2	सामान्य सुधारात्मिक कार्रवाई जिसमें राज्य सरकार/ भारत सरकार द्वारा संबंधित व्यकक्तिनयों को अनुदेश जारी करना शामिल है।	0	1	0	1
3	निराधार अप्रमाणित, एमडीएम से संबंधित नहीं।	3	1	0	4
	कुल	6	7	0	13

Complaints regarding nutritional standards of mid-day meals

†*52. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States complaints have been received about mid-day meals being below the prescribed nutritional standards;

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

(c) the steps taken for the redressal of the said complaints?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Mid Day Meal is provided in Government schools as per the standards of nutritional values. However, a total of 13 complaints were reported regarding poor quality of food in implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last two years and current year. As per the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) received from 6 States and UTs, the details of action taken on these complaints are given at Annexure (*See* below).

It is also stated that the overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious Mid Day Meal to the eligible children lies with State Governments and UTs Administrations. As per Action Taken Reports (ATRs) received from States and UTs, action such as issuing warning against the official responsible, terminating the contract of concerned NGOs / Organisations, initiating criminal proceedings and imposing penalties against the defaulting persons/officials/organisations have been taken by the concerned State Governments and UT Administrations.

Annexure

Action Taken on complaints regarding poor quality under Mid Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Govt.	3	5	0	8
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Govt./GOI.	0	1	0	1
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	3	1	0	4
	TOTAL	6	7	0	13

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: उपसभापति जी, प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुल 13 शिकायतें मिली हैं। मेरे ख्याल से कोई भी दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता, जब किसी न किसी प्रदेश में, कहीं न कहीं मिड-डे मील की शिकायतें नहीं आतीं। समय कम है, नहीं तो मैं खुद गिनवा सकता हूँ कि कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं। मेरा सीधा प्रश्न है, पहला पूरक प्रश्न है कि चूँकि इसके लिए बड़ी राशि केन्द्र की ओर से जाती है और कुछ हिस्सा प्रदेश का होता है, तो जब शिकायत आती है, तो उसका निवारण का काम इन्होंने प्रदेश को दिया है, एसडीएम को दिया है, लेकिन

[श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर]

एसडीएम के पास इतनी फुरसत नहीं है कि वह जाकर स्कूल में मिड-डे मील की जानकारी ले। क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि बच्चों के पास प्रॉपर मिड-डे मील जाए, क्योंकि बच्चों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है और साथ ही साथ देश के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। कच्चा सामान और मिड-डे मील की व्यवस्था ठीक हो और उपयुक्त खाना मिले, क्या इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की कोई एजेंसी बनाने की मंशा है या नहीं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, माननीय माथुर जी की जो चिंता है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चिंता है। स्वाभाविक ही वे बहुत व्यावहारिक हैं और उनका नीचे स्तर तक संपर्क और संबंध भी रहता है। श्रीमन्, चूँकि यह राज्यों का विषय है और राज्यों का विषय होने के बाद भी हम लोगों ने केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक कमिटी बनाई है, जिसमें हमारे सचिव, संबंधित राज्यों के सचिव और उनके संपूर्ण अधिकारी होते हैं। ये जो पीएबी कमिटी है, ये वर्ष में लगातार समीक्षा करती है, लेकिन राज्यों में भी मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक महत्वपूर्ण कमिटी बनी हुई है और उसके बाद जिला स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण कमिटी बनी है, जिसमें हमारे सीनियर सांसद की अध्यक्षता में और वहाँ के जिला अधिकारी, जो उसके सचिव होंगे, उनके संयोजन में लगातार इसकी गुणवत्ता और व्यवस्था की निगरानी की जाती है। श्रीमन्, यह एक व्यवस्था बनी है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी भी पूरे देश में ऐसे बहुत से स्कूल्स हैं, जहाँ मिड-डे मील बनाने के लिए अलग से रसोई नहीं है और न रसोई में कोई कर्मचारी है। यह मेन न्यूज है कि कल ही मिर्जापुर में एक बच्चे की बनते हुए खाने में गिरने से मृत्यु हुई है। सैकड़ों ऐसी शिकायतें हैं। अभी भी जो उत्तर दिया गया है -- यह केन्द्र की इतनी अच्छी योजना है, देश के भविष्य के लिए योजना है। मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं केन्द्र और राज्यों के coordination में प्रॉब्लम है। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि अगर खाना देना है, तो ठीक प्रकार से दीजिए, अन्यथा क्?यों खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है? आज भी देखा जाता है कि स्कूल में पृथक रसोई नहीं है, कच्चे स्थान पर खाना बनता है और उस खाने की वजह से बीमारियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सांसद का इस पर यह विचार है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': सर, इस पर केवल विचार ही नहीं, बल्कि कार्रवाई भी होती है। हम राज्यों से लगातार अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि जहाँ भी ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं, उनको वे ठीक करें।

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, as we know, the fund allotted for every primary student is ₹ 4.48 and for upper-primary student, it is ₹ 6.71. Though there might be slight difference in rice consumption but the grocery, cooking materials and other expenditure are almost same. As you know, before 2014, before the present Government came in, the Centre and State ratio was 70:30.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I am coming to the question. Even prior to that, it was 80:20. My humble question to the hon. Minister is: Can we make both the rates same and bring back the previous ratio of 80:20 of Centre and States?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, अभी प्रति बच्चे पर प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में लगभग 9.50 रुपये और माध्यमिक शिक्षा में करीब 11.50 रुपये खर्च आता है। जहाँ तक आपने जो यह बताया है कि इसका रेश्यो 60:40 है और कुछ जो हिमालयी तथा पूर्वोत्तर के राज्य हैं, उनमें यह रेश्यो 90:10 के हिसाब से है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीधे केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश हैं, वहाँ यह शत-प्रतिशत है। अब राज्यों को पर्याप्त राशि सीधे जाती है, जो कि पहले नहीं जाती थी। माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं, तो उनको मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों को उस समय जो अंश जाता था और आज जो अंश जाता है, उसमें बहुत अंतर है। इस तरह, राज्यों को और पोषित किया जा रहा है, सशक्त किया जा रहा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं आदरणीय माथुर जी से सहमत हूँ कि मिड-डे मील का कार्यक्रम जिस मंशा से चालू किया गया था, वह मंशा अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। इसमें आपका एक लक्ष्य यह था कि इससे उनका एनरॉलमेंट बढ़ेगा, बच्चे स्कूल में आएँगे और दूसरा, इसकी वजह से उनको न्यूट्रिशन प्राप्त होगा। जहाँ तक न्यूट्रिशन पार्ट की बात है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि आज तक कभी इस बात का मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि जो बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने आए, जिनको मिड-डे मील मिली, उनके शरीर में पोषण का स्तर कहाँ तक पहुँचा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भी लेवल पर इस बात का कोई मूल्यांकन हुआ है कि जिस किस्म का पोषण बच्चों को दिया जा रहा है, उससे उनकी ग्रोथ पर सकारात्मक रूप से कितना फर्क पड़ा है तथा आगे उसके लिए और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि नामांकन बढ़ाने के लिए इसको शुरू किया गया था। बच्चा सुदृढ़ हो सके, उसका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे, इसका भी समय-समय पर विश्लेषण होता है। निश्चित रूप से यदि मिड-डे मील नहीं होती, तो बहुत कम नामांकन होते और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य पर भी विपरीत असर पड़ता, यह बात एक सीमा तक संशोधित होकर सामने आई है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 53.

Investments under National Digital Communications Policy, 2018

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Digital Communications Policy, 2018 would draw investments worth US 100 billion dollars into the country's telecom sector in five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around US 16 billion dollars have already been announced by the private sector companies and Government *via* Universal Service Obligation Fund with a rough split of 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The National Digital Communications Policy 2018 (NDCP-2018) was notified on 22nd October, 2018 with a vision to support India's transition to a digitally empowered economy and society by fulfilling the information and communications needs of citizens and enterprises by establishment of a ubiquitous, resilient and affordable Digital Communications Infrastructure and Services. NDCP-2018 is a policy designed to further fulfil the larger objective of Digital India. The key objectives of the policy are provisioning of Broadband for all; creating 4 Million additional jobs in the Digital Communications sector; enhancing the contribution of the Digital Communications sector to 8% of India's GDP from ~ 6% in 2017; propelling India to the Top 50 Nations in the ICT Development Index of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) from 134 in 2017; enhancing India's contribution to Global Value Chains; and ensuring Digital Sovereignty. The policy *inter alia*, aims to attract investments of USD 100 Billion in the Digital Communications Sector.

(b) and (c) In order to achieve the strategic objective of provisioning of broadband for all, National Broadband Mission has been launched on 17th December, 2019. The Mission aims to attract investments from stakeholders of around US 100 billion dollars (Rs 7 Lakh Crore) out of which approximately 10% will be provided by Government through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, the National Digital Communication Policy, 2018 envisages investment worth 100 million US dollars into the country's telecom sector. But there is widespread apprehension about the recent Supreme Court ruling on the debt of existing telecom service providers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief because time is limited.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to allay the fear of the investors in telecom sector.

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: सर, टेलीकॉम सेक्टर में हमारा जो "डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम" है, उसके लिए एक "नेशनल डिजिटल कम्युनिकेशन पॉलिसी, 2018" बनाई गई। उसके बाद, "राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड अभियान" दिनांक 17.12.2019 को लॉंच किया गया। इसके जो प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं, उसकी डिटेल में मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि समय कम है।

सर, इन्होंने इन्वेस्टमेंट के बारे में बोला। उसमें करीब-करीब 100 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर्स का इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा, यानी उसमें सात लाख करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा। इसमें 70,000 करोड़ तक का जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह USO Fund से किया जाएगा। इसमें गवर्नमेंट ने भी कुछ निर्णय लिए हैं। जैसा कि उन्होंने ऑपरेटर के बारे में बोला, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अभी एक डिसीजन यह लिया है कि टेलिकॉम सर्विस प्रोवाइडर (टीएसपी) को या तो एक या दो वर्षों के लिए 2020-21 और 2021-22 को आस्थगित करने का विकल्प देगा। यह आस्थगित राशि टीएसपी द्वारा भुगतान की जाने वाली शेष किस्त में समान रूप से दी जाएगी। हमने अभी एक डिसीज़न यह लिया है कि जो spectrum usage charges है, उसकी पेमेंट के लिए हमने दो साल की deferment policy बनाई है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Internet facility to Gram Panchayats

*54. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: 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) the details of funds utilized in this respect during the last three years;

(c) whether there is an increase in incidents of people accessing adult sites through this facility; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to block these sites?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Internet is being currently accessed mainly through mobile wireless technologies, which at present cover more than 95% of population of the country. As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in 2019, it is estimated that out of total 5,97,618 inhabited villages, including Gram Panchayats (as per the Census 2011) in the country, about 5,69,897 are covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in remaining villages is being provided by the Government and Telecom Service Providers in a phased manner.

BharatNet project (earlier known as National Optical Fibre Network) is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country.

As on 24.01.2020, by laying 4,08,926 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,46,717 GPs (including BHQs) have been connected, out of which 1,32,993 Gram Panchayats (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready. In addition, 1255 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media and all are Service Ready.

(b) ₹ 15,745.54 crore has been disbursed by Universal Service Obligation Fund for execution of BharatNet project during last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Due to increase in the availability of internet, the use of internet is increasing including in rural areas. The public may browse the available content in the internet domain.

Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Central Government is empowered to issue directions for blocking the public access to any information through computer resource in certain circumstances. The Group Coordinator, Cyber Law Division, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, has been authorized and designated as "Designated Officer". Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is issuing the blocking instructions to the Internet service licensees, as received from the Group Coordinator, Cyber Law Division, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

In addition, DoT also issue instructions/notification to ISPs from time to time for compliance of orders of Hon'ble Courts for blocking of websites.

Further, the Government has launched a portal namely www.cybercrime.gov.in to report Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or Rape/Gang-Rape (RGR) or obscene contents on internet. ISPs are asked to remove any valid CSAM/RGR/Obscene contents reported on this portal.

Payment of dues to employees of BSNL

*55. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of employees in BSNL, circle-wise, as of the year, 2019;

(b) whether the salaries of BSNL employees in every circle has been paid for the months June to December 2019, month-wise; and

(c) if not, the details of circles where salary has not been paid as well as the months for which salary has not been paid between the months June and December of the year 2019?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Circle-wise details of employees of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as on 04.12.2019 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) All employees in all circles of BSNL have been paid salaries up to November, 2019. The salary for the month of December 2019 in all circles of BSNL is expected to be paid shortly.

Statement

Circle-wise Staff strength of employees of BSNL as on 04.12.2019

Sl. No.	Circle	Executives	Non-Executives	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ALTTC - Trg. Centre Ghaziabad	87	46	133
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	107	117	224
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2264	6562	8826
4.	Assam	755	2373	3128
5.	Bihar	882	3182	4064
6.	BRBRAITT - Trg. Centre Jabalpur	81	56	137
7.	Broadband Networks - New Delhi	259	51	310
8.	Calcutta Metro District	1224	3128	4352
9.	Chennai Metro District	1164	3797	4961
10.	Chhattisgarh	492	795	1287
11.	Corporate Office - New Delhi	875	333	1208
12.	Eastern Telecom Project (ETP)	168	366	534
13.	Eastern Telecom Region (ETR)	505	1078	1583
14.	Gujarat	2200	8345	10545
15.	Haryana	1014	2246	3260
16.	Himachal Pradesh	674	1784	2458
17.	Inspections - Jabalpur	427	76	503
18.	ITPPC ERP Ghaziabad	64	0	64
19.	ITPC - Project Circle Pune	603	29	632
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	528	1038	1566
21.	Jharkhand	526	1354	1880

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Karnataka	2574	7703	10250
23.	Kerala	3199	6186	9385
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1659	4385	6044
25.	Maharashtra	3584	10023	13607
26.	NATFM - Trg. Centre Hyderabad	16	1	17
27.	NCNGN - New Delhi	186	28	214
28.	NETF - Project Circle North East	100	190	290
29.	Network for Spectrum - New Delhi	14	8	22
30.	North East-I	382	976	1358
31.	North East-II	290	873	1163
32.	NTP - Northern Telecom Project	256	404	660
33.	NTR - Northern Telecom Region	949	1314	2263
34.	Odisha	1005	1718	2723
35.	Punjab	2097	3642	5739
36.	Rajasthan	2076	4755	6831
37.	STP - Southern Telecom Project	380	174	554
38.	STR - Southern Telecom Region	893	786	1679
39.	Tamil Nadu	2848	7273	10121
40.	Telangana	1973	6009	7982
41.	Telecom Factory Jabalpur	51	281	332
42.	Telecom Factory Kolkata	56	353	409
43.	Telecom Factory Mumbai	39	293	332
44.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1846	5391	7237
45.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	1174	3408	4582
46.	Uttarakhand	371	944	1315

1	2	3	4	5
47.	West Bengal	1115	2663	3738
48.	WTP - Western Telecom Project	235	489	724
49.	WTR - Western Telecom Region	640	897	1537
	TOTAL	44880	107923	152803

Saber tribe in india

*56. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Saber tribe in India and number of States of the country in which they live;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are facing challenges for their survival and their population is declining;

(c) the steps taken by Government to preserve the Saber tribe facing extinction; and

(d) what are the changes in the Human Development Index of the said tribe during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) Saber tribe is not a scheduled tribe notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. However, "Savar" is a notified Scheduled Tribe in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal and is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) in Bihar and Jharkhand. Census figures for "Savar" for 2001 and 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Development works for tribal people are undertaken in states as the basis of tribal population and area.

At present, there is no report regarding challenges faced by "Savar" for survival. The States have been asked to undertake Socio- Economic Surveys relating to PVTG and give report in this regard.

Statement

Details of Census figures of Savar tribe in the country

State	Scheduled Tribe Name	Population 2001	Population 2011
Bihar	Savar	420	80
West Bengal	Savar	43599	40374
Jharkhand	Savar	6004	9688
Odisha	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, BhimaSaora, BhimmaSaora, ChumuraSaora, JaraSavar, JaduSaora, Jati Saora, JuariSaora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, KapoSaora, KindalSaora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, LambaLanjia Saora, Luara Saora, LuarSaora, LariaSavar, Malia Saora, MallaSaora, UriyaSaora, Raika Saora, SuddaSaora, SardaSaora, Tankala Saora, PatroSaora, Vesu Saora	473233	534751

Shortage of officers in Andhra Pradesh

*57. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorized strength of IAS officers in Andhra Pradesh through direct recruitment and promotion is 240;

(b) whether the number of officers present is only 180, thereby a shortage of strength of 60 officers;

(c) if so, the steps taken to fill up 60 vacancies for smooth running of administration;

(d) the annual intake of IAS officers during the last three years, year-wise and details of IAS officers allotted to Andhra Pradesh during above period, year-wise; and

(e) whether Government would recruit an additional 1000 posts of IAS officer to bring down the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. The total authorized strength of IAS officers in Andhra Pradesh through direct recruitment and promotion is 239.

(b) No Sir. As on 01.01.2019, the number of IAS officers borne on Andhra Pradesh cadre is 181. The shortage is 58 officers.

(c) and (d) The occurrence of vacancies and filling them up, through direct recruitment and promotion / selection, is an ongoing process. The vacancies are progressively filled up by direct recruitment as well as promotion / selection from the State Cadre.

The annual intake of IAS officers, including both from direct recruitment and induction by promotion / selection is as under:–

Year	Annual Intake					
	All India			Andhra Pradesh		
	DR*	Promotees	Total	DR*	Promotees	Total
2017	180	235	415	6	6	12
2018	180	212	392	12	9	21
2019	180	222	402	11	6	17

* Direct Recruitent

(e) No, Sir. Keeping in view the requirement of balanced cadre management, the future career prospects of the officer as well as the need of training them adequately, the annual intake of IAS by direct recruitment has been pegged at 180. Further, the vacancies in the Promotion Quota are determined and filled-up cadre-wise.

Planning to roll out 5G

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

(a) by when 5G is proposed to be rolled out;

(b) whether there are trials being carried out pf 5G technology in India; and

(c) whether Government has taken into account the critical aspect of national security while planning to roll out 5G?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) An inter-ministerial High-Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High-Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August 2018. The Government is creating an enabling framework for launch of 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.

Department of Telecommunications has received 16 applications from licensed telecom service providers for 5G technology trials to demonstrate India specific Use cases in limited geographical area, for a limited period, in an isolated network environment and for non-commercial purposes. The field trial also includes security perspective of 5G technology.

Dropout rates in primary and secondary schools

*59. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of dropouts in various States including Maharashtra at primary and secondary level during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has identified any reasons for the ratio of dropout at primary and secondary levels;

(c) the dropout ratio of girls and boys in both primary and secondary level in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years;

(d) whether dropout rate of girls at secondary level is higher as compared to primary level particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the actions taken by Government to avoid dropouts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The State-wise dropout rate for boys and girls at Primary and Secondary level for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below). Some of the reasons for out of school children, including drop-outs, are poverty/economic reason, child suffering from poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work etc.

(e) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce number of dropouts, which include opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of residential schools/ hostels, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment drives, residential as well as non residential trainings, Seasonal Hostels/residential camps etc. Financial assistance is also provided for Inclusive Education of children with special needs. Also, Mid-Day-Meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of dropout rates in Primary and Secondary schools

State/UT	2015-16						2016-17						2017-18					
	Primary level (I-V)			Secondary (IX-X)			Primary level (I-V)			Secondary (IX-X)			Primary level (I-V)			Secondary (IX-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.55	0.51	11.47	8.16	9.87	2.0	1.3	1.7	7.9	6.8	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	10.2	4.9	7.6
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	6.72	15.81	15.60	15.71	1.9	1.9	1.9	NE	NE	NE	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	21.4	22.9
Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	10.82	18.33	15.81	17.11	23.7	22.8	23.3	31.6	28.1	29.9	10.0	6.1	8.1	20.7	17.2	19.0
Assam	16.07	14.65	15.36	24.64	29.28	27.06	6.2	5.0	5.6	26.4	28.8	27.6	11.2	8.9	10.1	32.1	35.2	33.7
Bihar	0.35	-	-	25.21	26.62	25.90	10.3	8.8	9.5	38.5	41.0	39.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	30.3	33.7	32.0
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	2.91	22.62	19.92	21.26	3.4	3.1	3.3	26.1	22.4	24.2	2.2	1.5	1.9	23.0	19.7	21.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.60	1.31	1.47	18.19	15.08	16.77	-	-	-	28.1	27.9	28.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	27.7	22.0	25.1
Daman and Diu	1.80	0.29	1.11	34.45	29.73	32.27	-	-	-	21.6	17.1	19.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	24.9	17.1	21.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi	-	-	-	13.55	9.80	11.81	-	-	-	12.6	8.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	16.0	17.5
Goa	0.63	0.84	0.73	14.15	7.68	11.15	1.7	2.2	2.0	18.7	13.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	4.0	7.3
Gujarat	0.82	0.98	0.89	26.29	23.24	25.04	0.9	1.0	1.0	25.6	21.9	24.1	1.3	2.1	1.7	21.8	19.0	20.6
Haryana	5.54	5.69	5.61	16.35	15.30	15.89	-	-	-	12.1	12.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	13.1	13.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	0.64	6.31	5.80	6.07	0.7	1.0	0.8	7.7	6.3	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.3	6.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.98	6.59	6.79	16.97	17.65	17.28	13.4	14.9	14.2	23.3	25.5	24.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	4.1	2.5	3.4
Jharkhand	5.91	5.03	5.48	23.45	24.56	24.00	15.5	15.9	15.7	36.2	37.1	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	10.7	9.5
Karnataka	2.03	2.01	2.02	27.71	24.52	26.18	0.9	2.0	1.4	NE	NE	NE	2.0	1.4	1.7	26.4	21.9	24.3
Kerala	-	-	-	14.96	9.52	12.32	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.6	9.8	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	14.5	9.5	12.0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	8.82	4.96	6.76	1.4	0.6	1.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.4	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	6.59	23.71	25.97	24.77	4.6	4.4	4.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	4.4	3.6	4.0	24.2	24.2	24.2
Maharashtra	1.26	1.25	1.26	13.11	12.58	12.87	0.7	0.8	0.7	11.4	11.1	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.9	12.2	12.6
Manipur	9.50	9.83	9.66	12.94	15.86	14.38	15.7	17.9	16.8	21.1	21.0	21.1	3.0	3.8	3.4	4.1	7.8	5.9
Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	9.46	20.80	20.27	20.52	18.0	17.4	17.7	28.3	27.9	28.1	2.7	0.7	1.7	17.3	17.6	17.5
Mizoram	10.17	10.03	10.10	23.02	20.73	21.88	15.2	15.5	15.4	32.5	28.9	30.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	22.6	16.9	19.7
Nagaland	6.18	5.02	5.61	17.98	18.47	18.23	20.5	21.4	21.0	31.5	31.0	31.3	5.0	. 4.3	4.6	13.5	12.9	13.2

Odisha	2.91	2.81	2.86	29.74	29.37	29.56	4.1	4.4	4.2	28.9	28.8	28.9	6.0	5.6	5.8	28.7	27.8	28.3
Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.37	14.94	9.36	12.19	-	-	-	15.7	9.4	12.7	4.2	2.2	3.2	21.9	12.7	17.5
Punjab	2.89	3.25	3.05	9.22	8.39	8.86	3.0	2.6	2.8	9.1	7.9	8.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	13.6	10.8	12.4
Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	5.02	13.54	13.40	13.48	6.9	7.1	7.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	10.3	10.8	10.5
Sikkim	3.75	0.62	2.27	17.58	14.39	15.89	6.1	4.1	5.1	25.7	22.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	14.1	16.1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	11.67	4.36	8.10	0.1	0.8	0.5	13.7	6.3	10.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	19.4	13.0	16.2
Telangana	2.21	1.94	2.08	16.54	14.50	15.53	7.5	7.8	7.6	23.5	21.5	22.5	3.9	3.1	3.5	19.0	15.2	17.1
Tripura	1.37	1.19	1.28	28.03	28.83	28.42	4.3	4.4	4.4	29.2	30.3	29.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	27.1	27.3	27.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	8.58	9.89	10.60	10.22	11.4	10.9	11.2	12.5	12.9	12.7	7.2	7.1	7.2	18.7	19.5	19.0
Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	4.04	11.26	9.46	10.40	5.7	5.5	5.6	9.9	8.2	9.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	11.9	10.7	11.3
West Bengal	2.13	0.79	1.47	16.33	19.06	17.80	8.2	7.9	8.1	26.5	27.3	26.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	14.1	15.1	14.6

NE: Not Estimated
Note: Negative dropout rate have not been reported
Source: UDISE 2015-16, 2016-17: UDISE 2017-18 is provisional

Growth of digital communications infrastructure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to lay incremental 30 lakh km. route of optical fibre cable while also increasing tower density from 0.42 to 1 tower per thousand of population by 2024;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the vision of the national broadband mission is to fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide, facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion and provide affordable and universal access to broadband for all; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) National Broadband Mission (NBM) has been launched on 17th December 2019 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. Deliverables and Outcomes of the Mission, *inter-alia* include laying of incremental 30 lakhs route km of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) and increase in tower density from 0.42 to 1.0 tower per thousand of population by 2024.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Domestic investment in production of atomic energy

481. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic investment in production of atomic energy is not sufficient in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from various parties to permit Foreign Direct Investment in atomic energy sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(e) whether any plan has been formulated to promote domestic and Foreign Direct Investment in atomic energy sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the follow-up action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are presently twenty two (22) reactors with a capacity of 6780 MW in operation in the country. In addition, nine (9) reactors, with a total capacity of 6700 MW are presently under construction. The Government has also accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for twelve (12) more reactors with an aggregate capacity of 9000 MW in June-2017.

The Capital investment for the nuclear power projects is being funded with a debt to equity ratio of 70:30.

The equity part is funded from internal resources of NPCIL and Government Budgetary Support.

(c) to (g) The present policy (Consolidated FDI Policy of Government) puts atomic energy in the list of prohibited sectors. However, there is no restriction on FDI in the nuclear industry for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and related other facilities. Government of India has amended the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 in 2015 to enable the licensing of NPCIL's Joint Ventures for setting up nuclear power projects. To boost domestic investment, Joint Ventures have been formed by NPCIL with public sector majors National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).

Foreign Direct Investment in nuclear power sector in India

482. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the nuclear power sector in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that legal opinion in this regard has been sought by Government; and

(c) what are the challenges that Government might face due to this if being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The present policy (Consolidated FDI Policy of Government) puts atomic energy in the list of prohibited sectors. However, there is no restriction on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the nuclear industry for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and related other facilities.

Vision and roadmap for nuclear technology in India

483. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the vision of Government for augmenting and developing nuclear technology in India;

(b) what is the roadmap and strategic goals for nuclear technology of India; and

(c) what are the actionable areas, objectives and challenges that Government is working on in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The activities of the Government for nuclear technology has been categorized into ten major visions. These visions encompass almost every major programme, which broadly covers various domains of application of nuclear energy for power and non-power applications, besides basic research in the frontier areas of science and technology, which are beneficial to mankind.

The actionable areas and objectives and challenges under various vision programmes are:-

Vision-1: First Stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme.

Technologies and project activities related to fuel fabrication, Quality Assurance (QA), In-Service Inspection (ISI), Post Irradiation Examination (PIE), Inspection tools and technology for research reactors and nuclear power plants.

Vision-2: Uranium and Rare Metals-Exploration, Mining and Milling.

Technologies, plants and project activities related to front end of nuclear fuel cycle (excluding fuel fabrication) for Uranium and rare metals exploration, mining and milling.

Vision-3: Second Stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme

Technologies related to back end of nuclear fuel cycle which includes spent fuel reprocessing to obtain fissile material usable for fuel fabrication of fast breeder reactor, nuclear waste disposal after recycling and storage. It also includes project activities and safe operation of spent fuel reprocessing facilities and waste management facilities.

Vision-4: Health Care

Nuclear technologies for production of radioisotopes and its application for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes (especially for cancer treatment) as societal benefits.

Vision-5: Food Security

Nuclear technologies developed for improving food production and preservation for ensuring food security. Technologies include seed mutation using radiation to develop high yielding and disease resistant crop varieties, food irradiation, food processing and food packaging for longer shelf life of food.

Vision-6: Water and Waste Management

Technologies related to water and waste treatment for Swachh Bharat mission. This vision includes various technologies water purification, gamma irradiation for hygienisation of municipal sludge, plasma incineration of solid waste, Nisargruna for biodegradable waste etc.

Vision-7: Mega Science Schemes

Mega Science projects such as MACE telescope, TACTIC telescope and collaborative activities related CERN, INO, LIGO, RCA, IAEA etc.

Vision-8: Basic Research and Science Education

Activities related to basic research in Physical Science, Chemical Science, Material Science for nuclear applications.

Vision-9: Directed Research

Technological support to external agencies and DAE units. This involves R&D in specialized areas for nuclear power, nuclear application for societal benefit or

programmes of national interest apart from the R&D Infrastructure Development and Management, Computing and Communication, technologies and administration related to Radiation Monitoring and Safety Regulation.

Vision-10: Social Outreach and Awareness

Technology transfer of spin-off technologies and outreach programmes to spread awareness among the Indian citizens.

Radiation technology for sewage treatment

484. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed a radiation technology for sewage treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and where this technology has so far been demonstrated; and

(c) the efforts being made to provide this technology to all rural and urban local bodies for sewage treatment thereby bring down human involvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed radiation technology for treatment of municipal sewage.

(b) This technology utilizes high energy gamma radiation from Co-60 gamma source for hygienizing dry sewage sludge. As a result of radiation treatment all pathogenic micro-organism in the sludge are brought to a level that they can't multiply further. The treated sludge is safe for human handling. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has setup a Technology Demonstration Plant "Sewage Sludge Hygienisation Plant" of 100 Ton/day capacity at Shahwadi, Ahmedabad under MoU with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), Ahmedabad. The Hygienised and Enriched Sludge (HES) from the plant is a rich source of micro nutrients and organic carbon and can be an efficient organic manure for horticulture and agricultural applications.

Subsequent to commissioning of the plant at Ahmedabad, Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) has come forward to adopt the technology and civil work on the project has been initiated.

(c) The developed radiation based dry sewage sludge treatment technology is being given wide publicity to the urban and rural local self-government institutions by

presentations and meeting with the authorities responsible for the urban waste management, such as city municipal corporations. For example, technical meeting with Municipal Corporation of Pune has recently been conducted for publicity and implementation of the technology. In addition to this, dissemination of information and publicity of the radiation technology for dry sewage management is being carried out via publications of articles and through outreach programs.

Opening gates for FDI in nuclear power

485. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to open gates for FDI in nuclear power, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that this would be a paradigm shift in India's nuclear power policy and subsequently open the gates for multinational companies to invest in the country's nuclear energy projects which would make Indian nuclear institutions vulnerable in respect to security and safety; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The present policy (Consolidated FDI Policy of Government) puts atomic energy in the list of prohibited sectors. However, there is no restriction on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the nuclear industry for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and related other facilities.

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

Vacancies in the Ministry

†486. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in various grades in the Ministry of Atomic Energy;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has recently invited application from Graduate Engineers, Diploma Engineers, 10th and 12th pass and ITI certificate holder candidates to fill up these posts; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of posts lying vacant in various grades/categories in the Constituent Units of the Department of Atomic Energy is as given below:

Sl. No.	Grades/Categories	Number of Posts lying vacant
1.	Scientific	528
2.	Technical	4747
3.	Admin / Accounts	482
4.	Auxiliary	2277
	TOTAL	8034

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Applications have been invited by Constituent Units of Department of Atomic Energy for filling up of various grades/categories of vacant posts from Graduate Engineers, Diploma Engineers, 10th and 12th pass and ITI certificate holder candidates as per the requisite recruitment norms for the respective posts. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Grades/Categories	Advertisements issued for number of posts
1.	Scientific	61
2.	Technical	676
3.	Admin / Accounts	96
4.	Auxiliary	281
	TOTAL	1114

Vacancies in Karnataka postal circle

487. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 1,700 vacancies of Multi Tasking Staff, Postman, Postal Assistant, etc., in Karnataka Postal Circle;

(b) if so, since how long these vacancies are lying in the Circle;

(c) the details of posts which are more than 2, 3 and 5 years old; and

(d) the efforts made to fill in the above vacancies and by when they are going to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As on 31-12-2019, there were 2530 vacancies of Multi Tasking Staff, Postman, Postal Assistant and Sorting Assistant Cadre in Karnataka Circle.

(b) and (c) Vacancies had occurred during 2009 to 2019. Vacancies which are more than 2, 3 and 5 years old are as under:-

Number of vacancies more than 2 years	Number of vacancies more than 3 years	Number of vacancies more than 5 years
516	454	444

(d) Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is a continuous process and is being done regularly by holding Departmental Promotion Committee, Departmental Examination and Direct Recruitment through Staff Selection Commission and also by Postal Circle as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules.

Free internet facility for poor

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of people are unable to access free internet facility and are unable to get online in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide free internet facility, particularly for those unable to afford it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

(TRAI) submitted its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 'Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data' dated 19-12-2016.

The recommendations were an outcome of the Consultation Paper on 'Free, Data' that was *suo-moto* floated by TRAI on 19-05-2016 to address the issue of providing free Internet access to consumers and to explore model(s) that could achieve the benefits of offering 'free data' without infringing upon the 'Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations, 2016' of TRAI. The recommendations of TRAI are as under:

(1) In order to bridge the affordability gap for the persons residing in rural areas and to support Governments efforts towards cashless economy by incentivising digital means, the Authority recommends that a scheme under which a reasonable amount of data say 100 MB per month may be made available to rural subscribers for free.

(2) The cost of implementation of the scheme may be met from USOF.

(3) To increase participation of other entities for incentivizing free data, there is a need to introduce third party (Aggregator) to facilitate schemes which are TSPs agnostic and non-discriminatory in their implementation.

(4) Scheme for free data must be TSP-agnostic, must not involve any arrangement between the TSP and the aggregator/content provider and should not be designed to circumvent the "The Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations," notified on 8th February, 2016.

(5) The following mechanism is recommended:–

- The Aggregators will need to register with DoT.
- The registrant must be a company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1956.
- The validity of registration shall be 5 years.
- The registrant shall not either directly or indirectly, assign or transfer the Registration in any manner whatsoever to a third party either in whole or in part.

The recommendations were examined by the then Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 08-09-2017 and were referred back to TRAI for clarifications / reconsideration *vide* DoT letter dated 25-09-2017. TRAI submitted its response dated 29-11-2017 to the above reference from DoT.

The Government deliberated on the response of TRAI and decided not to accept the recommendations of TRAI due to the following reasons:–

(i) TRAI Recommendation No. 1 & 2: The concern with regard to availability of affordable data services has been mitigated through competition in the market. Therefore, for the holistic development of Internet ecosystem in the country, a larger focus is required on connectivity, content availability in local language and Digital literacy, instead of affordability.

(ii) TRAI Recommendation No. 3, 4 & 5: The aggregator model is targeted towards those who are existing users of Internet but their usage may be limited due to the price of data services. The issue of affordability has been mitigated through competition in the market.

Besides, similar models of offering discounts through websites/ portals/ apps (analogous to aggregator) are at present prevalent in many other sectors of the economy wherein consumers are offered discounts for transactions through the websites/ portals/ apps. At present, there is no direct Government intervention which regulates such websites/ portals/ apps. Therefore, there is no need for Government intervention to regulate the aggregators through registration process.

Status of the public WiFi project WANI

489. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the public Wifi project WANI;

(b) whether the Ministry has carried out any pilots for the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of companies which have expressed interest in the project WANI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued *suo moto* Recommendations on "Proliferation of Broadband through

Public Wi-Fi Networks" on 9th March 2017. The recommendations *inter-alia* mention that a new framework should be put in place for setting up of Public Data Offices (PDOs). Under this framework, PDOs in agreement with Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) are envisaged to provide Broadband services through Wi-Fi.

To establish the proof of concept of Public Wi-Fi network using Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (WANI) architecture, TRAI conducted a pilot project from October 2017 to January, 2018. On completion of the Pilot project, a report was released by TRAI on 5th April, 2018.

(c) The list of registered entities for the pilot project WANI is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Registered Entities for pilot project WANI

Sl. No.	Entity Name	Role
1.	Innovative Traders	PDOA
2.	Technocrat Industries	Technology provider
3.	Kumar Rohit Consultancy	PDOA/Technology provider
4.	Rishira Infolabs Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
5.	Manendra Kumar Paswan	PDOA
6.	Fizzy Software Pvt. Limited	Technology provider
7.	FiberNet Cable & Datacom (P) Limited	PDOA
8.	Nisquare Technologies Opc Private Limited	Technology provider
9.	Mohd Firoz Alam	PDOA
10.	FreeG WiFi Technologies Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
11.	Mojo Networks	Hardware provider
12.	Chinar Electrical	PDOA/PDOA
13.	ONE97 Communications Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
14.	Kenstel Networks Limited	Technology provider
15.	Omnia Information Private Limited	Technology provider

Sl. No.	Entity Name	Role
16.	Netvision Awadh Networks Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
17.	Alacrity Services Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
18.	XiFi Smart Networks Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
19.	SABO Online Services	PDOA/Technology provider
20.	Cotyledon	PDOA
21.	Giant Tech Labs Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
22.	Bluetown	PDOA/Technology provider
23.	COSGrid Systems Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
24.	OptiTrans Solutions Private Limited	Technology provider
25.	S M Associates	PDOA/Technology provider
26.	Inventum Technologies Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
27.	Dexworks Labs Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
28.	WiMark Systems	PDOA/Technology provider
29.	MPG Digital	PDOA/Technology provider
30.	101 Commerce Services Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
31.	Aura Ventures Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
32.	Sheng Li Telecom India Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
33.	Nanovie Technologies LLP	PDOA/Technology provider
34.	Janya Info Solutions India Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
35.	Pronto Networks Inc	PDOA/Technology provider
36.	Sanil Enterprises	PDOA
37.	Citycom Networks Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
38.	Airmesh Communications Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
39.	Tranfode Technologies	PDOA/Technology provider
40.	Tejas Networks Limited	PDOA/Technology provider

Sl. No.	Entity Name	Role
41.	Mi-Fi networks Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
42.	Seven Hills Opticommunication Private Limited	Technology provider
43.	RCV Innovations Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
44.	Satpar Infotech Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
45.	T.N. Consumer Federation	PDOA/Technology provider
46.	Trimax It Infrastructure Services	Technology provider
47.	WiFi Dabba India Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
48.	Maestros Technical Services Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
49.	Machraa skills	PDOA/Technology provider
50.	Onehop networks	PDOA/Technology provider
51.	CDoT	PDOA/Technology provider
52.	CJ Online Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
53.	delDSL Internet Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
54.	QuadGen Wireless Solutions Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
55.	SIFY Technologies Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
56.	Telexcell Information Systems Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
57.	S. Shivasankar,	PDOA/Technology provider
58.	IBUS Network & Infrastructure Private Ltd	PDOA/Technology provider
59.	Netaxcess Communications Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
60.	Indus Towers Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
61.	Virtual Netax Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
62.	Vistara Network Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
62.	Febler Technologies Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
64.	Janastu	Technology provider

Sl. No.	Entity Name	Role
65.	Servelots Infotech Private Limited.	PDOA/Technology provider
66.	Siddharth Desai	Technology provider
67.	Verticle Technologies Private Limited.	PDOA/Technology provider
68.	Nextrack Technologies Private Limited.	PDOA/Technology provider
69.	D-VoiS Communications Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
70.	Eko India Financial Services Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
71.	CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd.	PDOA/Technology provider
72.	Rural Broadband Private Limited	PDOA/Technology provider
73.	Mobile motion Technologies Private Limited	Technology provider

Self assessment option to telecom service providers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the telecom service providers to pay their statutory dues within three months as directed by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government gave the option of self assessment to the telecom service providers to settle their dues; and

(d) if so, whether companies agreed and accepted the self assessment option?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 6328 - 6399 of 2015 upheld the definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) as prescribed in the License Agreement. The Supreme Court also ordered the Licensees to make the payments within three months and submit compliance. Department of Telecom has already instructed the Licensees that it is the responsibility of the Licensees to pay the License fee and other dues after carrying out their own self assessment as prescribed in the License Agreement(s). Department of Telecom has directed the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to make the payment in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 and submit the requisite documents to ensure the compliance within the stipulated time-frame.

Payment of dues by telecom service providers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has rejected the review petition filed by the telecom service providers regarding dues payable to Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is now turning to the telecom service providers to pay the due amount in the light of the said Supreme Court judgement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Government has already directed the telecom service providers to make payment *vide* Department of Telecom letter no. 12-26/2015-LFP (Pt.II) dated 13.11.2019 in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019.

Implementation of 'Digital India' scheme

492. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of 'Digital India' Scheme in the country, particularly for the benefit of the farmers of the country; and

(b) whether all villages and remote towns of the country have been covered by basic communication/internet services, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and how long will it take to cover the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Government of India has approved a scheme namely 'Digital India' programme on 20th August, 2014 and formally launched the scheme on 1st July, 2015 with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India programme covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments. The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas namely Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to

Every Citizen, Governance and Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. Agriculture is one of the Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Digital India Programme.

Digital India Programme aims at bridging the digital divide and taking the benefits of digital services to all citizens especially rural population that also includes farmers. The status of major schemes focused exclusively on farmers and rural population under Digital India are as follow:–

Sl. No.	Major Scheme under Digital India programme	Status
1	2	3
1.	Knowledge based information	Knowledge based information is being provided to farmers through a number of web and mobile based applications including the Farmers' Portal (www.farmer.gov.in), mKisan Portal (www.mkisan.gov.in) and Kisan Call Centres (KCC). These Portals are facilitating knowledge based information and advisories to farmers through an integrated web portal and mobile based platforms respectively.
2.	SMS Portal/mKisan Portal	Department has developed a portal mkisan(mkisan.gov.in), where more than 5.13 crore farmers are registered and experts/ scientists of different departments like IMD, ICAR, State Government, State Agriculture Universities send information to farmers in 12 local languages. Around 2462 crore SMSs have been sent through mkisan since its inception.
3.	Kisan Suvidha	It is an omnibus mobile app to help farmers by providing relevant information to them quickly. It has a simple interface and provides information on critical parameters—weather, input dealers, market price, plant protection, expert advisories, cold storage & godowns, crop insurance, veterinary centres and

1	2	3
		diagnostics labs. An additional tab directly connects the farmer with the Kisan Call Centre where agriculture experts answer their queries. Total downloads: 9,85,203.
4.	PM-Kisan provides incentives to farmers.	8.7 Crore farmers are enrolled and validated.
5.	Soil Health Card provides farm related advisory services to farmers.	11.4 Crore soil health cards has been dispatched to farmers.
6.	Fasal Bima Yojana provides crop insurance to farmers.	• 82 lakh farmers are making use of it. • Area measuring 1.35 crore hectare is covered. • The sum insured is Rs 57510 crore.
7.	eNAM facilitates better price for crops to farmers.	• 585 Mandis across 16 States and 2 UTs are on-boarded on e-NAM. • 1.65 Crore farmers are making use of it. • 1.27 lakh traders are also using it.
8.	Common Services Centres is providing digital services to rural/semi-urban population.	• 3.65 lakh CSCs are operational across the country. • 2.69 Lakh CSCs are operational at Gram Panchayat level. • 37,847 CSCs are run by Women Entrepreneurs. • Around 350 Services are delivered by CSCs.

(b) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that there are 27,721 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the country, which are not covered by mobile services. The reasons for not having mobile services in these villages include, *inter-alia*, remote & tough terrains, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in these villages is being provided by the Government and Telecom Service Providers in phased

manner. Internet is also being accessed mainly through mobile wireless 2G, 3G and 4G technologies.

BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband/ internet connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. A total of 1,34,248 GPs including Block Headquarters (BHQs) have been made Service Ready as on 24.01.2020.

Length of optical fibre under phase-2 of BharatNet

493. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what length of optical fibre has been laid down under Phase-2 of BharatNet as of December 31, 2019;

(b) what was the target set down for the same until such time;

(c) if there is a lag, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the target of connectivity to 1.5 lakh Gram Panchayats would be completed, at current rate?

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. In December 2017, the phase-I of the BharatNet project was completed by connecting one lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs). A modified strategy to implement BharatNet Phase-II was approved by Cabinet on 19.07.2017, which provides an optimal mix of media to connect GPs, implementation by State-led Model, Private Sector, and Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Model.

As on 31.12.2019, about 99,000 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid under BharatNet Phase-II.

(b) to (d) BharatNet is a project of mega nature and the GPs are widely dispersed across the country in rural and remote areas. Under Phase-II, about 65,000 GPs in 8 States are being implemented under State-led model, and delay in their implementation is also adversely affecting the completion of the Project. All out efforts are being made to expeditiously implement the project and connectivity to a total of 2 lakh GPs under BharatNet are targeted to be completed by March, 2020.

National optical fibre network project

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

(a) the details of the optical fibre laid, so far, to complete the National Fibre Network Project and by when the remaining goals would be achieved;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats connected to broadband and Wi-Fi hotspot under the above mentioned project, so far;

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh yet to be connected under the above mentioned project; and

(d) the total funds allocated, released and spent under the said project during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project (earlier known as National Optical Fibre Network) is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country.

As on 24.01.2020, by laying 4,08,926 km OFC, a total of 1,46,717 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,32,993 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 1255 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media. The broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats is targeted to be provided by August 2021.

(b) As of now, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 45,769 GPs and out of them, broadband/internet services are being provided in 18,041 GPs. Further, 38,489 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections have also been provided.

(c) In Uttar Pradesh, out of about 56,244 GPs (including BHQs), 28,998 GPs (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready and the remaining 27,246 GPs (including BHQs) are under implementation.

(d) ₹ 19,512 crore has been disbursed by the Universal Service Obligation Fund to Bharat Broadband Network Limited for execution of BharatNet project during last five years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

VRS in MTNL and BSNL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked both BSNL and MTNL to implement Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) guidelines quickly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both these public sector companies have also been asked to monetise their assets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assets to be monetised by these public sector companies?

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

The VRS was offered by both BSNL and MTNL to their employees on 04.11.2019. The scheme was closed on 03.12.2019. The Voluntary retirement is effective from 31.01.2020.

BSNL and MTNL have offered 14 and 16 properties respectively for monetisation through Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM).

Details of ban put on internet

†496. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the state of the digitalised India where internet services have been banned during last one year, the week-wise and month-wise details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the financial loss caused by the ban put on internet services; and

(c) the details of the impact on online services as a result of ban put on internet during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including that of internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) granted permission to Delhi Police for temporary shutdown of telecom services in certain parts of Delhi on 19 and 20th December, 2019, under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

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

(b) DoT has not conducted any assessment regarding the financial loss caused by the ban put on internet services. However, DoT had received a joint representation dated 08.08.2018 from telecom service providers, wherein, it was intimated that frequent suspension of internet services were being ordered by various State Governments. Accordingly, on 28.09.2018, all State Governments have been advised to sensitize the concerned officials/agencies against precipitate actions leading to shut down of Internet services, and to ensure that the provisions of "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" are adhered to.

(c) In temporary shutdown of internet services in a region, online services are suspended temporarily only and other communication means/services like voice calling

and Short Message Service (SMS) remain available during the suspension period of internet services, through which people in the region can communicate.

5G spectrum auctions

497. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to conduct 5G spectrum auctions soon;

(b) if so, whether telecom companies already reeling under debt burden will be given some leeway to ensure competition in the market; and

(c) whether BSNL will participate in the 5G spectrum auctions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Government had sought the recommendations of TRAI on the auction of spectrum in various bands. The recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the subsequent reply from TRAI to the back reference from the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) were considered in DoT and by the Digital Communications Commission (DCC). Subsequently a Draft Cabinet Note (DCN) has been prepared for the auction of the spectrum. The DCN is presently under consideration in the Department. The spectrum acquired through auction, as being held from time to time, is permitted to be used in a technologically agnostic manner. The successful bidders of the spectrum auction can deploy mobile services using any technology including 5G.

(b) The Government has recently decided to give relief to financially stressed Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) by permitting deferment of spectrum auction payment instalments, in respect of earlier auctions, for next one or two years (2020-21 and 2021-22).

(c) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in its letter to the Solicitor General of India on the matter of assignment of spectrum to BSNL had mentioned that - "DoT is of the view that BSNL and MTNL being public sector undertakings, their participation in the auction conducted by the Government for allotment of spectrum may perhaps create unwarranted apprehensions in the telecom industry related to efficacy and fairness of the auction process. It may also lead to a situation of conflict of interest".

Districts of Andhra Pradesh connected with BharatNet

498. SHRI V. VIJAY SAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims, objectives and phase-wise targets of BharatNet project;

(b) whether it is a fact that except Chittoor and Visakhapatnam no other Gram Panchayat in any district of Andhra Pradesh is connected with BharatNet;

(c) whether it is also a fact that so far only 1200 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected and there are still more than 10,000 GPs to be connected;

(d) if so, in what manner Ministry could connect 10,000 GPs in Phase-2 when only 1200 GPs have been able to connect in Phase-1; and

(e) by when the Ministry would connect all GPs under BharatNet in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approximately 2.5 lakh) with broadband in the country. The aims and objectives of BharatNet Projects are (i) to provide high speed digital connectivity to Rural India at affordable price; (ii) to make available the Broadband Infrastructure created under the project in a non-discriminatory manner for provision of Services; (iii) to facilitate proliferation of broadband services in rural areas so as to foster socio-economic development in line with the vision of 'Digital India' programme which has been launched by Government of India. Under BharatNet Phase-I, the implementation of 1 lakh GPs has been taken up, whereas under Phase-II, the remaining approximately 1.5 lakh GPs are to be provided connectivity.

(b) and (c) In Andhra Pradesh, under BharatNet Phase-I, about 1722 GPs (including BHQs) of 2 Districts namely Chittoor and Visakhapatnam, have been taken up for providing broadband connectivity through PGCIL. As on 24.01.2020, a total of 1601 GPs (including BHQs) have been made Service Ready and the remaining are under implementation.

(d) Based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Digital Communications Commission has approved the implementation of BharatNet Phase-II under State-led Model in the State. The

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the State and as on 24.01.2020, by laying 13651 km OFC, a total of 2758 GPs have been connected, out of which, 27 GPs have been made Service Ready.

(e) The broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh (approx.) Gram Panchayats in the country, including Andhra Pradesh, is targeted to be provided by August, 2021.

BharatNet Broadband Phase-I project in Odisha

499. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is executing BharatNet Phase-I project in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to poor maintenance by PGCIL, about 120 Broadband connections in Gram Panchayats are not working; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Phase-I of the BharatNet project is being implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)in Odisha. As on 24.01.2020, by laying 12,251 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 3,944 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, out of which, a total of 3,697 GPs have been made Service Ready.

(c) and (d) The maintenance of the Phase-I of the BharatNet in Odisha was not carried out by PGCIL as it did not agree for the same. The following steps have been taken for maintenance of the BharatNet network in Odisha:

- Network is being monitored through Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis.
- The work of maintenance (*i.e.* Operations and Maintenance of incremental Optical Fibre Cable network and First Line Maintenance of equipment and supporting infrastructure) in each of the GPs of the BharatNet Phase-I, including Odisha, is being carried out by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited.

- The Phase-II of BharatNet is being implemented in Odisha by the State Government, along with life time maintenance of the network.

Tele-density improvement connectivity in Odisha

500. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific plans for the State like Odisha which is having a low teledensity to improve the connectivity in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to provide mobile connectivity in uncovered villages;

(d) whether Government has any plan to improve quality of data connectivity in rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what are the plans to increase data connectivity in mobile towers in LWE affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Yes, to accelerate and augment telecom connectivity in rural and remote areas of the country, including the State of Odisha, the following projects are approved/implemented by the Government:–

(i) Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-I project, 2,355 towers in the country including 261 towers in Odisha have been installed;

(ii) Under LWE Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 2,217 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity in the country including 158 mobile towers in Odisha;

(iii) Under BharatNet project, broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country.

(d) to (f) Under LWE Phase-I Scheme 104 mobile towers in Odisha have been upgraded with 2 Mbps data bandwidth for better data access. All 158 proposed BTSs in Odisha under LWE Phase-II have been planned for 2G and 4G network.

Mobile network issues because of congestion

501. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the areas such as Chandni Chowk in Delhi receive poor network because of congestion;

(b) if so, what steps has the Ministry taken to increase the network strength in such areas; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any such steps in the past to increase the network strength in areas with poor network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the Quality of Service benchmarks for various parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service through "the Standards of Quality of Service for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009", as amended from time to time. These regulations provide for the following parameters for assessing network congestion:–

Sl. No.	Parameters	Benchmark
1.	Call Set-up Success Rate and Session Establishment Success Rate for Circuit Switched Voice or VoLTE as applicable (within licensee's own network)	≥ 95%
2.	SDCCH/ Paging Channel Congestion/ RRC Congestion (%age)	≤1%
3.	TCH, RAB and E-RAB Congestion (%age)	≤2%
4.	Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) (Averaged over a period of quarter)	<0.5%

TRAI assesses the performance of service providers against the benchmarks for the above parameters for a License Service Area (LSA) as a whole. Assessments are done on quarterly basis. In view of this, performance of specific pocket such as Chandni Chowk is not assessed against any benchmark. However, as per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending September 2019 submitted by service providers, all the service providers have met the benchmarks for the above parameters in Delhi LSA. In case of non-compliance with the benchmarks the service providers are liable to pay the financial disincentives, which TRAI may impose.

As reported by MTNL and private Telecom Service providers (TSPs) (Airtel, RJIO), adequate network strength is available in Chandani Chowk area.

Government has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalisation of spectrum, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules 2016, making available government land/buildings for installations of towers etc. Telecom Service Providers also install mobile towers and Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) on continuous basis to improve coverage and/or capacity of their networks based on their techno-commercial requirements. As a result, around 88,381 additional BTSs for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs in Delhi LSA during the period from March, 2014 to 30th January, 2020.

Further, field units of DoT carry out drive tests from time to time to check the signal strength in the concerned areas for any corrective measures through TSPs. In this regard, Delhi LSA has conducted a drive test in the month of July, 2019 in major areas of Delhi *viz.* Central Delhi, South Delhi, East Delhi, West Delhi and North Delhi along with Gurugram covering approximately 409 Kilometres. The emphasis was given on areas of public importance like commercial areas, tourist attractions, office areas, major road and highways, hospitals, railway stations, bus stands, schools, business centres and areas from where network coverage/ call drop complaints are commonly received. The area of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road, Jama Masjid and areas nearby main roads were also covered during the above drive test. However, no observation of call drop or poor coverage was observed during drive test in the area.

Revision of floor prices of DTH services

502. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has floated a consultation paper on fixation of floor prices of DTH services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has represented to Government for review of the decision on the ground that the implementation of the proposed floor prices would lead to tariff hikes;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) There is no consultation paper on fixation of floor prices of DTH Services in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) to (e) No such proposal received from Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI).

Free internet facility to the consumers in the country

503. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes free internet facility to the consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places selected for the said purpose;

(c) whether Government has a plan to offer free internet services within the net neutrality framework;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the model of free data delivery offered to the consumers under the TRAI guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) submitted its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 'Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data' dated 19.12.2016.

The recommendations were an outcome of the Consultation Paper on 'Free Data' that was *suo-moto* floated by TRAI on 19-05-2016 to address the issue of providing free Internet access to consumers and to explore model(s) that could achieve the benefits of offering 'free data' without infringing upon the 'Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations, 2016' of TRAI. The recommendations of TRAI are as under:–

(1) In order to bridge the affordability gap for the persons residing in rural areas and to support Governments efforts towards cashless economy by

incentivising digital means, the Authority recommends that a scheme under which a reasonable amount of data say 100 MB per month may be made available to rural subscribers for free.

(2) The cost of implementation of the scheme may be met from USOF.

(3) To increase participation of other entities for incentivizing free data, there is a need to introduce third party (Aggregator) to facilitate schemes which are TSPs agnostic and non-discriminatory in their implementation.

(4) Scheme for free data must be TSP-agnostic, must not involve any arrangement between the TSP and the aggregator/content provider and should not be designed to circumvent the "The Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations," notified on 8th February, 2016.

(5) The following mechanism is recommended:

- The Aggregators will need to register with DoT.
- The registrant must be a company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1956.
- The validity of registration shall be 5 years.
- The registrant shall not either directly or indirectly, assign or transfer the Registration in any manner whatsoever to a third party either in whole or in part.

The recommendations were examined by the then Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 08.09.2017 and were referred back to TRAI for clarifications/ reconsideration *vide* DoT letter dated 25-09-2017. TRAI submitted its response dated 29.11.2017 to the above reference from DoT.

The Government deliberated on the response of TRAI and decided not to accept the recommendations of TRAI due to the following reasons:–

(i) TRAI Recommendation No. 1 and 2: The concern with regard to availability of affordable data services has been mitigated through competition in the market. Therefore, for the holistic development of Internet ecosystem in the country, a larger focus is required on connectivity, content availability in local language and Digital literacy, instead of affordability.

(ii) TRAI Recommendation No. 3, 4 and 5: The aggregator model is targeted towards those who are existing users of Internet but their usage may be limited due to the price of data services. The issue of affordability has been mitigated through competition in the market.

Besides, similar models of offering discounts through websites/ portals/ apps (analogous to aggregator) are at present prevalent in many other sectors of the economy wherein consumers are offered discounts for transactions through the websites/ portals/ apps. At present, there is no direct Government intervention which regulates such websites/ portals/ apps. Therefore, there is no need for Government intervention to regulate the aggregators through registration process.

Current status of 5G Technology

504. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's strategy and roadmap for 5G allocation; and

(b) what is the current status of 5G technology in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August, 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India.

The radio spectrum and the telecom licenses awarded by the Government are technology neutral and can facilitate deployment of any network/services. The Government had sought the recommendations of TRAI on the auction of spectrum in various bands, which includes the newly allocated band from 3300 Mhz to 3600 Mhz. The recommendations received from TRAI has been accepted by the Digital communications commission.

The 5G services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a full range of services as ecosystem and demand for services grows.

Amount due and payable to DoT

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Telecommunications has to receive huge amount from the Public Sector Undertakings such as GAIL etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Public Sector Undertaking including GAIL had said that nothing is due and payable to DoT more than what they have already paid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in judgment dated 24.10.2019 in CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 6328 - 6399 of 2015 has upheld the definition of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in the License Agreement. The ratio of the judgment is applicable on all the Licensees of the Department of Telecom, which includes Public Sector Undertakings which have been granted License.

(b) The provisional dues of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Public Sector Undertakings. (PSUs) such GAIL, Oil India etc. represented to Department of Telecom that the AGR judgment is not applicable on the Licenses held by them and therefore they do not owe any dues to the Department of Telecom.

It is further submitted that the Public Sector Undertakings have also filed Miscellaneous Applications before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for clarification of the judgment dated 24.10.2019.

Statement

Details of dues outstanding in respect of Decentralized PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee	Service	Year	Demand Raised (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rail Tel Corporation of India Ltd.	ISP-IT,US-ISP, NLD	2005- 06 to 2018-19	307.26

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation of India	IP-II	2004 to 2017-18	5481.52
3.	Gail India Limited	IP-II	2001-02 to 2018-19	172655.73
4.	Software Technology Parks of India	UL-ISP, JSP-IT, Com-VSAT	2004-05 to 2017-18	90.22
5.	Ernet India Ltd	UL-ISP	2014-15, 2017-18	47.09
6.	Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.	UL-ISP, UL-ISP	2006-07 to 2018-19	22062.65
7.	NICSI	Comm- VSAT	2009-10 to 2016-17	842.02
8.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals	ISP-IT, VSAT	2009-14	15019.97
9.	Oil India	NLD	2016-17	48489.26
10.	Tamil Nadu ARASU Cable TV	UL-ISP	2015-16	65.44

Green technology in telecom sector

506. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 10 million tonnes of annual carbon dioxide emissions are solely due to diesel used on mobile tower sites;

(b) if so, whether Government has evolved a carbon credit policy for mobile phone companies in addition to evaluating the techno commercial feasibility of powering telecom towers with green or renewable energy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to promote green technology in telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Sir, with respect to annual carbon dioxide emissions solely due to diesel used on mobile tower site, no data is available presently.

Some industry reports, available in public domain, indicate that annual carbon dioxide emissions solely due to diesel used on mobile tower site is nearly 10 million tonnes.

Department of Telecommunications has issued, *inter alia*, the following directions to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for use of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs):–

(i) The TSPs should voluntarily adopt the RET solutions, energy efficient equipments and high capacity fast charging storage solutions etc. to meet the target for reduction of Carbon Footprint.

(ii) The Service Providers would adopt a Voluntary Code of Practice encompassing energy efficient Network Planning, infra-sharing, deployment of energy efficient technologies and adoption of Renewable Energy Technology (RET).

(iii) Service providers should evolve a 'Carbon Credit Policy' in line with carbon credit norms with the objective of achieving the reduction in carbon footprint target. The ultimate objective of achieving a maximum 50% over the carbon footprint levels of the base year in rural areas and achieving a maximum of 66% over the carbon footprint levels of the Base Year in urban area by the year 2020.

(iv) The target for reduction in 'Average Carbon Emission (tonnes of CO2e per unit Petabyte)' is 30% by the year 2019-20 and 40% by the year 2022-23, taking base year as 2011-12.

In the direction issued by the Department of Telecommunications, Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have been asked to evolve a 'Carbon Credit Policy' in line with carbon credit norms with the objective of achieving the reduction in carbon footprint target.

Further, Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) under Department of Telecommunications has been asked to set up the model lab facility for certification of telecom products, equipments and service on the basis of Energy Consumption Rating (ECR) and finalize the 'ECR document' delineating the test procedures and the measurement methodologies utilized. TEC has also been asked to make necessary provisions mandating that all telecom products, equipments and services in the telecom network to be Energy and performance assessed and certified "Green Passport" utilizing the ECR rating and the Energy Passport determined.

Loss to mobile companies due to ban on internet

†507. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of hours for which internet was banned in the country in the year 2019;

(b) the details of the estimated amount of loss to the economy by banning the internet services; and

(c) the details of the total loss incurred by the mobile companies per day because of ban on internet services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including that of internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) granted permission to Delhi Police for temporary shutdown of telecom services in certain parts of Delhi on 19th and 20th December, 2019, under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

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

(b) DoT has not undertaken any evaluation or study to estimate the loss to the economy due to ban of internet services.

(c) Telecom companies have not reported any quantum of loss incurred by them due to the internet shutdowns.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Moratorium on payment of spectrum charges

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

(a) the plan prepared by Ministry for telecom companies to come out of the financial crisis in view of the Supreme Court direction;

(b) whether Ministry has put moratorium on payment of spectrum charges by telecom companies; and

(c) the steps Ministry is going to take with the other charges to be collected from telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has allowed the deferment of spectrum auction payment for two years (2020-21 and 2021-22).

(c) Government has directed the telecom service providers to make payment in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019.

Subscribers of BSNL and MTNL

†509. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government telecom companies, BSNL and MTNL are operating in huge losses;

(b) if so, the year-wise loss to each company during the last five years;

(c) the reasons for said loss and the steps taken by Government to overcome it;

(d) the year-wise number of the subscribers of each company during the last five years and the reasons for decrease in the number of its subscribers; and

(e) whether Government has identified those officers/staff who are a burden to BSNL and MTNL, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are incurring losses for the last few

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years. Details of losses incurred by BSNL and MTNL during the last five years are as under:–

(₹ in crore)

Name of PSU	Losses incurred during				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
BSNL	8234	4859	4793	7993	14904
MTNL	2893	2006	2971	2971	3398

(c) Stiff competition in the mobile segment, debt burden, high employee cost and absence of 4G services (except in few places for BSNL) in the data-centric telecom market are the major reasons for the losses in BSNL and MTNL.

The Cabinet in the meeting held on 23.10.2019 approved the revival plan for BSNL and MTNL. The revival plan *inter-alia* includes, the measures to reduce the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL/MTNL for providing 4G services, monetisation of assets of BSNL/MTNL and debt restructuring by raising of Sovereign Guarantee Bonds.

(d) Details of subscribers of BSNL and MTNL during the last five years are as under:–

Name of PSU	Number of subscribers as on (figures in lakh)				
	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
BSNL	932	1016	1151	1241	1269
MTNL	70.6	70.6	70.9	69	67

Source: TRAI

Despite stiff competition, BSNL has managed to increase its customers. However, there is marginal decline in the number of customers of MTNL.

(e) For the financial year 2018-19, the employee cost in BSNL and MTNL was 74% and 87% of the total revenue respectively. The average employee cost in the private TSPs is currently around 5% of the total turnover. High staff cost is impacting the profitability of BSNL and MTNL. The revival plan approved by the Cabinet on 23.10.2019 *inter-alia*, includes reduction in the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for employees of age 50 years and above.

Losses to telecom companies due to internet shutdowns

510. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times have internet shutdowns been initiated by Government in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise data thereof;

(b) what is the loss suffered by telecom companies due to these shutdowns, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to compensate the telecom companies for the losses suffered by them due to internet shutdowns, 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) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including that of internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) granted permission to Delhi Police for temporary shutdown of telecom services in certain parts of Delhi on 19 and 20th December, 2019, under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. However, it was exercised only on 19th December, 2019.

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

(b) and (c) Telecom companies have not reported any quantum of loss incurred by them due to the internet shutdowns.

Internet shutdowns

511. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times have internet shutdowns been initiated by Government in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise data thereof;

(b) what are the rules and procedures for initiating an internet shutdown, the details thereof; and

(c) under which circumstance can an internet shutdown be initiated by Government and for how long, whether the necessity for continuing the shutdown is monitored, if so, at what intervals and by whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including that of internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) granted permission to Delhi Police for temporary shutdown of telecom services in certain parts of Delhi on 19th and 20th December, 2019, under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. However, it was exercised only on 19th December, 2019.

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

The initiation and subsequent withdrawal of an order for the internet shutdown is issued by the Central Government or the concerned State Government taking into consideration the public emergency or public safety. All such orders are being reviewed

by the Review Committee as envisaged in the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017 within 5 working days of issuance of such orders.

Promotion of 'Make-in-India' programme in telecom sector

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

(a) whether the representatives of the telecom industry have recently urged Government for the facilitation of funding at low rates of interest, removal of GST on the licence fee, spectrum usage charges, refund of the accumulated input tax credit for promotion of 'Make-in-India' programme in the telecom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan of extending the same facilitation in the other industries also, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Telecom Service Providers have urged the Government for removal of GST on License Fee & Spectrum Usage Charges and also for refund of accumulated input tax credit. As the issue pertains to Ministry of Finance, the Department of Telecom has already requested the Ministry of Finance to examine the representations of Telecom Service Providers suitably.

(c) and (d) Does not pertain to Department of Telecom.

Towers installed in Kalburgai and Ballari, Karnataka

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

(a) the total number of villages including in Karnataka where towers have been installed till now and the State-wise number of towers to be installed in the next financial year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of towers installed in Kalburgai and Ballari districts of Karnataka during each of the last three years, telecom company-wise; and

(c) the total number of towers installed across the country during the same period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Total number of towers installed as on 31st January 2020 in License Service Areas (LSAs) consisting of State/UT in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below). Telecom Service Providers(TSPs) install mobile towers and BTSs on continuous basis to improve coverage and/or capacity of their networks based on their techno-commercial requirements.

(b) The total number of towers installed in Kalburgai and Ballari districts of Karnataka during each of the last three years, telecom company-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Total number of towers installed across the country LSA-wise during the same period is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Towers installed in License service areas

Sl. No.	License Service Area	Total Number of Towers Installed as on 31st January, 2020
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44736
2.	Assam	13565
3.	Bihar	43308
4.	Chennai	12548
5.	Delhi	27599
6.	Gujarat	35772
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7119
8.	Haryana	13110
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9845
10.	Karnataka	38410
11.	Kolkata	13842

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	17864
13.	Mumbai	16666
14.	Maharashtra	45758
15.	Madhya Pradesh	43372
16.	North-East	9138
17.	Odisha	19223
18.	Punjab	20767
19.	Rajasthan	32136
20.	Tamil Nadu	32528
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	37802
22.	Uttar Pradesh(W)	30247
23.	West Bengal	24187
	TOTAL	589542

Statement-II

(A) Details of Towers installed in Ballari District during the last three years TSP-wise

Year	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	RJIL	Vodafone	Total
2016-17	13	5	1	20	5	44
2017-18	7	3	0	43	0	53
2018-19	32	9	0	171	1	213
2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)	34	0	0	83	0	117
TOTAL	86	17	1	317	6	427

(B) Towers installed TSP-wise in Kalburgi District during each of the last three years

Year	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	RJIL	Vodafone	Total
2016-17	14	5	1	32	1	53
2017-18	8	0	2	61	1	72
2018-19	36	3	1	131	1	172
2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)	40	2	0	105	0	147
TOTAL	98	10	4	329	3	444

Statement-III

Details of towers installed in the country

Sl. No.	License Service Area	Towers added in 2016	Towers added in 2017	Towers added in 2018	Towers added in 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,281	2,377	4,813	4,207
2.	Assam	486	434	1,227	1,972
3.	Bihar	2,460	1,634	5,552	6,299
4.	Chennai	264	30	601	880
5.	Delhi	1,910	2,272	3,855	3,066
6.	Gujarat	1,030	1,151	3,324	5,900
7.	Himachal Pradesh	84	231	1,013	922
8.	Haryana	389	578	1,820	1,104
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-443	620	1,169	658
10.	Karnataka	1,537	807	4,459	5,169
11.	Kolkata	600	1,481	2,097	1,810
12.	Kerala	1,113	296	734	1,201
13.	Mumbai	923	731	413	1,372
14.	Maharashtra	1,386	540	2,850	6,728

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,167	1,658	6,203	5,886
16.	North-East	795	445	725	1,790
17.	Odisha	-2,162	777	1,163	2,513
18.	Punjab	2,074	958	1,403	993
19.	Rajasthan	5,825	1,181	3,700	3,838
20.	Tamil Nadu	726	-262	1,756	3,292
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	680	332	1,050	6,719
22.	Uttar Pradesh(W)	960	1,581	2,441	3,469
23.	West Bengal	746	1,014	2,412	3,553
	TOTAL	24,831	20,866	54,780	73,341

AGR dues on various telecom companies

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

(a) the details of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) dues on various telecom companies;

(b) whether the telecom companies raised their tariff by 25-30 per cent first time in three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The provisional dues of the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) as per the Department of Telecom pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 24.10.2019 in the Civil appear Nos. 6328-6399 of 2015 [Union of India versus Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India etc.] are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for telecommunication access service is under forbearance except for *inter-alia* national roaming, rural fixed line services and leased circuits. However, as per the available information, the three private

telecom companies *viz.* Bharti Airtel Limited, Vodafone Idea Limited and Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited have raised their tariffs in the recent past largely in the range of 15 to 50 percent across various tariff offerings.

Statement-I

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

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

Statement-II

Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)-wise details of 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 Communicaton	4506.06
12.	Reliance Jio	196.59
13.	Reliance Telecom	958.25
14.	Sistema Shyam	165.11
15.	S Tel	29.74
16.	Spice	0.00
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

Sl. No	TSP	Total
23.	NICSI	627.11
24.	HCL	-0.09
25.	Hughes	101.00
26.	Tatanet	0.19
27.	Essel Shyam	211.84
	TOTAL	70869.14

Role of Telcos in implementation of 5G network

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

(a) whether the next generation wireless technology will get some traction in the country in the present year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the contours for future spectrum allocation for implementing 5G wireless networks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Telcos are currently facing hardships in generating revenues, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the large-scale adoption of 5G that would be available through smart cities is not likely to go beyond infancy in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The Department of Telecommunications has received applications from Licensed Telecom Service Providers for 5G Technology Trials. An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India.

The radio spectrum and the telecom licenses awarded by the Government are technology neutral and can facilitate deployment of any network/services. The

Government had sought the recommendations of TRAI on the auction of spectrum in various bands, which includes the newly allocated band from 3300 Mhz to 3600 Mhz. The recommendations of the TRAI has been accepted by the Digital communications commission.

The 5G services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a full range of services as ecosystem and demand for services grows including in smart cities.

Connectivity of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka

516. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is committed to provide internet access across villages in the country;

(b) if so, the status of implementation to connect all Gram Panchayats to provide high speed internet services in the country;

(c) how many Gram Panchayats have been connected during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(d) the funds earmarked/allocated and spent by Government under phase-1 of the said project, State/UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(e) what is the parameter used for a gram to be considered digitally converted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country.

As on 24.01.2020, by laying 4,08,926 km Optical Fibre Cable, a total of 1,46,717 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, out of which 1,32,993 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 1255 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the Gram Panchayats, connected during the last five years and the current year in the country including Karnataka, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) A lump sum amount is allocated and disbursed from Universal Service Obligation Fund for execution of BharatNet project. The details of State/UT-wise funds disbursed by Bharat Broadband Network Limited under BharatNet Project, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, with the availability of connectivity, the Digital Village Pilot Project, initiated by them, is facilitating the various digital services including-Tele-Consultation and Veterinary Tele-consultation, Education, Financial Inclusion Awareness Programme, Skill Development, Solar panel powered street lights, including Government to Citizens Services (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) Services to the rural citizens.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of BharatNet progress during the last five years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Service Ready GPs (Including BHQs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1628
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	244
4.	Assam	1622
5.	Bihar	8067
6.	Chhattisgarh	4712
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21
8.	Daman and Diu	18
9.	Gujarat	10545
10.	Haryana	6188
11.	Himachal Pradesh	250
12.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	1011
13.	Jharkhand	2478

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	6244
15.	Kerala	1129
16.	Lakshadweep	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12922
18.	Maharashtra	15534
19.	Manipur	427
20.	Meghalaya	194
21.	Mizoram	66
22.	Nagaland	129
23.	Odisha	3892
24.	Puducherry	101
25.	Punjab	12542
26.	Rajasthan	8724
27.	Sikkim	18
28.	Tamil Nadu	0
29.	Telangana	2047
30.	Tripura	647
31.	Uttar Pradesh	28998
32.	Uttarakhand	1557
33.	West Bengal	2285
	TOTAL	134248

Statement-II

Details of funds disbursed under BharatNet Project Ph-I by BBNL

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Funds Disbursed (in INR)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	152184834
2.	Assam	1627920812

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Funds Disbursed (in INR)
3.	Bihar	4533580503
4.	Chhattisgarh	5202892683
5.	Haryana	3851661631
6.	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	771127190
7.	Karnataka	6545168327
8.	Kerala	718487912
9.	Maharashtra	12810480894
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12970065825
11.	Punjab	3757757151
12.	Rajasthan	7007699363
13.	Uttar Pradesh	12645855667
14.	Uttarakhand	2479300282
15.	West Bengal	3963543831
16.	Sikkim	761284289
17.	Puducherry	48606957
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	455796430
19.	Manipur	495044991
20.	Meghalaya	666137967
21.	Mizoram	341256527
22.	Nagaland	600672076
23.	Tripura	732190894
24.	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3821047516
25.	Lakshadweep	1034134
26.	Telangana	2139124557

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Funds Disbursed (in INR)
27.	Odisha	4086256256
28.	Jharkhand	2327820360
29.	Himachal Pradesh	824901952
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1124088805
31.	Tamil Nadu	108055326
	TOTAL	97571045947
	GPON & OFC	9760953785
	Ad hoc payment done for BSNL	2748880599
	GRAND TOTAL	110080880331

Essential difference between 4G network and 5G system

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

(a) whether the 5G wireless technology when adopted in the country will amount to a quantum leap in the world of wireless networks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what would be the essential difference between the existing 4G networks and the proposed 5G system; and

(c) whether any fresh spectrum allocation is likely to take place in this connection in the current year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) 5G technology has the potential for ushering a major societal transformation in India by enabling a rapid expansion of the role of information technology across manufacturing, educational, healthcare, agricultural, financial and social sectors. The 5G can unleash new economic opportunities and societal benefits to the extent that it may transform Indian society and help in actualizing the 'Digital India' vision.

(b) The essential difference between the existing 4G technology and 5G Technology is as tabulated below:-

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

(c) The radio spectrum and the telecom licenses awarded by the Government are technology neutral and can facilitate deployment of any network/services. The Government had sought the recommendations of TRAI on the auction of spectrum in various bands, which includes the newly allocated band from 3300 MHz to 3600 MHz. The recommendations received from TRAI has been accepted by the Digital communications commission.

Roadmap for introduction of 5G wireless network

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

(a) what is the roadmap for introduction of 5G wireless network in the country, if so, what is the time-frame and other related details;

(b) whether this transformation would occur within a short time or will it take atleast 3 to 4 years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this 5G network installation would cause any large financial burden to the present smart phone users with regard to upgradation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September, 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August, 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India. The Department of Telecommunications has received applications from Licensed Telecom Service Providers for 5G Technology Trials.

The 5G services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a full range of services as ecosystem and demand for services grows. The Present users has to buy 5G enabled smart phones in order to experience the benefits of 5G Technology.

Development of infrastructure in North Eastern States

†519. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infrastructure development/other projects approved for development North Eastern States since 2014 to till date; and

(b) the total financial allocation for these projects and by when they would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Since 2014-15 to till date, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and NEC have sanctioned 549 projects costing ₹ 8640.08 crores under various schemes for the development of North Eastern States. During this period a total of 667 projects have been completed, including 32 projects which were sanctioned during the period. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

Assistance to make Cherrapunji a global tourism destination

520. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is assisting in building of necessary infrastructure to make Cherrapunji a global tourism destination; and

(b) whether the North Eastern Council has allocated any funds for the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Stringent law against pornography and piracy

521. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring stringent law against pornography and piracy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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 and publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit material and child pornography in electronic form.

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.

Revisiting of UPI based BHIM App

522. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is revisiting the UPI-based BHIM App;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of each of the objectives set when the scheme was launched;

(d) whether all the objectives have been achieved and if so, the details thereof, objective-wise;

(e) the number of people using BHEM App now, State-wise and month-wise, since its inception; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that the scheme is facing funding crunch since Ministry is managing with only ₹ 100 crores whereas it has approved ₹ 500 crores when scheme was launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to encourage the digital payments and unleash the power of mobile phones for digital payments, BHIM App was launched on 30th December, 2016. BHIM App is a UPI (Unified Payments Interface) based payment interface developed by NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India) which allows real time fund transfer using a single identity like your mobile number or name. In order to make BHIM app more effective the following new features such as offers, donation, multiple accounts, local language support and limit enhancement etc. have been incorporated alongwith enhancement in existing features under BHIM 2.0.

(c) and (d) NPCI conducted a pilot launch of UPI system on 11th April 2016. Banks have started to upload their UPI enabled Apps from 25th August, 2016 onwards and BHEM App was launched on 30th December, 2016. "The main purpose of BHIM App was to provide uniform experience of UPI and also to support those banks who have not developed any UPI app for their customers. It is also useful for customers who don't want install separate app for their different bank accounts. BHIM App is a bank agnostic app for online person to person funds transfer and is available on Android and iOS platforms.

(e) State-wise data is not available, month-wise BHIM App users has been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) No Sir, promotion of BHIM App is a part of 'promotion of Digital payments' scheme by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and there is no funding crunch for promotion of Digital payments.

Statement

Month-wise details of BHIM App users since its inception

Months	BHIM App users since inception (Million)
Dec'19	17.83
Nov'19	17.44

Months	BHIM App users since inception (Million)
Oct'19	17.12
Sep'19	16.79
Aug'19	16.39
Jul'19	15.99
Jun'19	15.64
May'19	15.32
Apr'19	15.00
Mar'19	14.61
Feb'19	14.19
Jan'19	13.84
Dec'18	12.92
Nov'18	12.40
Oct'18	11.81
Sep'18	11.18
Aug'18	10.57
Jul'18	9.94
Jun'18	9.26
May'18	8.56
Apr'18	7.86
Mar'18	7.14
Feb'18	6.54
Jan'18	6.05
Dec'17	5.54
Nov'17	5.03
Oct'17	4.58

Months	BHIM App users Since Inception (Million)
Sep'17	4.15
Aug'17	3.71
Jul'17	3.25
Jun'17	2.87
May'17	2.45

Manufacturing of electronic items

523. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the manufacturing and exports of electronics in India during the last five years;

(b) the details of Government initiatives to boost the manufacturing of electronic items in India; and

(c) the details of the number of electronic companies started in India under the "Make in India" programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The production of key verticals of electronics in India during last five years was as under:–

Value (₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Item/Vertical	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Consumer Electronics	55,806	55,765	64,742	73,524	77,000
2.	Industrial Electronics	39,374	45,083	62,214	69,057	80,850
3.	Computer Hardware	18,691	19,885	20,382	21,401	21,180
4.	Mobile Phones	18,900	54,000	90,000	1,32,000	1,70,000
5.	Strategic Electronics	15,700	18,055	20,760	23,562	28,270
6.	Electronic Components	39,723	45,383	52,099	59,132	67,706

Sl. No.	Item/Vertical	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Light Emitting Diode (LED) Products	2,172	5,092	7,134	9,630	13,000
	COMPUTED TOTAL	1,90,366	2,43,263	3,17,331	3,88,306	4,58,006

Notes: (1) Data above is as provided by respective Industry Associations.
(2) *Source:* 1 - Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufactures Association (CEAMA); 2, 5, 6, and 7 - Electronic Industries Association of India (ELCINA); 3 - Manufactures Association of Information Technology (MAIT); 4 - India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA)
Source: MeitY Annual Report 2019-20.

As per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), the exports of electronic goods from India during last five years was as under:

Financial Year	Value (₹ crore)
2014-15	38,263
2015-16	39,064
2016-17	39,980
2017-18	41,220
2018-19	61,908

(b) The details of Governrpent initiatives to boost the manufacturing of electronic items in India are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The list of electronic companies which have been supported under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) under the "Make in India" programme and have commenced production are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Government initiatives to boost the manufacturing of electronic items in India

(i) 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.

(ii) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.

(iii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.

(iv) 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. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. 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.

(v) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities.

(vi) For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "Nil" Basic Customs Duty.

(ix) The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.l58/95-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.

(x) In order to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India, MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance. As per the provisions of the order, the manufacturer has to get the product tested in laboratories recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), take registration from BIS and put the registration mark on the product. 44 product categories have been notified under the Order.

(xi) Corporate Income Tax Reduction: Domestic companies can now opt for concessional tax regime @22% (25.17% inclusive of surcharge and cess) provided that such a company has not claimed any income tax incentive or exemption. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). Further, to attract fresh investments in manufacturing and boost Make in India, new provision has been made which allows new domestic companies incorporated on or after October 1, 2019, making fresh investment in manufacturing, and starting operations before March 31, 2023, an option to pay corporate income tax at 15 per cent (17.16% inclusive of surcharge and cess). Such company cannot avail any other income tax exemption/incentive under the Income-Tax Act. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). MAT rate for companies availing exemptions/incentives has been reduced from 18.5% to 15%.

Promotion of Innovation and R&D

(xii) 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 companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors.

(xiii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/product development and transfer of technology. During the last few years, several research initiatives have been taken in these areas. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support "Make in India".

(xiv) Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS) has been developed in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.

(xv) An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute DP creation and Product Development in the sector.

(xvi) National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in ITT-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.

(xvii) 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.

(xviii) Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru, jointly with NASSCOM.

(xix) An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.

(xx) A fabless chip design incubation centre has been set up in IIT Hyderabad to incubate start-ups in semiconductor design and to provide one-stop service to start-ups intending to enter this space.

(xxi) A Centre of Excellence (CoE) on FinTech at STPI Chennai has been set up to provide infrastructure, resources, coaching/ mentorship, technology support and funding to emerging start-ups in the FinTech sector through a collaborative approach including M/s intellect design as industrial partner, NPCI, UIDAI and Partner Banks as Yes Bank, PayPal, HSBC, IIT Chennai as knowledge partner and TiE Chennai to provide industrial connect.

(xxii) An IoT Open Lab - a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Internet of Things in partnership with Arrow Electronicsat STPI Bangalorehas been set up to provide academic and business mentoring of the startups in the IoT emerging technology area for developing products and/ or services around IoT.

(xxiii) An ESDM Incubation Centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar with the objective of creating a holistic eco-system to promote ESDM innovation, R&D and create Indian intellectual property in the eastern region of the country.

Statement-II

Details of companies have been supported under M-SIPS under Make in India programme

Sl. No.	Companies
1.	Adit Infratel Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Alcon Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Amara Raja Electronics Ltd.
4.	Amphenol Interconnect India Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Andrew Telecommunications India Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Ascent Circuits Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Asti Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.
8.	AT&S India Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Aurangabad Electricals Ltd.
10.	Axiom Energy conversion Ltd.
11.	Bhagwati Products Ltd.
12.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.
13.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
14.	Birla Furukawa Fibre Optics Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Borgwarner Cooling systems India Pvt.Ltd.
16.	Bosch Automotive Electronics Pvt Ltd.
17.	Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Ltd.
18.	Celkon Impex Pvt Ltd.
19.	Centum Electronics Ltd.
20.	Centum Rakon India Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Companies
21.	Century LED Ltd.
22.	Circuit Systems Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Colorplast Systems Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Continental Automotive Brakes Systems India Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Daikin Air-conditioning India Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Deki Electronics Ltd.
27.	Delphi Connection Systems India Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Desai Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Dhruv Industries Ltd.
30.	Dixon Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.
31.	East India Technologies Pvt Ltd
32.	Elcom International (P) Ltd.
33.	Elin Electronics Ltd.
34.	EPCOS India Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Epitome Components Ltd.
36.	Exicom Tele Systems Ltd.
37.	FCI OEN Connectors Ltd.
38.	FIEM Industries Ltd.
39.	Fine Line Circuits Ltd.
40.	Flextronics Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.
41.	Frog Cellsat Ltd.
42.	Fujitsu Ten Minda India Pvt. Ltd.
43.	GE BE Pvt. Ltd
44.	Genus Electrotech Ltd.
45.	Genus Innovation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Companies
46.	Genus Power Infrastructures Ltd.
47.	Giesecke and Deverient India Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Globe Capacitors Ltd.
49.	Haier appliances India Pvt. Ltd.
50.	Harman International India Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Havells India Ltd.
52.	Hero Motocorp Magneti Marelli Auto Ltd.
53.	Hical Technologies Private Ltd.
54.	Himachal Futuristic Communications Ltd
55.	HiQ Electronics Pvt Ltd.
56.	Huber Suhner Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
57.	IFB Industries Ltd.
58.	IND Sphinx Precision Ltd
59.	India Circuits Ltd.
60.	Infopower Technologies Ltd.
61.	Inteva Products India Automotive Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Jabil Circuits India Pvt. Ltd.
63.	K Lite Industries
64.	Kaynes Technology India Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.
66.	Lava International Limited
67.	Laxmi Remote India Pvt. Ltd
68.	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Liebherr Appliances India Pvt. Ltd.
70.	Magneti Marelli Powertrain India Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Companies
71.	Magneti Marelli UM Electronic Systems Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Mando Automotive India Private Limited
73.	Mando Hella Electronics Automotive India Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Megatherm Induction Pvt. Ltd.
75.	Micropack Limited
76.	Minda Kateloc Electronics Services Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Minda Onkyo India Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Mindarika Private Limited
79.	Mitsubishi Electric Automotive India Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Modern Communications and Broadcast Systems Pvt. Ltd
81.	Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd.
82.	Mundra Solar Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Napino Auto And Electronics Ltd.
84.	Nash Industries India Pvt. Ltd.
85.	Nidec India Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Novasys Greenergy Pvt. Ltd.
87.	O/E/N India Ltd.
88.	Om Optel Industries Pvt. Ltd.
89.	OPPO Mobiles India Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Orient Cables India Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Pacific Cyber Technology Pvt. Ltd.
92.	Padget Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Panacea Medical Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
94.	Panasonic India Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Perfect ID India Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Companies
96.	Perto India Private Ltd.
97.	Positive Packaging Industries Ltd.
98.	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.
99.	Renu Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
100.	Robonik India Pvt. Ltd
101.	Saatvik Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.
102.	Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd.
103.	Sahasra Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
104.	Salcomp Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.
105.	Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
106.	Sandhar Technologies Ltd.
107.	Schneider Electric IT Business India Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Secure Meters Limited
109.	Sedemac Mechatronics Pvt. Ltd.
110.	SFO Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
111.	SGS Tekniks Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd
112.	Shogini Technoarts Pvt. Ltd.
113.	Siemens Ltd.
114.	Signum Electrowave
115.	Smart Card It Solutions Ltd.
116.	Star Engineers India Pvt. Ltd.
117.	Sterlite Technologies Ltd.
118.	Super Electro Films Ltd.
119.	Surbhi Satcom Pvt. Ltd.
120.	Syndicate Printers Ltd.

Sl. No.	Companies
121.	Syscom Corp. (P) Ltd.
122.	TE Connectivity India Pvt. Ltd.
123.	Tejas Networks Ltd.
124.	TG Advait India Pvt. Ltd.
125.	UKB Eletronics Pvt. Ltd.
126.	Velankani India Pvt. Ltd.
127.	Vihaan Networks Limited (Shyam VNL)
128.	Vikram Solar Pvt. Ltd.
129.	Vindhya Telelinks Ltd.
130.	Vishakha Renewables Pvt. Ltd.
131.	Vishakha Solar Films (P) Ltd.
132.	Vishay Precesion Transducers India Pvt. Ltd.
133.	VSUN Mobile Pvt. Ltd.
134.	WABCO India Ltd.
135.	Wipro GE Heathcare Pvt. Ltd.
136.	Yamaha Music India Pvt. Ltd.

Use of internet watch foundation list

524. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has approached Government flagging operational issues in implementing a directive that mandates use of an Internet Watch Foundation List for blocking online child sexual abuse content;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such sites should be barred as per the Interpol list provided by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has approached Government citing financial reasons as a constraint to implement Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) list. IWF provides the list of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) websites/URLs on a daily basis directly to Internet Service providers (ISPs) at cost.

(c) and (d) Government is already blocking Interpol's "Worst of List" relating to extreme CSAM. Such a list is being shared by CBI, the National Nodal Agency of Interpol in India, to Department of Telecom (DoT) on a regular basis since the last three years. DoT shares this list with major ISPs capable of controlling incoming traffic at country level. However, Interpol's list has its limitations as it is not frequently updated, and is shared only on a monthly basis. Government, therefore, mandated implementation of IWF list of CSAM as an additional measure vide its order dated 17.04.2017, to curb availability of such contents. IWF, UK is worldwide reputed organization in this field and shares their daily updated list directly with ISPs.

Environmental impact of data centres

525. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the environmental impact of data centres in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied the economic impact of data localisation and restricting access to the flow of data, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has studied if creating data localisation norms will increase costs to the internet architecture within the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Over the past few years there has been a significant shift in the way government services are being delivered to the citizens in that there is a growth in online and mobile based services delivery. This being the case, there has been a significant growth in data centres being set up by government and various agencies to handle the huge volumes of data necessitated by this.

(b) and (c) The Government constituted a committee of expert on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The committee has examined various pros and cons related to localization and has brought out them in its report. Cost-benefit analysis of data localization has been discussed in detail in chapter 6 of the report. Further, as clearly brought out in chapter 6 of the report, in order to protect the national interest, effective enforcement of Indian Law, protection from external vulnerabilities, preventing foreign surveillance and facilitation of law enforcement access, the committee has recommended some data localization in the bill. Based on the recommendation of the committee of experts and a multitude of feedback received from diverse stakeholders, the draft bill has been duly updated and the PDP Bill has been introduced in parliament during the winter session 2019. The bill has been referred to a Joint committee of parliament and the committee has started its deliberations on the subject.

Rising number of cyber crimes

526. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) the details of increase in cyber crimes during the last three years;

(b) whether in view of rising numbers of cyber crimes, Government is heading towards developing a technology which can prevent various crimes in cyber world and a quick monitoring can be possible; and

(c) the mechanism available to compensate interests of bank account holders in case of occurrence of economic fraud through cyber crime?

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, a total of 12317, 21796 and 27248 cybercrime cases were registered during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. The details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, and persons convicted under cyber crime during 2016 to 2018 is given

in the statement (*See* below) 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) and (c) With the growth of number of users on Internet, rise in cyber crime is a global phenomenon. 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 cyber crimes.

(ii) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a comprehensive online national cyber crime reporting portal, *(www.cybercrime.gov.in)* to enable complainants to report complaints pertaining to all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

(iii) To spread awareness on cyber crime, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken several steps that include dissemination of messages on cyber crime through Twitter handle @cyberDost, radio campaign, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, publishing of 'Information Security Best practices' for the benefit of Government Officials/Officers. Organizing of cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks, in association with police department in different States/UTs etc., issuing alerts/advisories on cyber crimes, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers, improving cyber forensics facilities etc.

(iv) 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.

(v) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued various instructions in respect of security and risk mitigation measures related to electronic/digital transactions which includes Securing Card Transactions, Securing Payments through Internet Banking/Electronic Payments, ATM Transactions, Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs), Limiting Customer Liability on Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions, Limiting Customer Liability in Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions in PPIs issued by Authorised Non-banks, Enhancing Security of Card Transactions etc.

Statement

Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Cyber Crimes during 2016-2018

Sl. No.	Crime Head	20116						2017						2018					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Tampering computer source documents	78	32	1	66	43	1	233	54	2	99	72	2	257	122	4	208	185	4
2.	Computer Related Offences	6818	2018	134	4674	2579	172	10108	2091	50	4169	3319	59	14141	2730	404	4627	3570	470
3.	Cyber Terrorism	12	6	0	7	7	0	13	1	0	11	1	0	21	5	0	28	5	0
4.	Publication/ transmission of obscene/sexually explicit act in electronic form	957	409	10	829	484	12	1768	642	18	1443	1087	25	3076	1157	37	2322	1621	46
5.	Interception or Monitoring or	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	0	24	4	0

	decryption of Information																		
6.	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	3	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
7.	Abetment to Commit Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	2	0
8.	Attempt to Commit Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	21	21	0
9.	Other Sections of IT Act	748	242	14	384	298	17	1503	379	44	658	522	37	980	390	21	746	598	32
10.	Total Offences under I.T. Act	8613	2710	159	5964	3414	202	13635	3169	115	6383	5003	124	18495	4414	466	7995	6006	552
11.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	8	8	0
12.	Cyber Stalking/ Bullying of Women/Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	233	6	397	296	6	739	390	4	618	480	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Data theft	86	22	0	34	26	0	307	36	0	155	37	0	106	36	0	83	50	0
14.	Fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	3466	614	9	1971	1027	11	3353	844	6	1778	1467	12
15.	Cheating	2329	355	4	853	569	6	1896	301	2	806	621	2	2051	471	6	1007	817	7
16.	Forgery	81	16	0	64	37	0	99	24	0	180	75	0	260	41	0	159	88	0
17.	Defamation/ Morphing	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	0	17	17	0	18	5	0	8	7	0
18.	Fake Profile	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	31	0	90	52	0	78	49	1	71	54	1
19.	Counterfeiting	10	12	0	17	19	0	1	1	0	9	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
20.	Cyber Blackmailing/ Threatening	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	103	2	214	127	2	223	102	1	189	143	2
21.	Fake News on Social Media	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	51	1	115	85	1	97	34	2	61	48	2
22.	Other Offences	1012	454	9	817	620	15	1086	518	12	1037	768	11	1713	788	9	1464	1040	21
23.	Total Offences under IPC	3518	859	13	1785	1271	21	7976	1916	32	4991	3106	33	8647	2766	29	5447	4203	49

24.	Gambling Act (Online Gambling)	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	28	0	102	101	0	20	19	0	38	49	0
25.	Lotteries Act (Online Lotteries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
26.	Copy Right Act	181	136	29	237	212	31	89	57	4	103	82	4	62	26	0	41	32	0
27.	Trade Marks Act	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Other SLL Crimes	3	7	0	4	16	0	29	9	1	16	13	1	22	9	0	46	16	0
29.	Total Offences under SLL	186	143	29	241	228	31	185	95	5	227	197	5	106	54	0	127	97	0
	TOTAL	12317	3712	201	7990	4913	254	21796	5180	152	11601	8306	162	27248	7234	495	13569	10306	601

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Aadhaar card holders in States

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

(a) whether there are any States where the total number of Aadhaar card holders is greater than the population;

(b) if so, whether some of these could be attributed to deceased Aadhaar card holders; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to flag such numbers as deceased if appropriate documents are submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Seven (7) States have Aadhaar more than the projected population as on 31.12.2019.

(b) No, Sir. Estimated number of deaths of Aadhaar holders has been accounted in Aadhaar saturation. These could be attributed to error in projection of population, migration of population etc.

(c) No, Sir. There is no plan to flag deceased Aadhaar holders.

Mass production of FPGA, hardware and chip manufacturing hubs

528. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to setup mass production of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), Hardware and Chip Manufacturing Hubs in India similar to LT Technology Parks, SEZ's etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing, and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes of Government of India.The Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics

2019 (NPE 2019) on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment in ESDM sector. The assistance for the projects for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore for 100 acres of land. For setting up of Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of ₹50 crore is provided. The scheme was open for receipt of application for a period of 5 years *i.e.* upto October, 2017. Under the scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with project cost of ₹3,898 crore, including Government Grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,577 crore have been approved in 15 States across the country.

In order to attract investment for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in the country to enable mass production of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)and Chip Manufacturing, capital subsidy of 20% - 25% was available under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SJPS) till 31.12.2018. However, no proposal was received for setting up of Semiconductor FAB under M-SIPS.

Following incentives are available to companies for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in India:–

(i) Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption on capital goods for setting up of Semiconductor FAB.

(ii) Investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income-tax Act.

(iii) Deduction of expenditure on research and development as admissible under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) New domestic companies making fresh investment in manufacturing and starting operations before March 31, 2023 have an option to pay corporate income tax at reduced rate of 15%. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

The manufacturing facilities for semiconductors are highly capital intensive and have to deal with constantly changing technology. Further, the semiconductor fabrication

capability for leading/cutting edge technology nodes is available with only few companies globally.Assured business out of the market demand is the key factor to establish and operate a sustainable semiconductor FAB.

Amount spent on Semiconductor Manufacturing Ecosystem

529. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount spent on Semiconductor Manufacturing Ecosystem to encourage and empower the sector along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): While there is no commercial semiconductor fabrication (FAB) facility in the country, Government has been making serious efforts to set up semiconductor FABs in the country. Government had approved two proposals for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facility in India -one from the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. (with ST Microelectronics and Silterra Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. as partners) with a project cost of LNR 29,013 crore and the other from consortium led by M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (with IBM, USA and Tower Semiconductor Limited, Israel as partners) with a project cost of ₹ 34,399 crore.

Letter of Intent (LoI) dated 19.03.2014 were issued to both the consortia. The following main incentives were extended to both the consortia:–

(i) 25% subsidy on capital expenditure and tax reimbursement as admissible under ModifiedSpecial Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) Policy.

(ii) Exemption of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) for non-covered capital items.

(iii) Deduction on expenditure on R&D as admissible under Section 35 (2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) Investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income-tax Act.

(v) Interest free loan of approximately ₹ 5,124 crore each (Exact to be calculated on appraisal of Detailed Project Reports), with a cap of 20% of the capital expenditure (as admissible under M-SIPS).

As per the Letter of Intent (LoI), both the consortia were required to submit certain documents for demonstration of commitment. The consortium led by M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. withdrew their proposal on 02.03.2016 and the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. could not submit the requisite documents for demonstration of commitment, despite being provided extension of time on several occasions. Hence, the LoI issued to M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. was cancelled on 20.04.2018. Therefore, both the proposals for setting up of semiconductor FAB facilities in the country could not materialize.

In order to attract investment for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in the country, capital subsidy of 20 - 25% was available under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) till 31.12.2018. However, no proposal was received for setting up of Semiconductor FAB under M-SIPS. Thus, no amount has been spent by Government for setting up of Semiconductor FAB in India due to lack of response from the industry.

The manufacturing facilities for Semiconductor FAB are highly capital intensive and have to deal with constantiy changing technology. Further, the semiconductor fabrication capability for leading/cutting edge technology nodes is available with only few companies globally. Assured business out of the market demand is the key factor to establish and operate a sustainable semiconductor FAB.

Following incentives are available to companies for setting up of Semiconductor FAB facilities in India:–

(i) Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption on capital goods for setting up of Semiconductor FAB.

(ii) Investment linked deduction under Section 35AD of the Income-tax Act.

(iii) Deduction of expenditure on research and development as admissible under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

(iv) New domestic companies making fresh investment in manufacturing and starting operations before March 31, 2023 have an option to pay corporate income tax at reduced rate of 15%. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

Common service centres for citizens

530. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up and strengthened common service centres to provide services to citizens more effectively;

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

(c) whether any such service centres have been set up in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the number of service centres in Rajasthan is less than other States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is implementing Common Services Centers (CSC-2.0: A Way Forward) project under pillar-III of Digital India. CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (CSC Special Purpose Vehicle-CSC -SPV) is the implementing agency of CSC 2.0, in consultation with State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The objective of this project is to set up at-least one self-sustainable CSC per Gram Panchayat across the country. As on 31st December, 2019, the overall (including urban and rural) number of functional CSCs are 3,65,361 out of which 2, 70, 132 CSCs are functional at Gram Panchayat (GP) Level. These Common Services Centers (CSCs) are providing nearly 350 services electronically to the citizens, at their locality and promoting entrepreneurship by encouraging youths, rural population, marginalized people and encouraging women empowerment for their livelihood. The State/UT wise list of functional CSCs is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The district-wise list of CSCs in Rajasthan is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) The settingup CSC depends on various factors such as population footfall, connectivity, power supply and willingness of citizens to setup CSC (Refer the Statement-I).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of roll out of CSCs as on 31st December, 2019

States/UTs	No. of Functional CSCs including GP Level	No. of Functional CSCs at GP level
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	82465	62928
Maharashtra	51407	36348
Bihar	32472	26912
Madhya Pradesh	30846	21752
West Bengal	17431	14476
Rajasthan	14925	11058
Chhattisgarh	14062	10272
Jharkhand	13941	11248
Odisha	13117	10920
Gujarat	11571	7503
Haryana	11975	8369
Tamil Nadu	10089	5863
Andhra Pradesh	9370	6689
Karnataka	9447	5098
Punjab	8776	6625
Assam	6751	5756
Uttarakhand	6492	4937
Telangana	4817	3159
Kerala	3921	2951
Himachal Pradesh	3493	3097
Tripura	959	764

1	2	3
Manipur	843	633
Meghalaya	624	525
Nagaland	296	66
Mizoram	213	50
Arunachal Pradesh	165	113
Goa	91	62
Sikkim	57	42
Jammu and Kashmir	2269	1737
Delhi	2077	0
Puducherry	174	95
Chandigarh	71	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	26
Daman and Diu	43	13
Lakshadweep	10	10
TOTAL	365361	270132

Statement-II

Functional CSCs Till 31st December, 2019

Sl. No.	District	Rural	Urban	Total (Urban+ Rural)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	330	216	546
2.	Alwar	517	123	640
3.	Banswara	277	35	312
4.	Baran	342	112	454

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Barmer	480	54	534
6.	Bharatpur	324	147	471
7.	Bhilwara	402	118	520
8.	Bikaner	317	119	436
9.	Bundi	245	74	319
10.	Chittorgarh	271	76	347
11.	Churu	426	157	583
12.	Dausa	378	86	464
13.	Dholpur	232	81	313
14.	Dungarpur	200	21	221
15.	Ganganagar	390	110	500
16.	Hanumangarh	510	177	687
17.	Jaipur	813	493	1306
18.	Jaisalmer	187	29	216
19.	Jalore	477	79	556
20.	Jhalawar	377	86	463
21.	Jhunjhunu	577	190	767
22.	Jodhpur	444	214	658
23.	Karauli	294	158	452
24.	Kota	218	253	471
25.	Nagaur	637	145	782
26.	Pali	378	143	521
27.	Pratapgarh	212	45	257
28.	Rajsamand	287	71	358
29.	Sawai Madhopur	261	77	338

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikar	567	184	751
31.	Sirohi	150	40	190
32.	Tonk	261	104	365
33.	Udaipur	338	87	425
	TOTAL	12119	4104	16223

Ushering 2020 as 'Year of Artificial Intelligence' by Telangana

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

(a) whether State Government of Telangana is ushering in 2020 as the State's Tear of Artificial Intelligence' as the State has been at the forefront of applying emerging technologies such as AI, blockchain and drones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role of MeitY, Niti Aayog in developing the State in AI; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to formulate Al-specific incentives for its overall development in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The matter pertains to Government of Telangana and as per the information received from State Government; Government of Telangana has declared 2020 as the year of Artificial Intelligence. Throughout the year Government plans to conduct various activities related to application of AI in different fields by involving private companies, academic institutions and startups.

(b) MeitY along with Government of Telangana, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and others is going to establish Centre of Excellence on Gaming, VFX (Visual Effects), Computer vision and AI at Hyderabad. The centre will nurture and develop the ecosystem for innovation in Gaming, VFX, Computer Vision and AI Industry. Also, as per the information received from State Government, Government of Telangana has signed a Letter of Intent with NITI Aayog on 3rd July, 2018 to identify AI based projects that can be implemented in the State.

(c) No, Sir, no such Al-specific incentives have been formulated for State of Telangana.

Status of ITIR in Telangana

532. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress and the present status of IT Investment Region (ITIR) in Telangana;

(b) whether the Central Government has received any fresh representation, requesting for the release of necessary funds to the proposed IT Investment Region in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government to such request; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Central Government to complete the project at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India *vide* notification dated 13.11.2013 had notified Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) in Hyderabad at a project cost of ₹ 3275 crore. The developmental activities were to be carried out with financial assistance from various concerned Ministries of Government of India *viz;* Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways and Ministry of Urban Development. The progress and issues related to implementation of the ITIR in Hyderabad was reviewed during the meeting held at MeitY on 11.01.2017 with representatives from the concerned Ministries and Department of Information Technology, Electronics and Communication, Government of Telangana. During the meeting, Government of Telangana was requested to submit requisite information to Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways with intimation to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Response from Government of Telangana is still awaited.

Impact of killing of Iranian General

533. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of killing of Iranian General on India's strategic interests; and

(b) what are the steps taken by Government to tackle this incident with global players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India has been closely following developments in the aftermath of killing of a senior Iranian leader. Peace, stability and security in the West Asia region is of utmost importance to India. The Government immediately engaged with the leadership of various countries in the region and the West. India advocated restraint and emphasized on the need to take steps for deescalation of the situation by all the parties concerned.

NSA's visit to Sri Lanka

534. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Security Adviser visited Sri Lanka recently for talks with the President of Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether talks to strengthen military ties, including supply of arms and ammunitions to Sri Lanka from India had been discussed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any agreement was signed, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether setting up of Maritime Research Coordination Centre was discussed, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether in the discussion of Coastguard cooperation, protection of Indian fishermen was also discussed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (f) National Security Advisor of India Shri. Ajit Doval visited Sri Lanka on 18 January, 2020. He met Sri Lankan President Gotabaya Rajapaksa and discussed areas of bilateral cooperation including strengthening cooperation in counter terrorism and intelligence and security and economic development of the region, including the Indian Ocean. During the discussion, NSA stressed the importance of finalizing the Maritime Rescue Coordination Center assisted by India. NSA also urged for stronger cooperation between the Coastguards of India and Sri Lanka.

NSA also exchanged greetings over telephone with Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa, who was out of Colombo.

Humanitarian service in neighbouring countries

535. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ambulance service provided by India to all provinces of Sri Lanka is a useful and welcome project for Sri Lankan public;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide such humanitarian service to other neighbouring countries also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Ambulance service provided by India has been well appreciated by the Sri Lankan Government and people. It has become one of our flagship projects with the island-wide impact. The service also received widespread appreciation during the time of disaster relief.

(b) India's development/humanitarian assistance to our neighbouring countries is based on their developmental priorities and requests made to Government of India. As and when such requests are received, they will be considered appropriately.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Travel advisory by other countries

536. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many developed and developing countries have issued travel advisories for their nationals travelling to India in view of the protest against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has tried to convince those countries which issued travel advisory for their nationals that the situation in the country is normal as in other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) No country has issued an advisory to its citizens advising them not to travel to India. A few countries have issued routine circulars as per their usual practice.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Indian fishermen arrested by Sri Lanka

537. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has data about the total number of Indian fishermen arrested, detained, tortured and imprisoned by the Sri Lankan Navy violating all international treaties and bilateral treaty in the past one decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any new steps to resolve this everlasting Indian fishermen issues that exists along the Indo-Sri Lankan waters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Indian fishermen are arrested from time to time by the Sri Lankan authorities for allegedly crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) and fishing in Sri Lankan waters. During the past one decade (2010-2020 till 2 February, 2020), 3470 Indian fishermen were arrested at different times in Sri Lanka. Out of which, 3450 fishermen have already been released due to the sustained diplomatic efforts of the Government. As on 2 February 2020, 20 Indian fishermen are in Sri Lankan custody. Year-wise data is given below:–

Year	Fishermen arrested	Fishermen released
2010	26	26
2011	198	198
2012	197	197
2013	676	676
2014	787	787

Year	Fishermen arrested	Fishermen released
2015	454	454
2016	290	290
2017	453	453
2018	156	156
2019	210	209
2020 (till 2 February, 2020)	23	4
TOTAL	3470	3450

(c) and (d) Following the 2+2 initiative in November, 2016 when the Foreign and Fisheries Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi, a bilateral Joint Working Group (JWG) mechanism and meeting of the Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries was institutionalized to address the fishermen issues with Sri Lanka. So far, 3 rounds of the JWG meeting and 2 rounds of the Ministerial meeting have been held. Government is constantly in touch with the Sri Lankan side to schedule the fourth round of JWG and the third round of Ministerial meeting.

With the assistance of the Government of India, 507 transponders have been installed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in mechanised fishing boats on a pilot basis under a scheme for Diversification of Trawl Fishing into Long Lining from Palk Bay into Deep Sea Fishing. Under the Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' of Government of India, assistance is provided to fishermen for obtaining safety kits, which consist of GPS, communication equipment, echo-sounder, lifejackets, lifebuoys, Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT), life-saving appliances (VHF radiotelephones), fish finder, backup battery, search and rescue beacon, etc.

Publication of posters by Indian High Commission in Malaysia

538. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Indian Cultural Centre of the Indian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia sponsored and hosted a lecture by K. Veeramani, President of Dravida Kazhagam of Tamil Nadu and circulated a poster to publicize the event; and

(b) if so, the full facts and details of the High Commission's sponsorship posters and steps taken to make corrections for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Stone pelting at Nankana Sahib Gurudwara in Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an incident of stone pelting at holy Nankana Sahib Gurudwara in Pakistan came to light which hurt the religious feelings in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what diplomatic and other actions Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Following the reports of vandalism and desecration of the holy Gurudwara at Sri Nankana Sahib in Pakistan on 3 January 2020, the Government strongly condemned the reprehensible action. Pakistan's *Charged' Affaires* in New Delhi was summoned and India's strong protest was lodged against the wanton acts of vandalism and desecration of the holy Gurdwara Sri Janam Asthan at Nankana Sahib, Pakistan. India also shared strong concerns at the continued persecution of religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan. Government of Pakistan was also called upon to ensure safety, security and welfare of the members of the minority communities in Pakistan, including their places of worship, and take immediate measures to expeditiously bring the perpetrators of such despicable and heinous acts to justice.

Attack on Nankana Sahib Gurudwara

540. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nankana Sahib Gurudwara was under attack in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details of the same and action taken against the attackers by Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether Pakistan Government has assured safety of the Indian pilgrims visiting Nankana Sahib and other Hindu/Sikh pilgrimage spots in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Following the reports of vandalism and desecration of the holy Gurudwara at Sri Nankana Sahib in Pakistan on 3 January 2020, the Government strongly condemned the reprehensible action. Pakistan's Charged' Affaires in New Delhi was summoned and India's strong protest was lodged against the wanton acts of vandalism and desecration of the holy Gurdwara Sri Janam Asthan at Nankana Sahib, Pakistan. India also shared strong concerns at the continued persecution of religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan. Government of Pakistan was also called upon to ensure safety, security and welfare of the members of the minority communities in Pakistan, including their places of worship, and take immediate measures to expeditiously bring the perpetrators of such despicable and heinous acts to justice. Reports in Pakistan media stated that the prime accused in the matter was arrested subsequently.

Repatriation of Indians from neighbouring countries

541. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reported that 292 Indians including civilians and fishermen are in the custody of Pakistan, if so, the details of the action taken by Government to repatriate these persons; and

(b) the details of effort and the number of Indian citizens reported in the custody of other neighbouring countries of India except Pakistan till date and the details of action taken to repatriate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As per available information, 275 Indians, including fishermen, are presently believed to be in Pakistan's custody. However, as per the lists shared on 1 January 2020, Pakistan has acknowledged the custody of 262 of them. In addition, there is the issue of 83 missing Indian defence personnel, including Prisoners of war, whose custody has not been acknowledged by Pakistan, so far.

The Government, upon receipt of reports of apprehension of Indian citizens and fishermen, immediately takes up the matter with Pakistan through diplomatic channels and seeks consular access and their early release and repatriation. Government's

persistent efforts have succeeded in securing release and repatriation of 2133 Indian prisoners, including fishermen, from Pakistan's custody since 2014. This includes release and repatriation of 20 Indian fishermen on 6 January, 2020.

(b) As per available information, the number of Indian nationals and believed to be Indian nationals, including fishermen, in the custody of other neighbouring countries of India are as follows:–

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian Prisoners
1.	Bangladesh	95*
2.	Bhutan	95
3.	China	248
4.	Sri Lanka	108
5.	Maldives	16
6.	Myanmar	112
7.	Nepal	886

*Of these 95, Bangladesh Court has ordered the release of 23 fishermen.

The Government, upon receipt of reports of apprehension of Indian citizens or fishermen, immediately takes up the matter with the host country through diplomatic channels and seeks consular access with the view to expedite nationality verification and their early release and repatriation. The Indian Missions keep in constant touch with the authorities in the foreign countries concerned and provide consular assistance to the apprehended Indian nationals. Pending their release and repatriation, the authorities in the foreign governments are requested to ensure the safety, security and well-being of the Indian prisoners and fishermen in their custody.

Working staff in JNU

542. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and total number of teaching, non-teaching, daily wages and contract basis working staff of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi; and

(b) the details and total number of teaching, non-teaching, daily wages and contract basis working staff belonging to SC and ST categories in JNU at present with percentage of total strength?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that as on 31.12.2019 there are 567 faculty members appointed on regular basis and 4 on contractual basis. There are 1004 regular non-teaching staff and 1345 are outsourced. 68 (12%) faculty members belong to Scheduled Caste and 23 (4%) belong to Scheduled Tribe. As regards non-teaching staff, 245 (24.04%) belong to Scheduled Caste and 64 (6.37%) belong to Scheduled Tribe.

Reservation for SCs/STs in ICSSR funded institutions

543. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many autonomous institutions funded/ aided by the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) have not implemented reservation for the SCs and STs in both academic and non academic posts till 2013;

(b) if reservation was not implemented then what actions are being taken against such institutions;

(c) since when the reservation policy was not applied and the names of such institutions; and

(d) who headed such institutions between 2009 to 2014 when they violated reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Government has established Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi for promotion of research in Social Sciences, which further provides partial Grant-in-Aid to its Research Institutes for the same purpose. Therefore, all administrative matters like implementation of reservation policy, etc. in these research institutes are not directly dealt by the government. However, to examine the issue of non-implementation of reservation policy in its Research Institutes, ICSSR, New Delhi constituted a Committee in year 2015-16. Further, compliance of reservation policy in all the research institutes has been made one of the conditions while issuing Grant-in-aid by ICSSR, Delhi.

(c) and (d) The details of research institutions and their Heads, where the reservation policy was not implemented between year 2009 to year 2014 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Research Institutions and their Heads where the reservation policy was not implemented between year 2009 to year 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Name of Director	Period (2009-2014)
1.	Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram	Prof. K. Narayanan Nair Prof. K. Narayanan Nair Prof. Pulapre Balakrishnan Prof. Amit Shovon Ray	01.01.2009 - 31.12.2009 01.01.2010 – 14.12.2010 15.12.2010 – 18. 12.2013 19.12.2013- 31.12.2014
2.	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSS), Kolkata	Prof Sugata Marjit Prof Tapati Guha Thakurta	2009-2011 2012-2014
3.	Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad	Prof Ram Kumar Mishra	2009- 2014
4.	Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi	Prof. Kanchan Chopra Prof. B.N. Goldar Prof. Bina Agarwal Prof. Pradeep Agrawal Prof. Manoj Panda	29.09.2005-30.04.2009 01.05.2009- 03.9.2009 04.09.2009 – 07.09. 2012 10.09.2012 – 20.11.2012 21.11.2012 - 30.06.2019
5.	Centre for Social Studies (CSS), Surat	Dr. Satyakam Joshi Prof. B. Devi Prasad Prof. Biswaroop Das Prof. Pushpendra Kumar Singh Prof. Satyakam Joshi	07.01.2009- 30.4.2009 01.05.2009 -30.4.2012 01.05.2012- 31.07.2012 01.08.2012- 27.10.2013 28.10.2013 -31.01.2015
6.	Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai	Prof. S. Janakarajan Prof. R. Maria Saleth Prof. A. R. Venkatachalapathy	February 2008-March 2009 April 2009 - March 2014 April 2014 - July 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Name of Director	Period (2009-2014)
		Prof. Shashanka Bhide	August 2014 - December 2018
7.	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR), Ahmedabad	Prof. N.C. Shah Prof. Niti Mehta	November 2005 to December 2010 January 2011–continues
8.	Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad	Dr. K.S. Bhat Dr. A.C. Kutty Krishnan Dr. R. Siva Prasad Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran	Upto July 1, 2009 July 2, 2009 to November November 30, 2010 December 1, 2010 to March 2, 2011 March 3, 2011–Till date
9.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh	Dr. Rashpal Malhotra Dr. S.S. Gill	01.01.2009- 23.07.2010 24.07.2010 – 09.11.2014
10.	Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi	Dr. Mary E John Dr. Indu Agnihotri	2009-2012 2012-2014
11.	Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad	Prof. R. Parthasarathy Prof. Amita Shah	July 6, 2006 – July 8, 2009 January 1, 2010–May 1, 2014
12.	OKD Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD), Guwahati	Dr. Indranee Dutta Dr. Bhupen Sarmah	March 2006- March 2012 April 2012- August 2018

Steps to ensure academic excellence of reputed Central Universities

544. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering any steps to ensure the academic excellence of reputed Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Academic excellence is a broader and dynamic concept which operates at different levels. Issues relating to improvement of quality of education, promoting research and innovation, faculty development, collaboration with the industry and research laboratories, effective use of technology in teaching-learning process, mandatory accreditation, etc. are periodically reviewed with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities by University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

Central Universities are statutory autonomous organizations and they are free to explore different avenues towards academic excellence. Besides, all Central Universities are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements.

To encourage research and development in the country, Ministry implements various schemes such as Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), Scheme for Trans-Disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy (STRIDE). Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Centres with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area (CPEPA) etc.

Reservation in faculty positions of Central Universities

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes in the upper rungs of faculty positions in central educational institutes/universities is low;

(b) if so, the grade-wise and category-wise details of the representation of said groups in the grades from Assistant Professor to Professor *vis-a-vis* General/ unreserved category; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for less representation of the said groups in the upper rungs and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The grade-wise and category-wise number of filled in faculty posts of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/ Unreserved category in respect of 40 Central Universities and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development are given hereunder:–

(As on 01.01.2020)

Category of the Post	Number of Filled Faculty Posts			
	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Central Universities				
Professor	951	51	8	9
Associate Professor	2352	141	40	31
Assistant Professor	5055	975	463	1267
IGNOU				
Professor	18	2	0	0
Associate Professor	68	6	2	0
Assistant Professor	119	19	11	9

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued instructions from time to time to all these Central Universities for (i) implementation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes reservation policy of the Government/UGC; (ii) display of reservation roster on University Website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching posts.

To uphold the Constitutional Provisions for safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs and OBCs, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated on 07.03.2019. The same was subsequently repealed and Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 was

notified on 09.07.2019 to ensure preparation of rosters by considering the University as a 'Unit'.

UGC has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities on 4th June, 2019 for its adherence. The Universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the Colleges affiliated to University are filled up at the earliest. Further, UGC again requested on 31st July, 2019, 7th August, 2019, 5th September, 2019 and 22nd October, 2019 to ensure that vacant positions in University as well as colleges affiliated to university are filled at the earliest and the status of the recruitment process is uploaded on the University Activity Monitoring Portal of UGC.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conference, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

Mid-day meals in Government schools

546. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mid-day meals in Government schools failed to meet the set standards of nutritional values and also the community kitchens introduced to make a basic balanced meal accessible to the poor might have at times led to diseases and infections due to compromised hygienic conditions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Mid Day Meal is provided in Government schools as per the standards of nutritional values. However, a total of 13 complaints were reported regarding poor quality of food in implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last two years and current year. Respective State Governments and Union

Territories (UTs) Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) on the complaints. As per the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) received from 6 States and UTs, the details of action taken on these complaints are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious Mid Day Meal to the eligible children lies with State Governments and UT Administrations. Further, for effective implementation of the Scheme, the Government of India has also issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to all the States and UTs. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme.

Statement

Action Taken on complaints regarding poor quality under Mid-day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Govt.	3	5	0	8
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Govt./GOI.	0	1	0	1
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	3	1	0	4
	TOTAL	6	7	0	13

Distance education in Hotel Management

547. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to introduce distance education in Hotel Management and in other courses in digital mode; and

(b) the views of experts and the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) is the regulatory authority to deal with the Open and Distance Learning in Higher education system of the country and accordingly, notified UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017. These regulations, *inter-alia*, under clause (p) of sub-Regulation (2) of Part-I states that

"Professional programmes" means a programme other than programmes in engineering, medicine, dental, pharmacy, nursing, architecture, physiotherapy and programmes not permitted to be offered in distance mode by any Statutory Councils or Regulatory Authorities to be conducted by the Higher Educational Institutions under Open and Distance Learning mode or Distance Education mode for the purpose of these regulations, if any, should be considered only if the same are approved by the respective Statutory Councils or Regulatory Authorities"

Further, AICTE based on the recommendations of its Expert Committee constituted on Technical Education through Open and Distance education mode *inter-alia* recommended that only those programmes which do not involve extensive practical course work shall be permissible through the distance education mode. Accordingly, AICTE as per its extant policy has not given recognition to the qualifications acquired through distance mode at Diploma, Bachelors and Masters Level in the field of Hotel Management and other Technical courses.

Feedback on the draft National Education Policy

548. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received more than 77,000 letters on draft National Education Policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 5 per cent of the feedback received so far has been found to be useful and will be taken into account; and

(c) if so, the details of the feedback of this 5 per cent respondents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee to Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019, which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at innovate.mygov.in platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Around 2 lakh suggestions/feedbacks on the Draft National Education Policy have been received from various stakeholders. 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.

Permanent campus for IISER, Tirupati

549. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund Government has approved and released for construction of permanent campus of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupati during the last three years;

(b) the present status of construction of permanent campus of IISER, Tirupati;

(c) whether the IISER has shifted into new campus; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Government approved an amount of ₹ 686.43 crores for the construction of the permanent campus of IISER Tirupati. As on date, the Ministry has sanctioned a HEFA loan of an amount of ₹ 525 crores as first tranche towards the construction of permanent campus of which ₹ 53.94 crores has been availed of by the Institute.

(b) The construction of two hostel blocks are expected to be completed and handed over around March, 2020. The Undergraduate laboratory is also at an advanced stage of completion. The Preliminary estimate for the remaining buildings and services have been made by CPWD, for which Administrative approval and Expenditure sanction have been accorded.

(c) and (d) The 1st and 2nd year BS-MS students will commence their undergraduate classes and accommodation in the Main campus from the next academic year (2020-2021).

Inclusion of Kannada in UNESCO list of classical languages

550. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether request has been made by State Government of Karnataka to the Ministry related to recommendation of inclusion of Kannada as a classical language in the list of classical languages of UNESCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Karnataka has requested to various Ministries of Central Government for making recommendations for the inclusion of Kannada a classical language, in the records of the UNESCO. The Ministry of Culture has accordingly taken up the matter of inclusion of Kannada in records of UNESCO through permanent delegation of India to UNESCO wherein it was informed that UNESCO is not involved in recognition of Classical Languages.

Concerns related to fee hike

551. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Universities which have hiked their fees and whether Government has taken any steps to look into the demands of students opposing such fee hike;

(b) the ways in which the universities which are extending concession in fees will pass on the benefit to students and the details thereof; and

(c) methods by which the universities will identify students from poor family backgrounds who need concessions and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has not issued any instructions to Central Universities for increase in the fees. Central

Universities are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament and they are competent to take administrative and financial decisions pertaining to their Universities for betterment of the available facilities with the approval of competent statutory bodies as prescribed by the provisions of the Acts concerning them. Recently, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) informed that they have increased hostel room rent from ₹107- per month to ₹300/- per month for double seater room and ₹20/-per month to ₹600/- per month for single seater room *vide* Executive Council Resolution No.6.26 taken in its 283rd meeting held on 13.11.2019. However, officials of MHRD engaged with students, faculties and the Administration for amicably resolving the issues raised by them. As per the record of the discussion issued by the MHRD, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been requested to pay the service and utility charges in JNU hostels during the current semester (Winter Semester, 2020).

(b) BPL students have been given 50% concession in room rent.

(c) Students are required to submit BPL Certificate/ Card issued by the respective competent authority.

Protests in JNU over fee hike

552. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether different fee including hostel fee in JNU were increased recently by the University administration, if so, details of existing and revised fee and any extra payment which students are told to pay;

(b) whether the students belonging to socially and economically weaker section will not be able to bear this unprecedented fee hike;

(c) whether Government is aware of the protest of students in JNU against fee hike and details of intervention by Government to find a solution for it; and

(d) the details of communication with Government and JNU VC or administration on this matter?

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 ₹ 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 ₹ 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. The details of revised fee are given below:–

Particulars	Existing charges in ₹	Revised charges in ₹ for all students including BPL category students with JRF, SRF and other equivalent scholarships/ fellowships	Revised charges in ₹ for eligible BPL category students
Room Rent Double (Sharing)	10/- per month	300/- per month	150/- per month
Room Rent Single	20/- per month	600/- per month	300/- per month
Utility and Service Charges	Nil	1000/-per month	500/- per month

It is pertinent to mention here that Central Universities are statutory Autonomous Organizations and all academic and administrative decisions including revision of fee are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court, etc. However, the officials of MHRD engaged with students, faculties and the administration of the university for amicably resolving the issues raised by them. As per the record of discussion issued by the MHRD, the UGC has been requested to bear the service and utility charges in JNU hostels during the current semester (Winter Semester 2020). Further, BPL students have been given 50% concession in room rent.

Reservation in Central Educational Institutes

553. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of reservation to be followed by the Central Institutes as per the Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, and by when is the envisaged reservation proportion needed to be attained as per this Act;

(b) the proportion of students in the NTs, NITs, Central Universities of the country from 2015 onwards for each institute;

(c) details of actions taken by the Ministry against institutions violating this proposed reservation during admissions; and

(d) by when the targeted reservation is expected to be attained by the Central Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for reservation of 15% seats in admission in each branch of study or faculty for the Scheduled Castes(SCs), 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes(STs) and 27% for Other Backward Classes(OBCs) of citizens in certain Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. This reservation of seats in admission in CEIs is applicable from academic sessions commencing on and from the calendar year 2007.

(b) Percentage of students belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs enrolled in Central Universities, IITs and NITs from 2015 to 2019 are given in the Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry and the University Grants Commission issue instructions from time to time to CEIs to ensure implementation of reservation policy in admission.

Statement-I

Details of Reservation in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University (CU)	Percentage of students from SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in CUs as on 01.04.2015			Percentage of students from SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in CUs as on 01.04.2016			Percentage of students from SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in CUs as on 01.04.2017			Percentage of students from SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in CUs as on 01.04.2018			Percentage of students from SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in CUs as on 01.04.2019		
		SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1.15	1.25	38.52	1.31	0.90	33.12	1.12	1.24	41.55	1.02	2.12	40.03	1.45	3.15	40.39
2.	Hyderabad University	18.52	9.20	31.22	17.57	9.15	34.38	17.68	8.72	35.02	17.12	8.59	35.93	16.63	8.63	35.64
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	13.94	8.53	28.49	14.53	8.89	28.37	12.19	8.10	26.10	11.33	8.64	24.59	11.01	7.65	25.05
4.	Guru Ghasidas University	16.49	11.63	30.09	14.92	10.72	32.02	15.52	10.66	36.86	16.22	11.08	37.94	16.27	10.57	41.54
5.	Delhi University	10.30	3.74	22.70	6.67	2.54	23.76	14.74	5.18	22.23	15.01	5.27	22.15	14.98	6.07	23.84
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	0.00	0.00	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	14.24	0.17	0.18	12.75	0.57	0.41	10.47
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	14.46	7.74	29.30	14.09	7.50	30.46	14.13	7.65	31.05	14.46	7.45	31.80	14.46	7.45	31.80

8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	20.05	6.38	42.86	19.88	5.68	41.77	19.70	6.22	41.60	19.70	6.22	41.60	19.70	6.22	41.60
9.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	11.79	44.08	24.28	11.87	40.51	24.14	12.89	36.41	24.51	14.05	32.63	25.86	14.60	27.93	28.31
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	23.52	5.68	25.34	22.06	4.63	32.74	25.49	11.57	25.27	22.62	4.64	36.65	22.96	4.89	38.25
11.	Puducherry University	15.75	5.15	37.07	13.97	6.04	32.68	13.36	6.43	39.85	14.09	6.34	31.15	14.53	6.41	29.99
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	15.05	2.56	5.24	15.36	1.96	7.87	14.93	1.80	8.11	14.95	2.31	10.79	15.18	2.13	11.45
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	1.40	0.24	34.34	0.65	0.21	17.22	0.92	0.35	20.04	0.89	0.51	18.94	1.06	0.30	26.61
14.	Banaras Hindu University	12.90	5.13	29.88	11.76	4.86	32.26	12.37	5.00	31.58	12.69	5.05	31.15	12.36	5.08	31.55
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	44.50	2.52	15.12	43.75	2.55	15.03	43.75	2.55	15.03	42.91	2.60	16.99	39.28	2.51	18.93
16.	Allahabad University	18.05	1.28	41.49	19.32	1.73	44.62	20.47	2.17	44.99	20.46	2.07	45.16	20.47	2.07	45.16
17.	Visva Bharati	17.04	6.22	22.45	14.85	7.44	26.68	15.00	7.51	26.99	15.87	6.21	22.36	14.97	7.59	26.97
18.	Central University of Bihar/South Bihar	10.27	0.64	36.76	11.73	0.78	33.90	10.64	0.68	37.91	10.58	1.18	41.46	10.69	2.15	42.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.25	1.89	37.22	12.46	2.46	35.61	9.46	2.45	35.55
20.	Central University of Gujarat	19.61	8.01	27.62	20.93	9.16	27.33	20.86	7.43	30.14	20.32	5.94	29.29	17.85	6.88	30.86
21.	Central University of Haryana	20.06	2.57	45.10	15.72	3.50	48.58	13.72	3.37	47.12	13.04	3.52	49.60	12.46	3.88	49.25
22.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	16.15	8.21	24.74	15.80	8.57	24.81	15.06	8.84	26.63	15.37	10.15	25.98	15.69	11.02	24.68
23.	Central University of Jammu	16.85	6.04	16.30	15.88	6.35	15.75	17.18	4.60	15.87	16.27	7.71	14.81	15.70	7.41	16.45
24.	Central University of Kashmir	0.64	7.15	5.49	0.80	7.11	9.42	1.67	6.45	10.59	0.68	5.76	10.24	0.46	7.22	10.66
25.	Central University of Jharkhand	5.98	8.71	32.85	5.89	8.22	33.88	6.82	7.90	36.26	7.33	8.28	36.82	7.85	8.40	34.00
26.	Central University of Karnataka	23.42	8.28	31.02	23.67	7.37	30.70	22.67	6.34	33.54	22.49	6.07	35.16	18.81	6.12	33.44
27.	Central University of Kerala	6.93	1.70	59.55	9.71	4.64	49.67	10.84	4.93	45.52	9.87	5.15	47.29	10.64	4.49	46.45
28.	Central University of Odisha	20.51	10.63	23.50	20.76	9.46	23.92	18.14	9.85	25.53	16.41	10.25	27.62	15.16	8.82	30.93

29.	Central University of Punjab	11.38	2.19	20.13	12.39	4.42	23.01	11.55	6.00	24.69	12.01	5.78	26.20	12.57	6.21	27.55
30.	Central University of Rajasthan	12.83	4.74	41.15	14.03	5.41	40.88	15.67	5.55	40.87	14.50	5.43	39.67	14.85	5.27	40.81
31.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	8.94	0.34	19.91	11.30	0.70	22.30	13.63	1.30	32.28	18.04	3.18	41.06	17.78	3.81	44.93
32.	Assam University	13.56	14.84	28.48	13.31	15.74	28.28	13.50	17.01	31.07	14.02	15.99	29.88	15.82	16.08	26.61
33.	Tezpur University	11.82	7.45	28.61	12.03	7.63	27.34	11.82	7.64	27.12	12.53	7.38	25.52	12.71	8.00	24.61
34.	Rajiv Gandhi University	3.23	83.19	7.00	1.28	78.32	13.44	1.67	76.32	15.56	2.14	79.60	12.19	2.26	81.46	10.36
35.	Manipur University	8.05	22.95	38.95	8.05	22.95	38.95	7.40	29.31	41.43	7.40	29.31	41.43	9.62	28.41	47.81
36.	North Eastern Hill University	3.95	67.42	4.92	3.81	69.51	3.34	4.66	71.86	3.38	3.74	71.74	3.08	3.38	72.89	3.11
37.	Mizoram University	1.48	91.46	2.32	1.27	91.39	2.85	1.13	47.63	3.06	2.76	86.32	4.96	1.95	87.21	5.02
38.	Nagaland University	0.56	90.01	2.45	1.41	91.11	2.92	1.08	88.64	4.10	0.98	89.81	3.85	1.00	90.33	3.92
39.	Sikkim University	6.88	28.67	25.62	7.59	29.34	27.91	8.18	31.56	29.53	7.99	32.72	29.91	8.61	30.57	30.46
40.	Tripura University	15.88	26.26	16.34	15.86	30.58	14.05	16.23	35.10	13.31	14.72	39.25	14.53	14.92	40.76	16.36

Statement-II

Details of Reservation in IITs

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Proportion of students belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs enrolled in IITs														
		2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	IIT Bombay	15	7	26	15	7	26	15	7	26	14	6	25	14	7	26
2.	IIT Delhi	11	5	21	11	5	21	11	5	21	12	5	22	11	4	19
3.	IIT Kanpur	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	7	34
4.	IIT Kharagpur	14	6	56	14	6	24	14	6	24	14	6	25	14	6	25
5.	IIT Madras	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27
6.	IIT Guwahati	11	8	27	15	7	26	15	7	25	14	7	25	14	7	26
7.	IIT Roorkee	14	5	26	13	6	26	14	6	26	14	5	27	14	7	26
8.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27
9.	IIT Hyderabad	13	4	30	14	6	26	11	6	25	11	5	28	12	6	28
10.	IIT Patna	12	5	29	12	5	28	12	5	29	12	4	29	12	5	29

11. IIT Jodhpur	13	6	27	14	6	28	13	5	28	14	6	27	13	6	27
12. IIT Bhubanewar	14	6	27	16	7	24	14	6	29	11	6	26	11	7	30
13. IIT Gandhinagar	11	5	25	11	5	23	11	5	24	11	4	24	11	4	24
14. IIT Indore	15	8	27	15	8	26	8	14	27	8	14	26	7	15	27
15. IIT Ropar	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27
16. IIT Mandi	17	8	25	15	6	25	15	4	26	14	5	27	14	5	27
17. IIT Tirupati	16	9	29	14	9	33	16	9	31	26	11	48	29	17	53
18. IIT Palakkad	13	7	28	13	7	28	13	7	28	13	7	28	13	7	28
19. IIT Bhilai	Academic Session started in 2016-17 as these are New Institutes.			16	1	27	17	7	28	13	5	34	14	6	29
20. IIT Jammu				14	6	26	14	6	26	14	6	26	13	6	25
21. IIT Goa				16	7	26	14	8	29	18	5	27	17	7	30
22. IIT Dharwad				18	9	31	18	9	33	19	9	37	20	9	44
23. IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27	15	8	27

Statement-III

Details of reservation in NITs across the country

Sl. No.	Name of the institute	Institute-wise percentage of students admitted from SCs/STs/OBCs since academic year 2015-16														
		2015-2016			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	NIT- Agartala	16.39	16.63	14.13	16.09	17.40	13.96	17.11	15.33	13.54	16.34	15.97	14.50	16.88	20.07	14.03
2.	NIT- Allahabad	14.99	7.49	26.90	14.99	7.49	26.90	14.96	7.54	27.07	14.97	7.54	26.97	15.77	7.88	28.38
3.	NIT- Bhopal	14.52	7.47	26.24	14.94	7.68	27.00	14.73	8.02	27.09	15.20	7.44	27.21	16.04	8.07	28.88
4.	NIT- Calicut	15.24	6.27	27.35	15.28	6.07	27.41	14.81	7.30	27.12	15.13	7.56	27.10	16.06	7.93	28.59
5.	NIT-Durgapur	15.00	7.50	27.00	14.97	7.55	26.95	15.11	7.55	27.19	15.01	7.71	27.27	16.91	8.13	27.79
6.	NIT- Hamirpur	14.97	7.56	27.03	14.97	7.56	27.03	15.30	7.08	25.35	15.03	7.65	26.78	16.79	8.33	29.95
7.	NIT- Jaipur	15.07	7.61	27.32	15.07	7.61	27.32	15.18	7.66	27.23	15.12	7.36	27.11	16.73	8.18	30.19
8.	NIT- Jalandhar	15.25	6.07	27.39	15.27	5.95	27.43	14.61	7.04	26.56	15.48	7.48	26.06	16.82	8.41	28.43
9.	NIT- Jamshedpur	14.98	7.65	26.96	15.12	7.64	26.91	15.19	7.68	26.28	14.79	7.70	27.12	15.77	7.88	28.28

10.	NIT-Kurukeshtra	15.04	7.34	27.08	15.02	7.45	27.04	15.06	7.59	26.93	15.12	7.74	26.85	15.97	7.93	28.52
11.	NIT- Nagpur	15.03	7.38	27.11	15.01	7.51	27.08	15.24	7.48	27.07	14.94	7.58	27.06	16.73	8.24	30.04
12.	NIT- Patna	15.01	7.51	27.05	15.01	7.51	27.05	15.44	7.72	27.29	15.37	7.61	26.57	17.16	8.21	29.03
13.	NIT- Raipur	14.97	7.54	27.02	14.97	7.54	27.02	14.97	7.59	27.01	15.28	7.38	27.55	15.88	7.94	28.14
14.	NIT-Rourkela	14.72	7.53	27.08	14.72	7.53	27.08	14.41	7.33	26.98	14.53	7.95	27.36	15.88	8.08	28.20
15.	NIT- Silchar	15.03	7.44	27.06	15.03	7.44	27.06	14.81	7.25	27.05	67.49	2.87	10.46	16.54	8.33	30.08
16.	NIT- Srinagar	15.19	7.75	24.53	15.19	7.75	24.37	14.26	6.05	21.88	16.07	6.94	20.98	16.40	7.84	21.34
17.	NIT- Surat	14.42	6.98	25.23	15.01	7.56	26.92	15.05	7.52	25.49	14.79	7.51	26.96	16.03	8.12	27.99
18.	NIT- Surathkal	15.00	7.57	27.16	16.02	7.48	26.84	15.01	7.64	27.29	15.08	7.47	27.06	15.99	8.12	28.66
19.	NIT- Tiruchirappalli	15.01	7.38	27.06	14.99	7.49	27.03	15.02	7.51	27.09	15.50	7.63	27.36	16.60	8.25	29.33
20.	NIT-Warangal	15.00	7.57	27.03	15.00	7.63	27.00	15.04	7.64	26.94	14.90	7.57	27.11	16.67	8.39	29.91
21.	NIT- Arunachal Pradesh	12.75	11.76	20.10	10.48	44.76	11.43	9.52	38.10	11.56	10.90	35.26	19.87	9.70	46.67	12.12
22.	NIT- Delhi	15.00	7.78	27.22	15.00	7.78	27.22	15.43	8.02	29.63	20.00	10.34	11.03	16.07	8.33	27.98
23.	NIT-Goa	14.44	7.78	26.67	14.44	7.78	26.67	14.12	8.24	28.24	15.86	7.59	25.52	15.17	7.59	26.21
24.	NIT-Manipur	10.14	4.35	14.49	8.89	19.44	21.67	8.55	10.53	16.45	9.52	18.45	21.43	8.64	20.37	18.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25.	NIT-Meghalaya	10.60	43.71	13.25	10.00	44.00	13.33	9.72	45.14	13.19	9.40	45.64	13.42	22.31	9.09	31.40
26.	NIT- Mizoram	12.73	5.45	18.18	11.11	4.63	18.52	13.91	4.35	12.17	14.78	6.09	15.65	12.50	7.81	13.28
27.	NIT- Nagaland	11.36	50.00	15.15	9.49	38.61	17.09	10.08	47.06	15.13	10.27	45.21	14.38	9.50	56.42	12.29
28.	NIT-Puducherry	15.13	6.72	26.89	15.38	5.13	27.35	13.97	7.86	27.95	14.47	8.09	27.66	15.06	7.53	26.78
29.	NIT- Sikkim	11.89	4.90	17.48	9.66	6.25	18.75	14.58	6.25	12.50	16.57	7.10	17.75	14.47	7.55	16.35
30.	NIT- Uttarakhand	15.00	7.67	27.00	15.00	7.67	27.00	14.91	7.27	26.91	13.01	7.53	28.08	14.74	7.37	26.32
31.	NIT- Andhra Pradesh	15.03	7.31	27.14	15.00	7.50	27.08	15.75	7.99	27.17	14.85	7.53	26.36	15.40	7.81	26.16
32.	IIEST Shibpur	15.24	7.35	26.26	14.85	6.89	27.26	15.24	7.53	27.23	15.04	7.60	27.11	16.05	7.95	28.57

Establishment of KVs in Karnataka

554. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas at non-served places in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method". At present 51 KVs are already functioning in the State of Karnataka.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are set up with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas. Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one JNV in each district of the Country. All the districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) including 30 districts of Karnataka (except the districts of Tamil Nadu) have been covered under the Scheme.

Suicides in IITs

555. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last five years, 27 students across 10 IITs took their lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any attempt to unearth the reasons behind the students taking this extreme step; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in addition to prevailing measures to prevent such suicides by the students of IITs?

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

(b) During the last five years (2015 - 2019), 25 students took their lives across 9 IITs.

(c) and (d) 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. Chakrabarti, the then Director IIT Kharagpur. In the presentation it was emphasized that the IIT students face various challenges related to academic, aspirational, social and life style. The Council adopted the following measures to be taken by all the IITs, in addition to the counselling 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 unit 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 etc.

Changes to the system of higher education and vocational education

556. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring in changes to the present system of higher education and vocational education by introducing more practical learning in order to make it more practical and employment-oriented;

(b) if so, the details of the steps initiated by Government in consultation with State Governments to make all level of higher education more practical and employment-oriented in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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. Based on feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft National Education Policy 2019 submitted by the Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

Furthermore, the Government has received recommendations of 10 Experts Groups under Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP). The recommendations were circulated to State Governments and other related departments of Government of India for suggestions and comments. The recommendations include increasing employability through various initiatives such as Vocational curriculum reforms, Internship platforms, creation of skills centres of excellence, infrastructural assistance to B.Voc institutions, counseling centres, etc. A final decision on the recommendations contained in EQUIP is under consideration.

Expenditure on Education

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

(a) the details of Central budgetary allocation for education in proportion to the total Central budgetary allocation for all Ministries for the last five years;

(b) details of total expenditure incurred on education by the Centre in proportion to the total expenditure incurred by the Centre for the last five years; and

(c) details of expenditure on education by Centre as a percentage of GDP over the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The proportion of allocation for Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to the total Central budget was 4.61%, 3.89%, 3.66%, 3.71% and 3.48% during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively.

(b) and (c) As per Analysis of Budgeted expenditure on Education 2017-18, the proportion of expenditure on education (in respect of all central ministries including MHRD) by centre to the total expenditure incurred by centre was 7.22%, 8.02%, 7.96%, 7.58% and 8.15% during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively. During the same period, expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP was 3.84%, 4.07%, 4.20%, 4.32% and 4.43%.

Achieving full literacy level

†558. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of illiterate people in the country and the State-wise details of the male and female ratio in percentage of the same;

(b) whether Government has any action plan for achieving full literacy under the New Education Policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A statement indicating State/UT and gender-wise illiterate people and percentage of illiterates in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The process of finalizing the National Education Policy is ongoing and the final view is yet to be taken.

Statement

State/UT and gender-wise number of illiterates and percentage of illiterates in the country, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Illiterates			Percentage	
		Person	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	28,27,00,912	10,27,54,382	17,99,46,530	36.35	63.65
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,48,81,215	94,75,953	1,54,05,262	38.08	61.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,05,534	1,66,420	2,39,114	41.04	58.96
3.	Assam	73,89,469	30,07.319	43,82,150	40.70	59.30
4.	Bihar	3,24,60,935	1,27,82,895	1,96,78,040	39.38	60.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	65,03,587	21,65,067	43,38,520	33.29	66.71

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	1,48,447	48,857	99,590	32.91	67.09
7.	Gujarat	1,15,69,072	39,01,003	76,68,069	33.72	66.28
8.	Haryana	53,71,753	18,57,558	35,14,195	34.58	65.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10,46,968	3,21,824	7,25,144	30.74	69.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,55,164	12,91,636	21,63,528	37.38	62.62
11.	Jharkhand	92,70,570	32,80,649	59,89,921	35.39	64.61
12.	Karnataka	1,32,86,942	47,82,895	85,04,047	36.00	64.00
13.	Kerala	17,97,282	5,54,265	12,43,017	30.84	69.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,89,66,245	68,01,806	1,21.64,439	35.86	64.14
15.	Maharashtra	1,74,93,526	59,50,081	1,15,43,445	34.01	65.99
16.	Manipur	5,71,961	2,04,244	3,67,717	35.71	64.29
17.	Meghalaya	6,13,348	2,89,307	3,24,041	47.17	52.83
18.	Mizoram	80,500	31,249	49,251	38.82	61.18
19.	Nagaland	3,44,997	1,50,907	1,94,090	43.74	56.26
20.	Odisha	99,58,429	34,05,958	65,52,471	34.20	65.80
21.	Punjab	59,59,982	25,37,415	34,22,567	42.57	57.43
22.	Rajasthan	1,96,23,651	62,23,409	1,34,00,242	31.71	68.29
23.	Sikkim	1,01,514	39,040	62,474	38.46	61.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,28,85,691	42,77,208	86,08,483	33.19	66.81
25.	Tripura	4,11,120	1,38,999	2,72,121	33.81	66.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5,46,23,455	2,00,59,965	3,45,63,490	36.72	63.28
27.	Uttarakhand	18,49,525	5,56,866	12,92,659	30.11	69.89
28.	West Bengal	1,91,56,368	75,79,821	1,15,76,547	39.57	60.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45,422	17,724	27,698	39.02	60.98
30.	Chandigarh	1,30,578	51,781	78,797	39.66	60.34
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69,584	24,808	44,776	35.65	64.35
32.	Daman and Diu	27,907	11,514	16,393	41.26	58.74
33.	NCT of Delhi	20,37,720	7,17,030	13,20,690	35.19	64.81
34.	Lakshadweep	4,665	1,303	3,362	27.93	72.07
35.	Puducherry	1,57,786	47,606	1,10,180	30.17	69.83

Termination of Shiksha Preraks

†559. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the services of Shiksha Preraks appointed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been terminated, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is also aware that Shiksha Preraks have so far not been paid salary for two years before being terminated from their services in 2018, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the jurisdiction of the respective States and Union Territory (UT) Government which is the appropriate Government under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers and other staff come under the purview of the concerned State/UT Government. 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corruption in MDMS

†560. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the number of cases of frequent corruption and substandard quality of food in Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), to have come up before the Ministry in last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that weekly menu chart prepared for providing food to the Children under Mid-Day Meal Scheme is not being followed; and

(c) the number of cases of substandard quality of food and corruption reported in the country including Uttar Pradesh in last two years along with the details of action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) A total of 73 complaints were reported regarding corruption and substandard quality of food in implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years. A total of 46 complaints were reported regarding corruption and substandard quality of food in implementation of the Scheme in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last two years. Respective State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) on the complaints. As per the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) received from States and UTs, the details of action taken on these complaints are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious Mid Day Meal to the eligible children lies with State Governments and UTs Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs, in order to meet the prescribed nutritional content.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of action taken on complaints regarding sub-standard quality of food and corruption under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during last two years and current year

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2018		2019		2020		Total
		Substandard quality of food	Corruption	Substandard quality of food	Corruption	Substandard quality of food	Corruption	
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Govt.	3	11	5	5	0	0	24
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Govt/GOI.	0	3	1	2	0	0	6
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM.	3	5	1	4	0	0	13
4.	Under enquiry/ investigation at state level.	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	TOTAL	6	19	7	14	0	0	46
	Overall number of complaints received	25		21		0		46

Regional centres for IGNOU

†561. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) criterion for setting up centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University(IGNOU) in far flung areas of the country including Maharashtra along with number of centres set up in last three years, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) total number of study centres and regional centres presently running in the country including Maharashtra along with the total number of students registered; and

(c) steps taken by Government to provide whole curriculum of IGNOU in the form of e-learning, virtual classes, mobile app, e-library and e-study to enable the students to complete their study in an easy and better manner in less time?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The major criteria *inter-alia* for selecting centres to impart Open and Distance Education by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) are: availability of academic counsellor, colleges or institutes duly affiliated to a recognized Higher Educational Institution or a Government recognized Higher Educational Institution offering conventional mode programmes of equivalent level in the same or allied areas under the relevant faculty and having the necessary digital and other infrastructure for conducting theory contact sessions and practical sessions in laboratories, etc. IGNOU has also Centres in Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Industrial Training Institutes, Government Organizations/Departments, Government Licensed Industry and in approved skill Development Centres/Vcational Centres, etc., and in no case in any Franchisee institutes. IGNOU is imparting its open and distance learning programmes and courses through 67 Regional Centres and 1961 active learning support centres across the country including Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, there are three Regional Centres located in Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur. The total number of Centres set up during the last three years in far flung areas by IGNOU are 52 (18 in 2017, 17 in 2018 and 17 in 2019). The total number of students registered in January, 2019 and July, 2019 cycle (fresh and re-registered) are 12,66,440.

(c) IGNOU provides all its courses/programmes material to its students through e-Gyankosh *(www.egyankosh.ac.in)* and also through IGNOU e-content App for mobile users to make the study material available for anyone, anytime and anywhere mode

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

basis. IGNOU is also now offering three online Certificates programmes in Tourism Studies, Russian Language and Arabic Language.

Out of school children

562. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out of school children in the age group of 3-18 years in the country, gender-wise;

(b) the reasons for a large number of children eligible under RTE (Right To Education) for free and compulsory education for not being enrolled in educational institutions;

(c) whether Government has included any provisions in the New Education Policy to tackle the above problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys through Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) to estimate out of school children in the country in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. The Survey of Out of School Children in 6-13 years age group conducted in 2014 revealed that there were 60.64 lakh out of school children in this age group in which 31.66 lakh were male children and 28.98 lakh were female children. The major reasons for out of school children reported in the survey are poverty/economic reason, child suffering with poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work etc.

Draft National Education Policy envisages to achieve access and quality school education for all children in the age group of 3 to 18 years.

Unsolved issues of JNU

563. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) arc on protest over various issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the protests still persisting even after negotiations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that there was some dissatisfaction among some students of the university the against some decision of the University administration which caused some disturbances in the normal functioning of the university. Now normalcy has returned to the university.

Weeding out of teachers training colleges by NCTE

564. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Teacher Education has begun the process of weeding out substandard teacher training colleges as recommended in the draft National Education Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country produces 19.5 lakh teachers every year, though the annual requirement is less than three lakh; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that over all about 90 lakh teachers trained in approximately 18,500 training institutions teach 25 crore children in more than 15 lakh schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per article 17 of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Act, if any recognised institution contravened any of the provision of the NCTE Act, rules, regulations, the regional committee of the NCTE may withdraw the recognition of such institution. Draft New Education Policy (NEP) has recommended closure of sub-standard and dysfunctional teacher education institutions.

(c) The total intake capacity of recognized Teacher Education Institutes (TEIs) as on 31.03.2019 is 19,78,346. However, the data of actual seats filled up is not available with NCTE.

(d) As on 31.03.2019 there were 16,728 TEIs which are running 25,170 courses.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional), total number of school is 15,58,941 with 25,09,70,344 enrolment and 92,56,101 teachers.

Progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

565. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether adequate funds have been allocated to the State by the Central Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint in connection with the irregularities that occurred in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha is, therefore, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

Since inception of SSA till 2017-18 and under Samagra Shiksha till December, 2019, 10632 primary schools, 8808 upper primary schools, 51309 additional class rooms, 4781 drinking water facilities, 11247 boys toilets, 35573 girls toilets and 38044 CWSN toilets have been sanctioned to the state of Chhattisgarh. Out of the above sanctioned works, State has reported completion of 10128 primary schools, 8536 upper primary schools, 49118 additional class rooms, 3652 drinking water facilities, 10468 boys toilets, 32183 girls toilets and 32499 CWSN toilets.

The central share of funds allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2017-18 is ₹ 622.20 crore and under Samagra Shiksha during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 are ₹ 884.60 crore and ₹ 1039.58 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State Governments. Hence, complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the respective State Government for appropriate action at their end.

Setting up of new Central Universities

566. LT. GEN (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by Government for setting up of new Central Universities, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Technology in the country, in the coming years, so that more and more students can get admission in these universities/institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The setting up of institutions of higher education is an ongoing process. A number of higher educational institutions including Central Universities, IITs and IISERs have already been established. Following the 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of higher education system. Expansion is to be done mainly by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Further, 'Education' being a concurrent subject, the State Governments are also taking various initiatives.

Withdrawal of NEP by Government

567. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view to withdraw and review the proposed New Education Policy considering its disapproval and rejection from various quarters including many political parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No Sir. The question of withdrawal of the proposed New Education Policy does not arise. More than 2 lakhs suggestions and inputs have been received on the Draft National Education Policy, 2019. There has been wide publicity and positive feedback from all stakeholders. Accordingly, Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

Guidelines for examinations at primary and secondary education levels

†568. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines provided by Central Government to the States regarding the school examinations at primary and secondary levels and the details of the manner in which those guidelines have been accepted by each State; and

(b) the manner in which Central Government implements its CBSE course, determines the syllabus and executes the work of publications, availability and distribution of its study material?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Government. Thus, the matter relating to the school examinations at primary and secondary levels and its guidelines are regulated in terms of the Rules and Guidelines of the State Government concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which is an examination conducting body, affiliates schools for the purpose of conducting public examination at secondary (X) and Senior Secondary (XII) stage. National Curriculum Framework (NCF), developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as per the mandate of the National Policy on Education 1986, sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages.

CBSE does not prescribe syllabus and textbooks for classes l-VIII, rather schools are required to adopt model syllabi developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training for these classes. Similarly, the textbooks published by NCERT can be used by schools for transacting curriculum. As an examination conducting body,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Board provides syllabi for classes IX, X, XI and XII on the basis of NCF-2005 and takes examination at the end of classes X and XII. The syllabi of CBSE recommend textbooks developed by NCERT wherever available.

Gender gap in school education

569. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a vast gender gap in terms of having access to school education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to bring gender parity and equity in school education and also in higher education across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 Social and Gender Gaps 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)

(c) and (d) To bring gender parity and equity 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 I 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 Economically 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.

Moreover, Under Samagra Shiksha, State Specific Projects for varied interventions under equity, including menstrual health and hygiene are emphasized for enhancing access, retention, quality and reducing drop-out of girls in schools by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules etc. State Specific Projects are sanctioned by the Project Approval Board as per the Annual Work Plans proposed by the State/UT concerned. Such projects include Life Skills, Awareness programmes, Incinerators, Sanitary Pad Vending Machines. The amount of ₹ 15566.96 lakh has been approved for State Specific Projects for the year 2019-20 under Samagra Shiksha.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2018-19, there is an increase in Gender Parity Index in Higher Education across the country. It has increased during the last five years from 0.92 in 2014-15 to 1.0 in 2018-19.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacancies in Central Universities

570. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the vacancies in academic posts in Central Universities;

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

(c) the details of vacancies in Central Universities in Rajasthan;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to fill up these vacant posts;

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

(f) the details regarding number of vacant academic posts filled in Central Universities in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The vacancies in Central Universities under purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development are assessed from time to time. The incidence and filling up of vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process which goes round the year. As per information made available by these Central Universities, a total of 6688 academic posts in 40 Central Universities and 190 academic posts in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) were vacant as on 01.01.2020. In Central University of Rajasthan, 98 academic posts were vacant as on 01.01.2020.

(d) and (e) The onus of filling up of posts lies on the Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued repeated instructions to all the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies on priority basis. In recent days, 934 vacant post have been filled up and advertisements for recruitment to 6706 posts have been issued by these Central Universities.

UGC has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities on 4th June, 2019 for its adherence. The Universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the Colleges affiliated to University are filled up at the earliest. Further, UGC again requested on 31st July, 2019, 7th August, 2019, 5th September, 2019 and 22nd October, 2019 to ensure that vacant positions in University as well as colleges affiliated to university are filled at the earliest and the status of the recruitment process is uploaded on the University Activity Monitoring Portal of UGC.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conference, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

(f) Out of 248 sanctioned academic posts in Central University of Rajasthan, 150 posts have been filled up as on 01.01.2020

Land requirement for setting up a Central University

571. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum prescribed land requirement for setting up a Central University;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after five years of its establishment, the Mahatma Gandhi Central University in Motihari has been facing lack of infrastructure including land and building, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Government has allocated the entire land promised for the Central University, if not, the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Generally, the concerned State Government is supposed to provide approximately 500 acres of land, free of cost, for establishment of a new Central University. However, this requirement may vary from case to case depending upon the local conditions such as terrain, availability and quality of land, proper road connectivity, local encumbrances, etc.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Bihar has allocated 134.57 acres of land out of earmarked 301.97 acres. Out of this 134.57 acres of land, the University was initially given possession of 32.18 acres at Bankat and recently given possession for another 102.39 acres of land at Fursatpur, Motihari. The University is functional at Bankat and in some rented buildings at Motihari. University Authorities have taken up the matter with the State Government for transfer of the remaining land.

Special Education Schools

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

(a) the details of Special Education Schools operating for children with special needs, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of vacancies in these Special Education Schools, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there is any Centrally planned curriculum for Special Education Schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha implemented by MHRD lays impetus on inclusion or mainstreaming of Children with Special Needs (CwSN) into the fabric of formal schooling. Inclusive education for CwSN under the Scheme emphasises on developing full potentiality of each CwSN through equitable and quality education.

Under Samagra Shiksha, the curriculum is inclusive as envisioned in NCF-2005. It should ensure that the same curriculum be followed for children with and without special needs, but with adaptations/modifications if required in learning content, teaching learning processes, teaching learning materials/aids and in evaluation, etc. The State Education Boards and Central Board of Secondary Education have been also empowered to incorporate flexibility such as additional time, scribes and suitable adaptations as per the needs of children with disability in the evaluation procedures.

In addition to above, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities supplements the efforts of the voluntary sector in rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities through the Central Sector scheme namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for various projects including Special Schools for Intellectual Disabilities, Hearing and Speech Disabilities and Visual Disabilities. Around 350 Special Schools are assisted under DDRS every year. As per DDRs norms, teachers are appointed by NGOs themselves. In accordance with DDRS Scheme guidelines, teacher pupil ratio is from 1:8 to 1:15 for Special Schools and hence there is no shortage of teachers in such schools.

Single regulator for higher education

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

(a) whether Government has a proposal to create a single regulator for higher education, replacing UGC and AICTE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether number of State representatives in the newly created body would be increased, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the responsibility for disbursing public funds to universities and colleges would be vested with the new Commission or the Ministry itself or some other authority; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Till now no final decision has been taken in this regard.

Violence in JNU

574. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been student violence in prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) during last two years;

(b) the reasons of student violence in the university and what action the university administration has taken against the unruly elements in the university;

(c) the number of days studies were conducted peacefully in the university; and

(d) whether the intellectual atmosphere of this university has eroded considerably due to unruly behaviour in the JNU campus, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that there was some dissatisfaction among some students of the university against some decision of the University administration which caused some disturbances in the normal functioning of the university. Now normalcy has returned to the university.

Atrocities in JNU campus

575. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the armed outsiders got inside the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) campus and attacked the ladies hostel and brutally injured the students and the professors on the night of 5th of January, 2020, if so, the details of the incident;

(b) the number of students and professors injured; and

(c) the steps Government has taken against this incident?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) 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.

Semester method in school education

576. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce semester method in school education as per the report of New Education Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released so far since 2014, scheme-wise; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to stop diversion of funds in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of formulating a new National Education Policy. In this regard, the Committee to Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019, which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at innovate.mygov.in platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Based on all feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

(c) Details of scheme-wise funds released so far since 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The allocation of Budget and the release of central share of funds and also the contribution by the States towards their share (based on the sharing pattern) is regulated and governed by laid down procedures and conditions which require strict compliance and therefore the funds have necessarily to be utilised/applied only for/towards specific sanctioned activities and if any expenditure is incurred or there is diversion of funds, the same can be tracked and the funds to that extent is disallowed and the same is recoverable from the concerned State. Further in built checks in the form of Internal Audit, Statutory Audit and concurrent Audit is conducted so that the anomalies can be detected.

Statement

Details of funds released so far since 2004

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Actuals 2014-15	Actuals 2015-16	Actuals 2016-17	Actuals 2017-18	Actuals 2018-19	Actuals (upto 31.01.2020) 2019-20
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1.	Samgara Shiksha						25785.36
2.	National Education Mission-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	24096.63	21661.44	21685.42	23483.60	25615.86	
3.	National Education Mission-Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3398.19	3562.61	3697.50	4033.44	3399.26	
4.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM)	10523.48	9144.89	9475.43	9092.30	9514.34	9264.88
5.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	499.86	488.70	495.20	478.32	373.78	0.00

6.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-Appointment of Language Teachers	68.38	79.93	109.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Saakshar Bharat	358.25	344.08	212.74	213.16	48.00	0.00
8.	Padna Likhana Abhiyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-School Assessment Programme	2.47	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Development of Minorities: Education Scheme for Madrassas/Minorities	119.28	295.83	109.21	107.89	18.25	59.13
11.	Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model School at Block Level	979.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Access and Equity	1.08	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.14	0.00
	Central Sector Schemes						
13.	Scholarships-National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	65.18	127.13	38.91	265.19	319.17	40.70
14.	Scholarships-National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	94.23	153.54	44.65	292.38	164.58	8.56
15.	National Award to Teachers	2.17	2.86	3.13	2.61	0.75	0.87
16.	Digital India e-Learning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	40208.94	35864.45	35871.63	37969.10	39454.13	35159.50

Student elections in Central Universities

577. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Student Union Elections are not taking place in the Central Universities of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are established under different Acts passed by the Parliament and are regulated by respective Acts and Statutes made thereunder. Different Acts have different provisions with regard to elections to representative bodies of students. Information regarding Student Union Elections in Central Universities is not maintained centrally.

Attack on students and teachers in JNU

578. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students and teachers of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been attacked within the campus by miscreants from outside recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the miscreants have been identified?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) 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.

Plagiarism cases in universities

579. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of university teachers that have been penalised for plagiarism; and

(b) the number of cases in which enquiry committees found evidence of plagiarism?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The University Grants Commission has intimated that as per the information provided by Universities, four teachers have been penalized for plagiarism based upon the evidence found by the enquiry committees.

(b) In addition to the above, three cases have been found for evidence of plagiarism by the enquiry committee.

Vacant posts in KVs

580. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), State-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of vacancies of teachers in KVs;

(c) if so, the details of vacancies, KV-wise;

(d) details of posts of Principals and Vice-Principals lying vacant in KVs; and

(e) steps taken to fill up the posts and by when all the vacancies are going to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As on date, there are 1225 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country including 35 KVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that as on 15.11.2019, there are 5949 teaching posts lying vacant against 48236 sanctioned posts in in different KVs functioning in the country. The KVs wise details of vacancies of teachers (including Principals and Vice-principal) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. As the process of filling up of vacancies involves various methods of recruitment such as promotion, Limited

Departmental Examination, Direct Recruitment, etc. and takes time, no specific time frame for filling up of vacant posts can be given at this stage. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

Directions have been issued to autonomous organizations including KVS from time to time, for reviewing their vacancies and for taking prompt action for filling up of vacant posts in the Vidyalayas.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise list of 1225 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country

(As on 04.02.2020)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
4.	Assam	58
5.	Bihar	48
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01
10.	Delhi	46
11.	Goa	05
12.	Gujarat	45
13.	Haryana	34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	36

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
16.	Jharkhand	39
17.	Karnataka	51
18.	Kerala	38
19.	Lakshadweep	01
20.	Ladakh	03
21.	Madhya Pradesh	110
22.	Maharashtra	59
23.	Manipur	09
24.	Meghalaya	07
25.	Mizoram	04
26.	Nagaland	06
27.	Odisha	62
28.	Puducherry	04
29.	Punjab	50
30.	Rajasthan	76
31.	Sikkim	02
32.	Tamil Nadu	43
33.	Telangana	35
34.	Tripura	09
35.	Uttar Pradesh	118
36.	Uttrakhand	44
37.	West Bengal	62
	TOTAL	1225

Statement-II

Kendriya Vidyalaya-wise details of sanctioned post of teaching staff and vacancies (including posts of Principals and Vice-Principals)

(As on 15.11.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of KV	Sanctioned posts of teaching staff including Principals and Vice Principals	Teaching staff in Position	Post-wise teaching vacancies			
				Principal	Vice-Principal	Teachers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No.1 AFS Agra	81	73	0	0	8	8
2.	No.2 Agra	68	63	0	0	5	5
3.	No.3 Agra Cantt.	51	48	0	0	3	3
4.	Aligarh	39	36	1	0	2	3
5.	Babina Cantt.	50	41	0	0	9	9
6.	EBS Babugarh Cantt.	38	30	1	0	7	8
7.	Baoli, Baghpat	12	10	0	0	2	2

8.	Bulandshahr	84	75	0	0	9	9
9.	AFS Chandinagar Baghpat	22	22	0	0	0	0
10.	NTPC Dadri	36	35	0	0	1	1
11.	Etah	26	20	0	0	6	6
12.	Etawah	38	33	0	0	5	5
13.	KNN, Ghaziabad	113	109	0	0	4	4
14.	Greater Noida	50	49	0	0	1	1
15.	Hathras	18	17	0	0	1	1
16.	OEF Hazratpur	51	42	0	0	9	9
17.	No. 1 Hindan	70	70	0	0	0	0
18.	No. 2 AFS Hindan	52	49	0	0	3	3
19.	No. 1 Jhansi	50	47	0	0	3	3
20.	No. 2 Jhansi Cantt	36	33	0	0	3	3
21.	No. 3 Jhansi	51	47	0	0	4	4
22.	Lalitpur	38	35	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Mahoba	37	26	0	0	11	11
24.	Mathura Cantt.	68	62	0	0	6	6
25.	Baad Mathura	50	42	0	0	8	8
26.	No. 2 MRN Mathura	31	31	0	0	0	0
27.	Dogra Lines Meerut Cantt.	67	64	0	0	3	3
28.	PL Meerut Cantt.	66	61	0	0	5	5
29.	Sikh Lines Meerut Cantt.	67	62	0	0	5	5
30.	Moradabad	51	47	0	0	4	4
31.	OF Muradnagar	55	49	0	0	6	6
32.	Muzaffarnagar	61	49	0	0	12	12
33.	Noida	146	141	0	0	5	5
34.	CRPF Rampur	37	33	1	0	3	4
35.	AFS Sarsawa	50	47	1	0	2	3
36.	SSG CISF Surajpur	12	11	0	0	1	1

37.	Talbehat	36	31	1	0	4	5
38.	Railway Idgah Agra	8	4	0	1	3	4
39.	Ahmedabad (SAC)	29	27	0	0	2	2
40.	Ahmedabad Cantt.	56	52	0	0	4	4
41.	Ahmedabad No.1 (M.R. Campus)	66	64	0	0	2	2
42.	Chandkheda (ONGC)	44	44	0	0	0	0
43.	Sabarmati	37	36	0	0	1	1
44.	Ankleshwar (ONGC)	38	28	0	0	10	10
45.	Baroda No.I (Harni Road)	37	35	0	0	2	2
46.	Baroda No.II (Eme Campus)	67	59	0	0	8	8
47.	Baroda No.III Makarpura (AFS)	52	47	0	0	5	5
48.	Baroda No. IV (ONGC)	24	22	0	0	2	2
49.	Bhavnagar Para	25	21	1	0	3	4
50.	Bhuj No. I (AFS)	43	40	0	0	3	3
51.	Bhuj No. II (Cantt.)	38	35	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52.	Cambey (ONGC)	18	17	0	0	1	1
53.	Dantiwada (BSF)	33	31	0	0	2	2
54.	Dharangandhra	36	33	0	0	3	3
55.	Dwarka	28	23	1	0	4	5
56.	Gandhidham (IFFCO)	18	14	0	0	4	4
57.	Gandhidham Rly. Colony	27	24	0	0	3	3
58.	Gandhinagar (CRPF)	37	35	0	0	2	2
59.	Gandhinagar Cantt.	49	46	0	0	3	3
60.	Gandhinagar No. I (Sec-30)	51	50	0	0	1	1
61.	Himmat Nagar	29	25	0	0	4	4
62.	Jamnagar No.I (AFS)	54	39	0	0	15	15
63.	Jamnagar No.II (Inf-Lines)	49	41	0	0	8	8
64.	Jamnagar No.III (AF-II)	35	25	1	0	9	10
65.	Samana (AFS)	23	21	0	0	2	2

66.	Valsura (INS)	38	34	0	0	4	4
67.	Jetpur	18	15	1	0	2	3
68.	Junagarh	30	28	0	0	2	2
69.	Mehsana (ONGC)	38	32	0	0	6	6
70.	Naliya (AFS)	30	23	0	0	7	7
71.	Okha	24	16	1	0	7	8
72.	Porbander	32	27	0	0	5	5
73.	Rajkot	52	47	0	0	5	5
74.	Surat No.I (Ichchnath)	50	45	0	0	5	5
75.	Surat No.II Hajira (Kribhco)	24	23	0	0	1	1
76.	Surat No.IV Hajira (ONGC)	25	23	0	0	2	2
77.	V.V.Nagar (Near U.S. Qtrs.)	24	22	0	0	2	2
78.	Viramgaon	23	14	0	0	9	9
79.	Wadsar(AFS)	35	34	0	0	1	1
80.	Godhra (Panchmahal)	18	17	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
81.	Darjipura	18	17	0	0	1	1
82.	Freeland Dahod	23	18	0	0	5	5
83.	Patan	13	10	0	0	3	3
84.	Diu	23	19	1	0	3	4
85.	Silvasa	39	34	0	0	5	5
86.	ASC Bangalore	85	77	0	0	8	8
87.	DRDO Bangalore	70	64	1	0	5	6
88.	Hebbal	79	75	0	0	4	4
89.	IISC Bangalore	49	48	0	0	1	1
90.	NAL Bangalore	54	47	0	0	7	7
91.	Malleswaram	77	63	0	0	14	14
92.	No.2 Jalahalli	52	49	0	0	3	3
93.	M G Rly. Bangalore	37	33	0	0	4	4
94.	AFS Yelahanka	68	59	0	0	9	9

95.	AFS Bidar	47	40	0	1	6	7
96.	Donimalai	42	34	0	0	8	8
97.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	29	26	0	0	3	3
98.	Hassan	47	44	0	0	3	3
99.	No.1 Mangalore	49	45	0	0	4	4
100.	Raichur	18	16	1	0	1	2
101.	Hospet	18	12	1	0	5	6
102.	Vijayapura (Bijapur)	35	25	0	0	10	10
103.	Karwar	49	37	0	0	12	12
104.	Kodagu	18	16	0	0	2	2
105.	Bagalkot	23	21	0	0	2	2
106.	Dharwad	46	37	0	1	8	9
107.	No.1 Jalahalli	78	71	0	0	7	7
108.	MEG & Centre	80	73	0	1	6	7
109.	RWF Yelahanka	48	46	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	Ballari	34	29	0	0	5	5
111.	Beml Nagar	41	34	0	0	7	7
112.	AFS Sambra	46	43	0	0	3	3
113.	Belgaum Cantt	81	67	0	0	14	14
114.	No.1 Hubli	45	40	0	0	5	5
115.	No.2 Hubli	40	35	0	0	5	5
116.	No.2 Mangalore	34	26	0	0	8	8
117.	Mysore	70	60	0	1	9	10
118.	CRPF Yelahanka	52	48	0	0	4	4
119.	Tumakuru	42	35	0	0	7	7
120.	Belgaum No.3	23	16	0	0	7	7
121.	Koppal	18	17	0	0	1	1
122.	Shivamogga	23	19	1	0	3	4
123.	K.R.Puram	18	18	0	0	0	0

124.	Davangere	25	20	0	0	5	5
125.	K.V.Chamarajnagar	23	21	1	0	1	2
126.	Chickodi	24	23	1	0	0	1
127.	Udupi	17	14	1	0	2	3
128.	Hutti	22	18	0	0	4	4
129.	Haveri	17	13	1	0	3	4
130.	Mandya	17	13	1	0	3	4
131.	Chikkamagaluru	12	10	0	0	2	2
132.	Channapatna	12	9	0	1	2	3
133.	Virupapura, Gangavathy	12	11	0	0	1	1
134.	BRBNMPL Mysuru	12	10	0	0	2	2
135.	Gowribiddanur	12	6	0	1	5	6
136.	Railway Colony, Yeshwanthpur	7	3	0	1	3	4
137.	Ambah	16	12	0	0	4	4
138.	Amla AFS	50	43	0	0	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
139.	Badwani	23	19	0	0	4	4
140.	Bairagarh	67	65	0	0	2	2
141.	Bangrasia CRPF	18	17	0	0	1	1
142.	Barwaha CISF	37	31	1	0	5	6
143.	Betul	24	21	1	0	2	3
144.	Bhind	37	33	0	0	4	4
145.	No. 1, Bhopal	69	67	0	0	2	2
146.	No. 2, Bhopal	67	67	0	0	0	0
147.	No. 3 Bhopal	72	66	0	0	6	6
148.	Bina	36	30	0	0	6	6
149.	Burhanpur	31	26	0	0	5	5
150.	Chanderi	13	12	0	0	1	1
151.	Dabra	14	9	0	0	5	5
152.	Datia	19	17	0	0	2	2

153.	Dewas BNP	51	47	0	0	4	4
154.	Dhar	36	34	1	0	1	2
155.	Ganj Basoda	13	10	0	0	3	3
156.	Guna	36	32	0	0	4	4
157.	No. 1 Gwalior	103	91	0	0	12	12
158.	No. 2, Gwalior AFS	66	61	0	0	5	5
159.	No. 3, Gwalior	52	46	0	0	6	6
160.	No. 4, Gwalior AFS	50	37	0	0	13	13
161.	No. 5, Gwalior	37	33	0	0	4	4
162.	Harda	22	20	1	0	1	2
163.	Hoshangabad SPM	36	32	0	0	4	4
164.	No. 1 Indore	104	101	0	0	3	3
165.	No. 2, Indore BSF	40	38	0	0	2	2
166.	No. 1, Itarsi OF	37	31	0	0	6	6
167.	No. 2, Itarsi CPE	50	46	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
168.	Jhabua GAIL	25	20	0	0	5	5
169.	Karera ITBP	28	26	0	0	2	2
170.	Kasrawad	17	15	1	0	1	2
171.	Khandwa	50	41	0	0	9	9
172.	Khargone	37	35	0	0	2	2
173.	Mandsaur	36	34	0	0	2	2
174.	Mhow	52	43	0	0	9	9
175.	Mungaoli	36	33	0	0	3	3
176.	Multai	13	12	0	0	1	1
177.	Morena	26	21	0	0	5	5
178.	Narmada Nagar NHDC	23	20	1	0	2	3
179.	No. 1, Neemuch CRPF	66	59	0	0	7	7
180.	Nepa Nagar	26	20	0	0	6	6
181.	No. 2, Neemuch	13	12	0	0	1	1

182.	Pachmarhi	38	34	0	0	4	4
183.	Raisen	35	26	0	0	9	9
184.	Rajgarh	38	31	0	0	7	7
185.	Ratlam	38	30	0	0	8	8
186.	Sarni WCL	37	34	0	0	3	3
187.	Sehore	36	32	0	0	4	4
188.	Seoni Malwa	37	32	0	0	5	5
189.	Shajapur	32	26	0	0	6	6
190.	Sheopur	25	19	0	0	6	6
191.	Shivpuri ITBP	36	30	0	0	6	6
192.	Tekanpur BSF	23	20	0	0	3	3
193.	Tikamgarh	22	17	0	0	5	5
194.	Ujjain	51	43	0	0	8	8
195.	Vidisha	36	28	0	0	8	8
196.	Vijaipur Guna GAIL	18	17	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
197.	Shamgarh	8	0	0	1	7	8
198.	Nayagaon CRPF	8	0	0	1	7	8
199.	Agar Malwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
200.	Angul	35	30	0	0	5	5
201.	Angul No.2	11	6	0	0	5	5
202.	Aska	18	11	0	0	7	7
203.	Balasore No.1	53	46	0	0	7	7
204.	Balasore No.2	11	10	0	0	1	1
205.	Bargarh	37	34	0	0	3	3
206.	No-1 Baripada	39	32	0	0	7	7
207.	Baripada No.2 (Murgabadi)	18	18	0	0	0	0
208.	Berhampur	55	46	0	0	9	9
209.	Bhadrak	36	29	0	0	7	7
210.	Bhanjanagar	18	13	0	0	5	5

211.	Bhawanipatna	37	32	0	0	5	5
212.	Bhubaneswar No.1	132	128	0	0	4	4
213.	Bhubaneswar No.2	58	56	0	0	2	2
214.	Bhubaneswar No.3	53	50	0	0	3	3
215.	Bhubaneswar No.4	38	33	0	0	5	5
216.	Bhubaneswar No.5	28	23	0	0	5	5
217.	Bhubaneswar No.6	25	20	1	0	4	5
218.	Bolangir No.1 (OF)	24	20	0	0	4	4
219.	Bolangir No.2	37	32	0	0	5	5
220.	Bondamunda	55	50	0	0	5	5
221.	Boudh	34	29	0	0	5	5
222.	Charbatia, ARC	37	32	0	0	5	5
223.	Chilka INS	37	28	0	0	9	9
224.	Cuttack No.1	54	49	0	0	5	5
225.	Cuttack No.2	18	16	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
226.	Cuttack No.3 (NDRF Mundali)	21	21	0	0	0	0
227.	Deogarh	23	16	1	0	6	7
228.	Dharmagarh	16	13	0	0	3	3
229.	Dhenkanal	40	29	0	0	11	11
230.	Digapahandi	18	17	0	0	1	1
231.	Gajapati	35	27	0	0	8	8
232.	Gopalpur Military Station	37	24	1	0	12	13
233.	Hinjilicut	17	10	1	0	6	7
234.	Jajpur	23	16	0	0	7	7
235.	Jharsuguda	28	27	0	0	1	1
236.	Jagatsinghpur	11	9	0	0	2	2
237.	Kandhamal	31	27	0	0	4	4
238.	Kaniha NTPC	23	20	1	0	2	3
239.	Kendrapara	35	29	0	0	6	6

240.	Keonjhar	38	28	0	0	10	10
241.	Khariar	18	15	1	0	2	3
242.	Khurda Road	52	42	0	0	10	10
243.	Koraput	37	29	1	0	7	8
244.	Kutra	18	14	0	0	4	4
245.	Malkangiri	29	20	1	0	8	9
246.	Nabarangpur	29	21	0	0	8	8
247.	Nayagarh	22	15	0	0	7	7
248.	Paradip Port	44	34	0	0	10	10
249.	Nuapada	18	15	1	0	2	3
250.	Puri	54	48	0	0	6	6
251.	Rairangpur	18	14	0	0	4	4
252.	Rayagada	29	24	0	0	5	5
253.	Rourkela	31	30	0	0	1	1
254.	Sambalpur No1	74	67	0	0	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
255.	Sambalpur No. 2	17	16	1	0	0	1
256.	Sonepur	22	15	0	0	7	7
257.	Sunabeda Nad	25	19	0	0	6	6
258.	Sundargarh	33	25	0	0	8	8
259.	Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road)	16	11	0	0	5	5
260.	Gunupur	7	0	0	1	6	7
261.	Anandpur	7	0	0	1	6	7
262.	Abohar	23	20	0	0	3	3
263.	Adampur No. 1	53	40	0	0	13	13
264.	Adampur No. 2	49	38	0	0	11	11
265.	Amritsar Cantt. No. 1	80	72	1	0	7	8
266.	Amritsar Cantt. No. 3	38	32	0	0	6	6
267.	Baddowal Cantt.	35	31	0	0	4	4
268.	Barnala	36	29	0	0	7	7

269.	Bhatinda No. 1	50	45	0	0	5	5
270.	Bhatinda No. 3	34	33	0	0	1	1
271.	Bhatinda No. 4	37	33	0	0	4	4
272.	Bhatinda No. 5	36	32	0	0	4	4
273.	Bhunga	38	32	0	0	6	6
274.	BSF Kms Wala	18	11	1	0	6	7
275.	BSF, Amarkot	18	16	0	0	2	2
276.	BSF, Bhikhiwind	18	11	1	0	6	7
277.	BSF, Fazilka	18	14	1	0	3	4
278.	Dappar	39	36	0	0	3	3
279.	Faridkot	50	41	0	0	9	9
280.	Fatehgarh Sahib (Reona Ucha)	26	25	0	0	1	1
281.	Ferozpur Cantt. 1	37	32	0	0	5	5
282.	Ferozpur Cantt. 2	37	30	0	0	7	7
283.	Gurdaspur (Tibri Cantt.)	39	32	0	0	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
284.	Halwara No. 1	50	42	0	0	8	8
285.	Halwara No. 2	38	33	0	0	5	5
286.	RCF No.2, Hussainpur	38	24	1	0	13	14
287.	RCF No.1, Hussainpur	52	44	0	0	8	8
288.	Jalalabad (BSF)	25	22	0	0	3	3
289.	Jalandhar Suranassi	50	45	0	0	5	5
290.	Jalandhar Cantt. No. 1	50	48	0	0	2	2
291.	Jalandhar Cantt. No. 2	50	46	1	0	3	4
292.	Jalandhar Cantt. No. 3	50	42	0	0	8	8
293.	Jalandhar Cantt. No. 4	49	45	0	0	4	4
294.	Kapurthala Cantt.	49	41	0	0	8	8
295.	Khanpur	12	8	0	0	4	4
296.	Mohali	36	34	0	0	2	2
297.	Mullanpur Garibdas	24	23	0	0	1	1

298.	Nabha Cantt.	24	23	0	0	1	1
299.	Nangal Bhur	38	26	0	0	12	12
300.	Pathankot No. 1	68	63	1	0	4	5
301.	Pathankot No. 2	67	59	0	0	8	8
302.	Pathankot No. 3	37	35	0	0	2	2
303.	Pathankot No. 4	46	38	0	0	8	8
304.	Patiala No. 1	51	45	0	0	6	6
305.	Patiala No. 2	50	46	0	0	4	4
306.	Patiala No. 3	37	32	1	0	4	5
307.	Saraikhas	23	21	0	0	2	2
308.	Shikar Pur (BSF)	23	21	0	0	2	2
309.	Sliet (Sant Lon. Inst. Of Ed. & Trg.)	23	19	0	0	4	4
310.	Ubhawal	18	13	0	0	5	5
311.	Zirakpur	39	39	0	0	0	0
312.	Chandigarh No.II (3 BRD)	52	51	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
313.	Chandigarh (OCF)	50	47	0	0	3	3
314.	Chandigarh, Sector - 31	69	68	0	0	1	1
315.	Chandigarh, Sector-47	75	73	0	0	2	2
316.	Chandigarh,High Grounds	51	47	0	0	4	4
317.	Port Blair No.I	56	49	0	1	6	7
318.	Port Blair No.II	56	52	0	0	4	4
319.	Karaikal	23	17	1	0	5	6
320.	Puducherry No.I	84	66	0	0	18	18
321.	Puducherry No.II	35	30	0	0	5	5
322.	Mahe	21	16	0	0	5	5
323.	Arakkonam No.I	37	26	0	0	11	11
324.	Arakkonam No.II (CISF)	35	29	0	0	6	6
325.	Aruvankadu	45	39	1	0	5	6
326.	Avadi AFS	63	53	1	0	9	10

327.	Avadi CRPF	55	48	0	0	7	7
328.	Avadi OCF	57	51	0	0	6	6
329.	Avadi HVF	63	54	0	1	8	9
330.	Chennai Anna Nagar	65	60	0	0	5	5
331.	Chennai Ashok Nagar	58	54	0	0	4	4
332.	Chennai CLRI	52	41	0	0	11	11
333.	Chennai DGI Complex	44	39	0	0	5	5
334.	Chennai Gill Nagar	39	31	0	0	8	8
335.	Chennai IIT	62	55	0	0	7	7
336.	Chennai Island Grounds	58	49	0	0	9	9
337.	Chennai Minambakkam	58	49	0	0	9	9
338.	Coimbatore	53	44	0	0	9	9
339.	Dharmpuri	36	31	1	0	4	5
340.	Dindugal (Gandhigram)	44	38	1	0	5	6
341.	Kalpakkam No.I	57	49	1	0	7	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
342.	Kalpakkam No.II (Sadras)	48	37	0	0	11	11
343.	Karaikudi Cecri	54	44	0	1	9	10
344.	Madurai No.I	61	52	0	1	8	9
345.	Madurai No.II	42	36	0	1	5	6
346.	Mandapam Camp	37	33	0	0	4	4
347.	Nagarcoil	46	39	0	0	7	7
348.	Neyveli (NLC)	44	38	0	0	6	6
349.	Ootacamund HPF	34	30	0	0	4	4
350.	Perambalur	23	20	0	0	3	3
351.	Rameshwaram	18	16	0	0	2	2
352.	Sivaganga	34	28	0	0	6	6
353.	Sulur	70	62	0	1	7	8
354.	Tambaram No.I	51	45	0	0	6	6
355.	Tambaram No.II	65	52	1	0	12	13

356.	Tanjavur AFS	35	27	1	0	7	8
357.	Thiruvannamalai	34	29	0	0	5	5
358.	Thiruvarur	23	18	1	0	4	5
359.	Tiruchirapalli No.I (OE)	70	54	1	0	15	16
360.	Tiruchirapalli No.II (HAPP)	42	34	0	0	8	8
361.	Tiruchirapally (Golden Rock)	17	16	0	0	1	1
362.	Vijayanarayanam	34	32	0	0	2	2
363.	Virudunagar	29	22	0	0	7	7
364.	Wellington	23	23	0	0	0	0
365.	Udumalpet	6	3	0	0	3	3
366.	Almora	25	22	0	0	3	3
367.	Augustyamuni	23	21	0	0	2	2
368.	Bageshwar	22	18	0	0	4	4
369.	Banbasa Cantt	39	29	0	0	10	10
370.	Banbasa NHPC	26	23	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
371.	Bhimtal	23	23	0	0	0	0
372.	Birpur	51	47	0	0	4	4
373.	Dehradun FRI	50	50	0	0	0	0
374.	Dehradun HBK No 1	51	51	0	0	0	0
375.	Dehradun HBK No 2	38	37	0	0	1	1
376.	Dehradun IIP	36	35	0	0	1	1
377.	Dehradun IMA	57	54	0	0	3	3
378.	Dehradun ITBP	71	69	0	0	2	2
379.	Dehradun OFD	52	48	0	0	4	4
380.	Dehradun OLF	38	34	0	0	4	4
381.	Dehradun ONGC	63	56	0	0	7	7
382.	Dehradun Upper Camp	50	42	0	0	8	8
383.	Dharchula NHPC	25	23	0	0	2	2
384.	Gauchar ITBP	25	22	0	0	3	3

385.	Gopeshwar	18	11	1	0	6	7
386.	Gwaldam	25	18	1	0	6	7
387.	Haldwani	66	61	0	0	5	5
388.	Haridwar BHEL	55	51	0	0	4	4
389.	Joshimath	23	22	0	0	1	1
390.	Kashipur	54	44	0	0	10	10
391.	Kausani	25	20	0	0	5	5
392.	Khatima	8	4	0	0	4	4
393.	Lansdowne	32	28	0	0	4	4
394.	Lohaghat	23	18	0	0	5	5
395.	Merthi ITBP	25	19	0	0	6	6
396.	Mukteshwar IVRI	21	19	0	0	2	2
397.	Mussoorie	32	31	1	0	0	1
398.	New Tehri Town	31	28	1	0	2	3
399.	Pauri Garhwal	35	29	0	0	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
400.	Pithoragarh	43	38	0	0	5	5
401.	Raiwala	51	45	1	0	5	6
402.	Rajgarhi	23	15	0	0	8	8
403.	Ranikhet	51	35	0	0	16	16
404.	Rishikesh	37	30	0	0	7	7
405.	Roorkee No 1	55	46	0	0	9	9
406.	Roorkee No 2	36	35	0	0	1	1
407.	Saurkhand	23	18	0	0	5	5
408.	Srinagar SSB	23	21	0	0	2	2
409.	Uttarkashi	34	29	1	0	4	5
410.	AGCR Colony	108	100	0	0	8	8
411.	Andrews Ganj	117	113	0	0	4	4
412.	AFS Arjangarh	48	46	0	0	2	2
413.	Badarpur NTPC	50	46	0	0	4	4

414.	Bawana AFS	54	53	0	0	1	1
415.	Chhawla Camp	50	49	0	0	1	1
416.	Delhi Cantt. No. 1	183	178	0	0	5	5
417.	Delhi Cantt. No. 2	199	194	0	0	5	5
418.	Delhi Cantt. No. 3	140	135	0	0	5	5
419.	Delhi Cantt. No. 4	37	36	0	0	1	1
420.	Dwarka Sec. 5	130	125	0	0	5	5
421.	Dwarka Sec. 12	67	67	0	0	0	0
422.	Dwarka (SPG)	53	50	0	0	3	3
423.	Gole Market	147	143	0	0	4	4
424.	INA Colony	51	49	0	0	2	2
425.	Janakpuri	135	131	0	0	4	4
426.	Jharoda Kalan CRPF	50	50	0	0	0	0
427.	JNU Campus	127	122	0	0	5	5
428.	Keshavpuram	75	74	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
429.	Khichripur	81	77	0	0	4	4
430.	Masjid Moth	111	110	0	0	1	1
431.	Narela	38	38	0	0	0	0
432.	Paschim Vihar	67	67	0	0	0	0
433.	Pitampura	106	106	0	0	0	0
434.	Pragati Vihar	60	55	0	0	5	5
435.	Pushp Vihar	120	115	0	0	5	5
436.	R.K.Puram Sec. 2	108	105	0	0	3	3
437.	R.K.Puram Sec. 4	37	37	0	0	0	0
438.	R.K.Puram Sec. - 8	127	123	0	0	4	4
439.	Rajokri AFS	36	33	0	0	3	3
440.	Rangpuri AAI	38	38	0	0	0	0
441.	Rohini Sec. 3	52	50	0	0	2	2
442.	Rohini Sec. 8	94	90	0	0	4	4

443.	Rohini Sec. 22	36	34	0	0	2	2
444.	Rohini Sec. 25	37	34	0	0	3	3
445.	Rohini Sec. 28	18	18	0	0	0	0
446.	Sainik Vihar	86	80	0	0	6	6
447.	Shakurbasti	23	22	0	0	1	1
448.	Shalimar Bagh	98	93	0	1	4	5
449.	Tagore Garden	81	78	0	0	3	3
450.	Tughlakabad AFS	112	103	0	0	9	9
451.	Vasant Kunj	46	44	0	0	2	2
452.	Vigyan Vihar NFC	136	125	0	0	11	11
453.	Vikaspuri	116	115	0	0	1	1
454.	Shahdara	14	13	0	0	1	1
455.	Dr Rajendra Prasad	50	48	0	0	2	2
456.	No. 1 CPCRI, Kasaragod	23	20	0	0	3	3
457.	No. 2 Kasaragod	37	33	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
458.	Kanhangad	23	21	0	0	2	2
459.	Nileshwar	12	9	0	0	3	3
460.	Ezhimala	29	28	0	0	1	1
461.	CRPF, Peringome	35	31	0	0	4	4
462.	Payyannur	53	49	0	0	4	4
463.	Keltron Nagar	52	48	0	0	4	4
464.	Kannur	53	51	0	1	1	2
465.	Thalassery	18	17	0	0	1	1
466.	Kalpetta	24	22	0	0	2	2
467.	No. 1 Calicut	85	78	0	0	7	7
468.	No. 2 Calicut	38	36	0	0	2	2
469.	Malappuram	37	32	0	0	5	5
470.	No. 1 Palakkad	64	57	0	1	6	7
471.	Kanjikode	65	56	1	1	7	9

472.	Ottapalam	53	44	0	0	9	9
473.	Puranattukara, Thrissur	70	66	0	0	4	4
474.	Kepa Ramavarmapuram	23	23	0	0	0	0
475.	NAD, Aluva	50	49	0	0	1	1
476.	Ernakulam	70	63	0	0	7	7
477.	No. 1 Naval Base, Kochi	68	61	0	0	7	7
478.	No. 2 Naval Base, Kochi	68	59	0	0	9	9
479.	Port Trust, Kochi	70	63	0	0	7	7
480.	INS Dronacharya	54	48	0	1	5	6
481.	Painavu, Idukki	33	28	0	0	5	5
482.	Rubber Board Kottayam	52	43	0	1	8	9
483.	Kaduthuruthy	16	14	1	0	1	2
484.	NTPC Kayamkulam	25	22	0	0	3	3
485.	Adoor	83	71	0	0	12	12
486.	Chenneerkara	41	27	1	0	13	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
487.	Konni	12	8	0	1	3	4
488.	Kollam	26	22	1	0	3	4
489.	CRPF, Pallipuram	52	46	0	1	5	6
490.	Pattom	125	117	0	0	8	8
491.	AFS Akkulam	44	39	1	0	4	5
492.	Pangode	56	48	1	0	7	8
493.	Sap, Peroorkada	51	44	0	0	7	7
494.	Kavaratti	23	17	1	0	5	6
495.	Alhilal	23	18	1	0	4	5
496.	Ambala No.1	54	49	0	0	5	5
497.	Ambala No.2	82	78	0	0	4	4
498.	Ambala No.3	50	44	0	1	5	6
499.	Ambala No.4	38	35	0	0	3	3
500.	Badopal Fatehabad	12	11	0	0	1	1

501.	Bakloh	24	22	0	0	2	2
502.	Bangana	23	19	0	0	4	4
503.	Bhanala	23	22	1	0	0	1
504.	Bhanu (ITBP)	25	25	0	0	0	0
505.	Bhakli	27	25	0	0	2	2
506.	Budyan Jind	17	15	0	0	2	2
507.	Chamera, No.1	26	21	1	0	4	5
508.	Chamera, No.2	23	21	0	0	2	2
509.	Chandimandir No.1	38	36	0	0	2	2
510.	Chandimandir No.2	49	47	0	0	2	2
511.	Dalhousie	36	30	0	0	6	6
512.	Dharamshala Cantt.	25	24	0	0	1	1
513.	Faridabad No.1	50	47	0	0	3	3
514.	Faridabad No.2	43	40	0	0	3	3
515.	Faridabad No.3	24	23	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
516.	Ghumarwin	18	13	0	0	5	5
517.	Gurgaon AFS	116	112	0	0	4	4
518.	Gurgaon Sohna Road	27	25	0	0	2	2
519.	Hamirpur	38	34	0	0	4	4
520.	Harsinghpura	37	33	0	0	4	4
521.	Hisar Cantt.	54	53	0	0	1	1
522.	Jhajjar	25	24	0	0	1	1
523.	Jutogh	27	25	0	0	2	2
524.	Karnal	37	35	0	0	2	2
525.	Kasauli	28	26	1	0	1	2
526.	Keylong	18	10	0	0	8	8
527.	Mandi	26	22	0	0	4	4
528.	Manesar NSG	56	55	0	0	1	1
529.	Matanhail Jhajjar	12	12	0	0	0	0

530.	Mathana	17	17	0	0	0	0
531.	Nadaun	18	17	0	0	1	1
532.	Nahara	37	37	0	0	0	0
533.	Naleti	27	25	0	0	2	2
534.	Palampur	40	36	0	0	4	4
535.	Paluwas	36	36	0	0	0	0
536.	Palwal	36	29	0	0	7	7
537.	Pinjore CRPF	38	35	0	0	3	3
538.	Raghunathpura	25	25	0	0	0	0
539.	Reckong Peo	37	32	0	0	5	5
540.	Rewari	38	38	0	0	0	0
541.	Rohtak	39	39	0	0	0	0
542.	Sainj Kullu	26	25	0	0	1	1
543.	Saloh	18	12	1	0	5	6
544.	Sandhole	17	9	0	0	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
545.	Sarahan	18	14	0	0	4	4
546.	Shimla	52	45	0	0	7	7
547.	Sirsa AFS No.1	37	34	0	0	3	3
548.	Sirsa No.2	23	21	0	0	2	2
549.	Smalkha	12	12	0	0	0	0
550.	Subathu	33	33	0	0	0	0
551.	Yol Cantt.	54	49	0	0	5	5
552.	Group Centre, CRPF Sonepat	8	7	0	0	1	1
553.	Group Centre, CRPF Kadarpur	8	3	0	0	5	5
554.	Amerigog CRPF	54	47	0	0	7	7
555.	Barpeta	26	26	0	0	0	0
556.	Borjhar	68	53	0	0	15	15
557.	Bokajan	18	12	1	0	5	6
558.	Digaru	37	28	1	0	8	9

559.	Diphu	36	28	0	0	8	8
560.	Doom Dooma	25	22	0	0	3	3
561.	Gerukamukh	23	19	0	0	4	4
562.	Goalpara	27	26	0	0	1	1
563.	Golaghat	26	20	0	0	6	6
564.	Haflong (SSB)	23	19	0	0	4	4
565.	IIT Guwahati	39	29	0	0	10	10
566.	Jagiroad (HPCL)	31	23	0	0	8	8
567.	Jorhat (RRL)	24	20	0	1	3	4
568.	Jorhat (AFS)	48	41	0	0	7	7
569.	Jorhat (ONGC)	23	22	0	0	1	1
570.	Khanapara	71	64	0	0	7	7
571.	Khatkhati	25	20	0	0	5	5
572.	Kokrajhar	26	25	0	0	1	1
573.	Lokra	37	25	0	0	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
574.	Lumding	36	31	0	0	5	5
575.	Maligaon	66	56	0	0	10	10
576.	Mangaldai	34	28	0	0	6	6
577.	Misa Cantt.	37	25	0	0	12	12
578.	Missamari	37	33	0	0	4	4
579.	Nagaon	50	34	0	0	16	16
580.	Narangi	70	57	0	0	13	13
581.	Namrup	25	21	0	0	4	4
582.	ONGC Nazira	43	36	0	0	7	7
583.	New Bongaigaon	54	40	1	0	13	14
584.	Noonmati (IOC)	31	30	0	0	1	1
585.	North Lakhimpur	34	26	0	0	8	8
586.	Panbari	25	20	0	0	5	5
587.	Rangiya	23	18	0	0	5	5

588.	Sivasagar (ONGC)	37	29	0	0	8	8
589.	Tamulpur	25	17	0	0	8	8
590.	Tezpur No.1	49	44	0	0	5	5
591.	Tezpur No.2	54	47	0	0	7	7
592.	Tezpur University	37	33	0	0	4	4
593.	Udalguri	18	17	1	0	0	1
594.	210 Cobra, Dalgaon	8	6	0	0	2	2
595.	Rangapara	8	0	0	1	7	8
596.	Adilabad	18	15	0	0	3	3
597.	AFA Dundigal No.1	32	28	0	0	4	4
598.	AFA Dundigal No.2	34	25	0	0	9	9
599.	Anantapur	18	15	0	0	3	3
600.	Begumpet	62	60	0	0	2	2
601.	Bhongiri	12	12	0	0	0	0
602.	Bolarum	62	59	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
603.	Bodhan	17	15	0	0	2	2
604.	Bowenpally	34	29	0	0	5	5
605.	CRPF Barkas	47	39	0	0	8	8
606.	Eddumailaram	44	36	0	0	8	8
607.	Eluru	23	17	0	0	6	6
608.	Gachibowli	49	48	0	0	1	1
609.	Golconda No.1	63	56	0	1	6	7
610.	Golconda No.2	49	45	0	0	4	4
611.	Gooty	23	19	0	0	4	4
612.	Guntakal	18	18	0	0	0	0
613.	Guntur	57	49	0	1	7	8
614.	Hakimpet	49	39	0	0	10	10
615.	HCU Gachibowli	20	17	0	0	3	3
616.	INS Kalinga	25	20	0	0	5	5

617.	Jharasangam	17	11	1	0	5	6
618.	Kadapa	33	23	0	0	10	10
619.	Kanchanbagh	34	33	0	0	1	1
620.	Karimnagar	34	26	1	0	7	8
621.	Khammam	45	35	0	1	9	10
622.	Kurnool	34	30	1	0	3	4
623.	Kakinada	18	14	0	0	4	4
624.	Machilipatnam	32	24	0	0	8	8
625.	Mahabubnagar	33	28	1	0	4	5
626.	Mahabubabad	18	13	1	0	4	5
627.	Malkapuram	51	42	0	1	8	9
628.	Mancherial	17	13	0	1	3	4
629.	Miryalaguda	18	13	0	0	5	5
630.	Nalgonda	35	28	0	0	7	7
631.	Nad	47	45	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
632.	Nausenabaugh No.1	52	47	0	0	5	5
633.	Nausenabaugh No.2	50	45	0	0	5	5
634.	Nellore	33	25	0	0	8	8
635.	NFC Nagar	36	32	0	0	4	4
636.	NPA Shivrampally	48	45	0	0	3	3
637.	NTPC Ramagundam	34	26	0	0	8	8
638.	ONGC Rajahmundry	24	21	0	0	3	3
639.	Ongole	45	32	1	0	12	13
640.	Picket	77	70	0	0	7	7
641.	Rajampet	17	13	0	0	4	4
642.	Rajampalli	12	11	0	1	0	1
643.	Sattenapalli	12	11	0	1	0	1
644.	Sircilla	17	12	1	0	4	5
645.	Srivijayanagar No.1	49	40	0	0	9	9

646.	Srivijayanagar No.2	62	54	0	0	8	8
647.	Srikakulam	36	29	0	0	7	7
648.	Suryalanka AFS	38	31	0	0	7	7
649.	Steel Plant, Vizag	51	44	0	1	6	7
650.	Tenali	18	13	1	0	4	5
651.	Tirupati No.1	67	54	0	0	13	13
652.	Tirupathi No.2	18	17	1	0	0	1
653.	Tirumalagiri	76	65	1	0	10	11
654.	Uppal No.1	69	68	0	0	1	1
655.	Uppal No.2	34	31	0	0	3	3
656.	Venkatagiri	29	24	0	0	5	5
657.	Vijayawada No.1	44	38	0	0	6	6
658.	Vijayawada No.2	25	19	0	0	6	6
659.	Vizianagaram	34	25	0	0	9	9
660.	Warangal	35	28	0	0	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
661.	Waltair	62	58	0	1	3	4
662.	Nizamabad	12	9	0	0	3	3
663.	Siddipet	12	6	0	0	6	6
664.	Kandukuru	8	2	0	1	5	6
665.	Irlapadu	8	4	0	1	3	4
666.	Amarkantak	25	14	1	0	10	11
667.	Jamuna Colliery SECL	36	29	1	0	6	7
668.	Malanjkhand	36	32	0	0	4	4
669.	Chandametta Barkuhi (WCL)	52	49	0	0	3	3
670.	Chaurai	18	14	1	0	3	4
671.	Chhattarpur	38	36	0	0	2	2
672.	Chhindwara No.I	70	61	0	0	9	9
673.	Chhindwara No.II	18	13	0	0	5	5
674.	Damoh	50	40	0	0	10	10

675.	Dhana	37	31	0	0	6	6
676.	Dindori	25	17	0	0	8	8
677.	Jayant Colliery	38	34	0	0	4	4
678.	Jabalpur STC	85	78	1	0	6	7
679.	Jabalpur AOC	50	46	0	0	4	4
680.	Jabalpur COD	38	33	0	0	5	5
681.	Garha	18	15	1	0	2	3
682.	Jabalpur GCF No.I	71	66	0	0	5	5
683.	Jabalpur GCF No.II	39	34	0	0	5	5
684.	Jabalpur Khamaria No.I (OF)	52	46	0	0	6	6
685.	Jabalpur VF	71	65	0	0	6	6
686.	Dhanpuri SECL	38	36	0	0	2	2
687.	Katni No.II (Rly)	49	37	0	0	12	12
688.	Katni No.I (OF)	38	33	0	0	5	5
689.	Mandla	27	24	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
690.	Shahadol	38	35	0	0	3	3
691.	Narsing Pur	38	30	0	0	8	8
692.	Nowrozabad SECL	38	32	0	0	6	6
693.	Panna	38	31	0	0	7	7
694.	Balaghat	38	32	0	0	6	6
695.	Rewa No.I	55	51	0	0	4	4
696.	Rewa No.II	25	20	0	0	5	5
697.	Sagar No.I (Cant.)	55	51	0	0	4	4
698.	Sagar No.II	25	24	0	0	1	1
699.	Sagar No.III	38	32	0	0	6	6
700.	Satna No.I	38	33	0	0	5	5
701.	Satna No.II	18	14	0	0	4	4
702.	Seoni	38	33	0	0	5	5
703.	Sidhi	38	32	0	0	6	6

704.	Singrauli	37	33	0	0	4	4
705.	Umaria	18	15	1	0	2	3
706.	Jabalpur TFRI	18	17	0	0	1	1
707.	Jamai	17	12	0	0	5	5
708.	Hatta	12	11	0	0	1	1
709.	Pandhurna	17	10	0	1	6	7
710.	Lakhnadon	12	10	0	0	2	2
711.	Sagar D.H.S.G.V.V.	14	14	0	0	0	0
712.	Anuppur	8	1	0	0	7	7
713.	No.1, Ajmer	53	51	0	0	2	2
714.	No.2, Ajmer	37	33	0	0	4	4
715.	Itarana (Alwar)	36	35	0	0	1	1
716.	No.1, Alwar	66	64	0	0	2	2
717.	Anta NTPC	23	20	0	0	3	3
718.	BSF, Anoopgarh	25	24	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
719.	Avikanagar	25	22	0	0	3	3
720.	Banswara	26	23	0	0	3	3
721.	Baran	25	21	1	0	3	4
722.	Beawar	25	25	0	0	0	0
723.	Bharatpur	53	50	0	0	3	3
724.	Bhilwara	25	25	0	0	0	0
725.	No.1, Bikaner	64	55	0	0	9	9
726.	No.2, Bikaner	36	29	0	0	7	7
727.	No.3, NAL Bikaner	36	34	0	0	2	2
728.	Bundi	17	15	0	0	2	2
729.	Chittorgarh	26	24	0	0	2	2
730.	Churu	37	34	0	0	3	3
731.	Chhabra Ctpp	23	21	0	0	2	2
732.	Cur Bandarsindri	18	17	0	0	1	1

733.	BSF Dabla	25	25	0	0	0	0
734.	Dausa	17	17	0	0	0	0
735.	Deogarh	23	22	0	0	1	1
736.	Deoli	37	33	0	0	4	4
737.	Dholpur	12	10	0	0	2	2
738.	Dungarpur	25	24	0	0	1	1
739.	Gangapur City	25	25	0	0	0	0
740.	Hanumangarh	17	13	1	0	3	4
741.	Indrapura	23	23	0	0	0	0
742.	No.1, Jaipur	79	77	0	0	2	2
743.	No.2, Jaipur	81	81	0	0	0	0
744.	No.3, Jaipur	68	68	0	0	0	0
745.	No.4, Jaipur	50	50	0	0	0	0
746.	No.5, Jaipur(I Shift)	80	79	0	0	1	1
747.	No.6, Jaipur	36	36	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
748.	No.7 CISF Jaipur	12	11	0	0	1	1
749.	AFS Jaisalmer	50	44	0	1	5	6
750.	Jaisindar (Barmer)	17	13	0	0	4	4
751.	Jalipa Cantt.	37	36	0	0	1	1
752.	Jalore	29	24	0	0	5	5
753.	Jhalawar	36	32	0	0	4	4
754.	Jhunjhunu	42	41	0	0	1	1
755.	Banar Jodhpur	27	26	0	0	1	1
756.	BSF Jodhpur	36	33	0	0	3	3
757.	IIT Jodhpur	18	18	0	0	0	0
758.	No.1, AFS Jodhpur	78	71	0	0	7	7
759.	No.1, Army Jodhpur	54	48	0	0	6	6
760.	No.2, AFS Jodhpur	52	48	0	0	4	4
761.	No.2, Army Jodhpur	38	36	0	0	2	2

762.	Karauli	32	28	0	0	4	4
763.	BSF Khujawala	23	20	0	0	3	3
764.	Khetrinagar	33	30	0	0	3	3
765.	No.1 Kota	66	65	0	0	1	1
766.	No.2 Kota	36	31	0	0	5	5
767.	Lalgarh Jattan	36	31	0	0	5	5
768.	Mount Abu	32	30	1	0	1	2
769.	Nagaur	12	12	0	0	0	0
770.	Nasirabad	57	50	0	0	7	7
771.	Phulera	33	30	0	0	3	3
772.	Pokaran	25	24	0	0	1	1
773.	BSF, Raisinghnagar	18	17	0	0	1	1
774.	BSF Ramgarh	18	12	0	0	6	6
775.	Sikar	36	36	0	0	0	0
776.	Sriganganagar Cantt.	37	32	0	0	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
777.	Suratgarh Cantt.	33	30	0	0	3	3
778.	No.1,AFS, Suratgarh	31	29	0	0	2	2
779.	No.2, AFS, Suratgarh	23	21	0	0	2	2
780.	STPS, Suratgarh	23	20	1	0	2	3
781.	Sawai Madhopur	25	23	1	0	1	2
782.	Tonk	18	17	0	0	1	1
783.	No.2, Eklinggarh, Udaipur	49	47	0	0	2	2
784.	No.1, Udaipur	54	50	0	0	4	4
785.	AFS Uttarlai	51	44	0	0	7	7
786.	Tivri	12	12	0	0	0	0
787.	Pali	12	10	0	0	2	2
788.	Bandikui	8	1	0	0	7	7
789.	Akhnoor-1	37	26	0	0	11	11
790.	Akhnoor-2	32	25	0	0	7	7

791.	Awantipur	18	15	0	0	3	3
792.	Anantnag	7	4	0	0	3	3
793.	Bantalab	51	36	0	0	15	15
794.	Bandipur	23	16	0	0	7	7
795.	Baramulla	23	15	0	0	8	8
796.	Bhaderwah	23	18	1	0	4	5
797.	Chenani	28	28	0	0	0	0
798.	Damana	18	10	1	0	7	8
799.	Hiranagar	25	20	1	0	4	5
800.	Jammu 1	75	72	0	0	3	3
801.	Jammu 2	66	59	0	0	7	7
802.	Jindrah	23	18	0	0	5	5
803.	Jyotipuram	36	26	0	0	10	10
804.	Kishtwar	36	33	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
805.	Kargil	23	19	0	0	4	4
806.	Kathua	27	20	0	0	7	7
807.	Lakhanpur	38	27	0	0	11	11
808.	Miran Sahib	34	27	0	0	7	7
809.	Nagrota	50	36	0	0	14	14
810.	Nubra	16	4	0	0	12	12
811.	Pahalgaon	16	11	1	0	4	5
812.	Rajouri	23	17	1	0	5	6
813.	Samba	36	28	0	0	8	8
814.	Srinagar 1	38	32	1	0	5	6
815.	Srinagar 2	32	30	0	0	2	2
816.	Srinagar 3	18	14	0	0	4	4
817.	Sunjuwan	51	48	1	0	2	3
818.	Udhampur 1	81	58	0	0	23	23
819.	Udhampur 2	34	24	0	0	10	10

820.	Uri	23	18	1	0	4	5
821.	Sunderbani	23	19	0	0	4	4
822.	Raya Suchani	13	9	0	0	4	4
823.	Aminoo	18	15	0	0	3	3
824.	Humhama	18	14	0	0	4	4
825.	Jourian	18	12	0	0	6	6
826.	Jodhpur (Doda)	8	1	0	0	7	7
827.	Leh	30	19	1	0	10	11
828.	Gangtok	26	17	1	0	8	9
829.	Teesta (NHPC) Singtam	28	24	0	0	4	4
830.	Adra	36	31	0	0	5	5
831.	Alipurduar	36	31	1	0	4	5
832.	Andal	24	22	0	0	2	2
833.	Aradhpur	18	15	1	0	2	3
834.	Asansol	50	38	0	1	11	12
835.	Bagdogra (AFS)	45	38	0	0	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
836.	Baikunthpur (BSF)	18	15	0	0	3	3
837.	Ballygunge	68	63	0	0	5	5
838.	Balurghat	18	16	1	0	1	2
839.	Bamangachi	51	47	0	1	3	4
840.	Bandel	12	10	0	0	2	2
841.	Barrackpore (AFS)	67	58	0	0	9	9
842.	Barrackpore (Army)	66	62	0	1	3	4
843.	Bengdubi	50	42	0	1	7	8
844.	Berhampore	36	30	0	0	6	6
845.	Binnaguri No.1	36	32	0	0	4	4
846.	Binnaguri No.2	37	28	0	0	9	9
847.	Birbhum	26	17	1	0	8	9
848.	Bolpur	18	15	1	0	2	3
849.	Burdwan	36	29	0	0	7	7
850.	Chitranjan	36	32	0	0	4	4

851.	Command Hospital	50	47	0	0	3	3
852.	Cooch Behar	36	30	0	0	6	6
853.	Cossipore	55	50	0	0	5	5
854.	Dum Dum O.F.	62	54	0	0	8	8
855.	Durgapur (CMERI)	26	23	0	0	3	3
856.	Durgapur (CRPF)	50	44	0	0	6	6
857.	Farakka (NTPC)	26	24	0	0	2	2
858.	Fort William	66	61	0	0	5	5
859.	Gandhinagar (BSF)	24	19	0	0	5	5
860.	Garden Reach	50	49	0	0	1	1
861.	Haldia (IOC)	28	23	0	0	5	5
862.	Hashimara	39	30	0	0	9	9
863.	Ishapore No.1	52	50	0	0	2	2
864.	Ishapore No.2	50	45	0	0	5	5
865.	Joka (IIM)	38	32	0	0	6	6
866.	Kalaikunda No.1	56	41	0	0	15	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
867.	Kalaikunda No.2	49	41	0	1	7	8
868.	Kalimpong	26	20	0	0	6	6
869.	Kanchrapara No.1	66	59	0	0	7	7
870.	Kanchrapara No.2	38	34	0	0	4	4
871.	Kankinara	21	20	0	0	1	1
872.	Kharagpur (IIT)	60	49	0	0	11	11
873.	Kharagpur (Rly. Colony)	12	12	0	0	0	0
874.	Kharagpur No.2 (Rly.)	66	56	1	0	9	10
875.	Krishnanagar (BSF)	18	15	0	0	3	3
876.	Malda (NHPC)	28	22	1	0	5	6
877.	Panagarh	39	35	0	0	4	4
878.	Raiganj (BSF)	24	19	1	0	4	5
879.	Ranaghat	24	19	1	0	4	5
880.	Raninagar (BSF)	26	18	1	0	7	8
881.	Salboni Rbnm	33	32	0	0	1	1
882.	Salt Lake No.1	68	59	0	0	9	9

883.	Salt Lake No.2	66	61	0	0	5	5
884.	Salua (AFS)	42	35	0	0	7	7
885.	Santragachi	49	41	0	0	8	8
886.	Sevoke Road	50	45	1	0	4	5
887.	Sukna (Khaprail)	49	41	0	1	7	8
888.	Tarkeshwar	24	20	1	0	3	4
889.	Teesta (NHPC) Rambi	18	15	0	0	3	3
890.	NFR New Jalpaiguri	0	0	0	0	0	0
891.	GC CRPF Siliguri	7	4	0	1	2	3
892.	Bambolim Camp.	38	35	0	0	3	3
893.	INS Mandovi	38	32	0	0	6	6
894.	Ponda Goa	24	21	1	0	2	3
895.	No.1 Vasco-Da-Gama	52	41	0	1	10	11
896.	No.2 Vasco-Da-Gama	38	26	0	0	12	12
897.	Washim	12	9	0	0	3	3
898.	OF, Ambarnath	82	79	0	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
899.	No.1, Colaba	59	55	0	0	4	4
900.	No.2, Colaba	56	52	0	0	4	4
901.	No.3, Colaba	47	37	0	0	10	10
902.	IIT, Powai	66	62	0	0	4	4
903.	INS, Hamla	52	47	0	0	5	5
904.	Karanja	49	42	0	1	6	7
905.	Koliwada	64	53	1	1	9	11
906.	AFS, Thane	58	52	0	0	6	6
907.	Bhandup	78	71	0	0	7	7
908.	Mankhurd	52	44	0	1	7	8
909.	ONGC, Panvel	69	62	1	0	6	7
910.	SC, Pune	65	63	0	0	2	2
911.	Army Area, Pune	64	57	0	0	7	7
912.	Beg, Pune	57	52	0	0	5	5
913.	Range Hills Estate, Pune	49	43	0	0	6	6

914.	No.1, AFS, Pune	57	55	0	0	2	2
915.	No.2, AFS, Pune	52	49	0	0	3	3
916.	9, BRD, Pune	57	50	0	1	6	7
917.	CME, Pune	50	46	0	0	4	4
918.	Ganeshkhind, Pune	52	46	0	0	6	6
919.	NDA Pune	50	48	0	0	2	2
920.	DIAT, Girinagar, Pune	38	33	0	0	5	5
921.	No.1, Dehu Road	52	44	0	0	8	8
922.	OF, Dehu Road	50	44	0	0	6	6
923.	Lonavla	31	28	0	0	3	3
924.	No.1, Ahmednagar	41	38	0	0	3	3
925.	No. 2, MIRC, Ahmednagar	43	34	0	0	9	9
926.	No. 3, Vrde, Ahmednagar	25	21	0	0	4	4
927.	No. 1, Devlali	50	48	0	0	2	2
928.	No. 2, AFS, Devlali	34	29	0	0	5	5
929.	Nasik Road Camp	50	44	0	0	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
930.	ISP, Nasik	49	47	0	0	2	2
931.	AFS, Ojhar	66	54	0	0	12	12
932.	Bhusawal	38	29	0	0	9	9
933.	Varangaon	40	32	0	0	8	8
934.	Manmad	19	13	0	0	6	6
935.	Jalgaon	24	23	0	0	1	1
936.	Aurangabad Cantt. (I)	86	71	0	1	14	15
937.	Solapur	35	27	0	0	8	8
938.	Mudkhed	35	28	0	0	7	7
939.	Dhule	29	25	0	0	4	4
940.	Nanded Rly. Campus	18	15	1	0	2	3
941.	CRPF, Talegaon	18	16	1	0	1	2
942.	BSF, Chakur	24	21	0	0	3	3
943.	Bhandara OF	44	38	0	0	6	6
944.	Chanda, OF	49	36	0	0	13	13

945.	Chandrapur	25	21	0	0	4	4
946.	Kamptee	53	49	0	0	4	4
947.	Nagpur Ajni	65	60	0	0	5	5
948.	Nagpur Ambajhari	56	53	1	0	2	3
949.	Nagpur CRPF	45	44	0	0	1	1
950.	Nagpur Vsn	82	76	0	0	6	6
951.	New Majri	38	31	0	0	7	7
952.	Pulgaon Camp	35	31	0	0	4	4
953.	Yavatmal	25	19	0	0	6	6
954.	Wardha	17	13	0	0	4	4
955.	Parbhani	12	9	0	1	2	3
956.	Ainwan	18	14	0	0	4	4
957.	Arah	35	28	0	0	7	7
958.	Araria	18	18	0	0	0	0
959.	Aurangabad	18	15	0	0	3	3
960.	Banka	18	16	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
961.	Barauni IOC	35	35	0	0	0	0
962.	Barauni No.I	37	29	0	0	8	8
963.	Betiah	18	17	0	0	1	1
964.	Bihata AFS	39	35	0	0	4	4
965.	Buxar	18	17	0	0	1	1
966.	Chapra	18	17	0	0	1	1
967.	Danapur Cant.	145	141	0	0	4	4
968.	Darbhanga No.I (AFS)	25	23	0	0	2	2
969.	Darbhanga No.II (ITI)	18	16	1	0	1	2
970.	Garhara	37	33	0	0	4	4
971.	Gaya No.I (Bageshwari Road)	51	45	1	0	5	6
972.	Gaya No.II (ASC)	50	41	0	0	9	9
973.	Gopalganj	24	21	0	0	3	3
974.	Harnaut	18	16	0	0	2	2
975.	Hazipur	18	18	0	0	0	0

976.	Jamalpur	55	52	0	0	3	3
977.	Jawahar Nagar	35	30	0	0	5	5
978.	Jhajha	17	15	1	0	1	2
979.	Kahal Gaon NTPC	31	31	0	0	0	0
980.	Katihar	54	45	0	0	9	9
981.	Khagaria	35	28	0	0	7	7
982.	Khagol	38	37	0	0	1	1
983.	Kishan Ganj BSF	26	24	0	0	2	2
984.	Lakhi Sarai	18	17	0	0	1	1
985.	Maharajganj	14	10	0	0	4	4
986.	Mashrak	36	31	0	0	5	5
987.	Mokam Ghat CRPF	37	29	0	0	8	8
988.	Motihari	18	16	0	0	2	2
989.	Muzzaffarpur	129	115	0	0	14	14
990.	Muzzaffarpur Jhaphan (CRPF)	28	20	1	0	7	8
991.	Nalanda OF	37	33	1	0	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
992.	Patna No.I (Kankar Bagh)	144	134	0	1	9	10
993.	Patna No.II (Bailey Road)	139	127	0	1	11	12
994.	Purnia	28	25	0	0	3	3
995.	Pusa Rau	24	19	1	0	4	5
996.	Saharsa	37	33	0	0	4	4
997.	Samastipur	35	32	0	0	3	3
998.	Saran Bela CWP	18	14	0	0	4	4
999.	Sasaram	28	21	0	0	7	7
1000.	Sheohar	26	22	1	0	3	4
1001.	Siwan	24	21	0	0	3	3
1002.	Sonpur	37	34	0	0	3	3
1003.	NPGC Nabinagar	17	14	1	0	2	3
1004.	Ambikapur	37	32	0	0	5	5
1005.	Bacheli (BIOP)	37	30	0	0	7	7
1006.	Baikuntpur (SECL)	37	32	0	0	5	5

1007.	Bhilai	37	34	0	0	3	3
1008.	Bilaspur	62	58	0	0	4	4
1009.	Bijapur	12	9	0	0	3	3
1010.	Chirimiri (SECL)	37	30	1	0	6	7
1011.	CISF, Bhilai	25	25	0	0	0	0
1012.	Dantewada (Beladilla)	26	23	0	0	3	3
1013.	Dhamtari	25	22	0	0	3	3
1014.	Dungargarh	37	33	0	0	4	4
1015.	Durg	69	24	0	1	44	45
1016.	GC CRPF Bilaspur	10	6	0	1	3	4
1017.	Jagdalpur	49	38	0	1	10	11
1018.	Janjgir	29	20	1	0	8	9
1019.	Jashpur	31	26	0	0	5	5
1020.	Jhagrakhand (SECL)	37	31	0	0	6	6
1021.	Kanker	27	23	0	0	4	4
1022.	Kawardha	12	11	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1023.	Khairagarh	37	28	1	0	8	9
1024.	Kirandul (BIOP)	25	23	0	0	2	2
1025.	Korba No.II (NTPC)	37	36	0	0	1	1
1026.	Korba No.III (SECL)	50	41	0	0	9	9
1027.	Korba No. IV	37	31	0	0	6	6
1028.	Kurud	12	9	0	0	3	3
1029.	Mahasamund	37	31	0	0	6	6
1030.	Manendragarh	25	20	1	0	4	5
1031.	Narayanpur	17	12	1	0	4	5
1032.	Naya Raipur	12	11	0	0	1	1
1033.	Raigarh	37	29	0	0	8	8
1034.	Raipur No.1	121	107	0	0	14	14
1035.	Raipur No.2	62	51	0	0	11	11
1036.	Rajnandgaon	29	26	0	0	3	3
1037.	Saraipali	12	7	0	0	5	5

1038.	Sukma	19	12	0	0	7	7
1039.	Barkakana	21	19	0	0	2	2
1040.	Bhurkunda	18	16	0	0	2	2
1041.	Bokaro Thermal	37	32	0	0	5	5
1042.	Bokaro-1	65	56	0	0	9	9
1043.	Bokaro-3	36	33	0	0	3	3
1044.	CCL Ranchi	23	22	0	0	1	1
1045.	Chakradharpur	37	31	0	0	6	6
1046.	Chandrapura	39	31	0	0	8	8
1047.	Chatra	12	9	0	0	3	3
1048.	Dhanbad Maithon Dam	54	43	0	1	10	11
1049.	Dhanbad-1	50	49	0	0	1	1
1050.	Dhanbad-2	18	15	1	0	2	3
1051.	Dipatoli	48	47	0	0	1	1
1052.	Dumka	12	9	0	0	3	3
1053.	Garhwa	18	16	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1054.	Giridih	12	10	0	1	1	2
1055.	Godda	23	20	0	0	3	3
1056.	Gomoh	32	29	0	0	3	3
1057.	Gumla	28	25	0	0	3	3
1058.	Hazaribagh	37	32	0	0	5	5
1059.	HEC Ranchi	39	38	0	0	1	1
1060.	Hinoo	88	86	0	0	2	2
1061.	Jamtara	32	30	0	0	2	2
1062.	Khunti	12	11	0	0	1	1
1063.	Latehar	28	27	0	0	1	1
1064.	Lohardaga	12	12	0	0	0	0
1065.	Madhupur	21	20	0	0	1	1
1066.	Meghahatuburu	50	39	0	0	11	11
1067.	Namkum	38	38	0	0	0	0
1068.	Patratu	37	32	0	0	5	5

1069.	Ramgarh Cantt.	49	45	0	0	4	4
1070.	Sahibganj	18	18	0	0	0	0
1071.	Simdega	23	19	0	0	4	4
1072.	Saingharsi	21	16	0	0	5	5
1073.	Surda	36	25	0	0	11	11
1074.	Tatanagar	39	38	0	0	1	1
1075.	CRPF Ranchi	37	36	0	0	1	1
1076.	Koderma	8	0	0	1	7	8
1077.	Saraikela K.	8	0	0	1	7	8
1078.	AU Silchar	12	11	0	0	1	1
1079.	Dholchera	23	19	0	0	4	4
1080.	Karimganj	36	30	1	0	5	6
1081.	AFS Kumbhirgram	36	30	0	0	6	6
1082.	NIT Silchar	34	28	1	0	5	6
1083.	ONGC Srikona	23	21	0	0	2	2
1084.	HPC Panchgram	26	16	0	0	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1085.	Silchar	60	52	0	0	8	8
1086.	Masimpur	38	31	0	0	7	7
1087.	Happy Valley Shillong	50	41	0	0	9	9
1088.	Laitkor Peak Shillong	32	24	1	0	7	8
1089.	Nehu Shillong	23	20	0	0	3	3
1090.	Nepa, Barapani	26	22	0	0	4	4
1091.	Tura	23	19	0	0	4	4
1092.	Umroi Cantt	26	22	0	0	4	4
1093.	EAC Upper Shillong	50	45	0	0	5	5
1094.	Aizawl	36	28	0	0	8	8
1095.	Lunglei	18	13	1	0	4	5
1096.	Mizoram University	23	16	0	0	7	7
1097.	Champhai	18	12	0	0	6	6
1098.	Ambassa	21	17	0	0	4	4
1099.	Bagafa	23	19	1	0	3	4

1100. CRPF Agartala	23	18	0	0	5	5
1101. Kailashahar	26	21	1	0	4	5
1102. ONGC Agartala	38	33	0	0	5	5
1103. Kunjaban	67	55	0	1	11	12
1104. NIT Agartala	23	19	0	0	4	4
1105. Panisagar	23	18	0	0	5	5
1106. BSF Teliamura	18	13	0	0	5	5
1107. Along	24	21	0	0	3	3
1108. Daporijo	8	0	0	1	7	8
1109. Dirang	27	21	0	0	6	6
1110. Itanagar No.1	69	52	1	0	16	17
1111. Itanagar No.2	51	38	1	0	12	13
1112. Khonsa	23	20	0	0	3	3
1113. Kimin	24	22	0	0	2	2
1114. Longding	12	9	0	0	3	3
1115. Miao	18	14	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1116.	Nerist	24	22	0	0	2	2
1117.	Pasighat	26	19	0	0	7	7
1118.	Roing	18	16	0	0	2	2
1119.	Tawang	24	20	0	0	4	4
1120.	Tengavalley	36	29	0	0	7	7
1121.	Tezu	24	20	0	0	4	4
1122.	Tuting	18	16	0	0	2	2
1123.	Ziro	17	15	1	0	1	2
1124.	Chabua	37	29	0	0	8	8
1125.	Dibrugarh	28	25	0	0	3	3
1126.	Dinjan	37	28	0	0	9	9
1127.	Duliajan	68	60	0	1	7	8
1128.	Lekhapani	26	19	0	0	7	7
1129.	Mohanbari	24	19	0	0	5	5
1130.	Tinsukia	31	25	0	0	6	6

1131. Akampat	17	12	0	0	5	5
1132. Chakpikarong	12	8	0	0	4	4
1133. Chura Chand Pur	23	17	0	0	6	6
1134. Imphal No. 1	68	54	0	0	14	14
1135. Imphal No. 2	37	30	0	0	7	7
1136. Imphal No. 3	36	25	0	0	11	11
1137. Loktak	27	23	0	0	4	4
1138. Tamenglong	18	16	0	0	2	2
1139. Ukhrul	24	22	0	0	2	2
1140. Dimapur	37	33	0	0	4	4
1141. Kohima	18	15	1	0	2	3
1142. Lumami	12	11	0	0	1	1
1143. Rangapahar	26	19	0	0	7	7
1144. Tuli	27	15	0	0	12	12
1145. Zakhama	24	10	0	0	14	14
1146. AFS Bamrauli, Allahabad	53	49	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1147.	Cod Chheoki	25	22	0	0	3	3
1148.	IIT Jhalwa	25	24	0	0	1	1
1149.	AFS Manauri Allahabad	70	62	0	0	8	8
1150.	Naini	27	26	0	0	1	1
1151.	New Cantt. Allahabad	144	131	0	0	13	13
1152.	Old Cantt. Allahabad	71	66	0	0	5	5
1153.	IFFCO Phulpur	38	36	0	0	2	2
1154.	CRPF Allahabad	29	23	0	0	6	6
1155.	Azamgarh	37	35	0	0	2	2
1156.	Ballia	37	34	0	0	3	3
1157.	Basti	45	42	0	0	3	3
1158.	Chero-Salempur	35	27	1	0	7	8
1159.	Chitrakoot	26	25	0	0	1	1
1160.	Chopan	27	24	0	0	3	3
1161.	Deoria	18	16	0	0	2	2

1162.	Ghazipur	26	23	0	0	3	3
1163.	Gonda	23	20	1	0	2	3
1164.	No.1, AFS Gorakhpur	76	70	0	0	6	6
1165.	FCI Gorakhpur	56	51	0	0	5	5
1166.	Mankapur	33	27	0	0	6	6
1167.	Mau	54	44	0	0	10	10
1168.	Mughalsarai	77	69	0	0	8	8
1169.	Rihand Nagar NTPC	34	24	0	0	10	10
1170.	NTPC Shaktinagar	37	32	0	0	5	5
1171.	Amhat	50	45	0	0	5	5
1172.	BHU Campus	80	78	0	0	2	2
1173.	39 GTC, Varanasi Cantt.	60	55	0	0	5	5
1174.	DLW, Varanasi	58	55	0	0	3	3
1175.	No. 4 Varanasi	19	19	0	0	0	0
1176.	Gangrani-Kushinagar	18	17	0	0	1	1
1177.	Siddharthnagar	18	16	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1178.	Mirzapur	8	5	0	0	3	3
1179.	Bhadohi	8	5	0	1	2	3
1180.	Ayar Varanasi	8	7	0	0	1	1
1181.	Kauhar (Amehti)	8	3	0	1	4	5
1182.	Barabanki	23	21	0	0	2	2
1183.	Balrampur	36	30	0	0	6	6
1184.	NTPC Dibyapur	25	22	0	0	3	3
1185.	Faizabad Cantt.	37	35	0	0	2	2
1186.	RRC Fatehgarh	66	55	0	0	11	11
1187.	BHEL Jagdishpur	25	23	0	0	2	2
1188.	No.1 Armapur Kanpur	68	62	0	0	6	6
1189.	No.2 Armapur Kanpur	55	52	0	0	3	3
1190.	Kanpur Cantt.	105	95	0	0	10	10
1191.	No.1 Chakeri Kanpur	80	74	0	0	6	6
1192.	No.2 Chakeri Kanpur	80	72	0	0	8	8

1193.	No.3 Chakeri Kanpur	36	31	0	0	5	5
1194.	IIT Kanpur	61	60	0	0	1	1
1195.	OEF Kanpur	49	41	0	0	8	8
1196.	Rakshavihar Kanpur	18	17	0	0	1	1
1197.	Aliganj Lucknow	106	102	0	0	4	4
1198.	AMC Lucknow	125	121	0	0	4	4
1199.	BKT Lucknow	36	33	0	0	3	3
1200.	Lucknow Cantt.	50	46	0	0	4	4
1201.	Gomtinagar Lucknow	120	114	0	0	6	6
1202.	IIM Lucknow	37	37	0	0	0	0
1203.	Mamauri Lucknow	38	35	0	0	3	3
1204.	RDSO Lucknow	56	56	0	0	0	0
1205.	SGPGI Lucknow	25	23	0	0	2	2
1206.	CRPF Lucknow	44	43	0	0	1	1
1207.	Raibareli	116	107	0	0	9	9
1208.	Sitapur	73	63	0	0	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1209.	Unnao	51	43	0	0	8	8
1210.	Mati Akbarpur	67	54	0	0	13	13
1211.	Badaun	38	33	0	0	5	5
1212.	Pilibhit	23	19	0	0	4	4
1213.	Lakhimpur Kheri	44	36	0	0	8	8
1214.	NER Bareilly	52	45	0	0	7	7
1215.	AFS Bareilly	51	48	0	0	3	3
1216.	JLA Bareilly	55	54	0	0	1	1
1217.	JRC Bareilly	59	47	0	0	12	12
1218.	IVRI Izzatnagar Bareilly	23	22	0	0	1	1
1219.	IFFCO Avla Bareilly	30	30	0	0	0	0
1220.	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	86	67	0	0	19	19
1221.	OCF Shahajahanpur	89	69	0	0	20	20
1222.	Shivgarh	17	13	1	0	3	4
1223.	Hardoi	19	19	0	0	0	0

1224.	MCF Raibareilly	35	28	0	0	7	7
1225.	Shravasti	16	14	0	0	2	2
1.	ZIET Bhubanswar	10	6	0	0	4	4
2.	ZIET Chandigarh	10	7	0	0	3	3
3.	ZIET Gwalior	10	9	0	0	1	1
4.	ZIET Mumbai	10	10	0	0	0	0
5.	ZIET Mysore	10	9	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	48236	42287	153	70	5726	5949

Merger of higher educational councils

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to re-organise or merge higher and professional educational councils in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Till now no final decision has been taken in this regard.

'Each One-Teach One Scheme'

582. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Telangana has proposed 'Each One-Teach One' Scheme to achieve 100 percent literacy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made; and

(c) the steps being taken to financially assist such schemes by Union Government in this State to encourage the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any such proposal regarding 'Each One-Teach One' Scheme to achieve 100 per cent literacy in the State of Telangana.

(c) Does not arise.

Status of National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

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

(a) the current status of the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) Scheme all over the country;

(b) whether Government has revised the rate of scholarship, if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any details regarding number of students who discontinued education after availing the scholarship?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Sector Scheme 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' (NMMSS) is being implemented since 2008 with the objective to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage. Under the Scheme one lakh fresh scholarships @ of ₹ 12000/- per annum per student are awarded to selected students of class IX every year and their continuation/ renewal in classes X to XII for study in a State Government, Government-aided and Local body schools. There is a separate quota of scholarships for each State/UT. The selection of students for award of scholarships under the scheme is made through an examination conducted by the States/UTs Governments. As on date approx. 16.93 lakh scholarships have been sanctioned to the Students across the country.

The scheme is boarded on National Scholarship Portal (NSP) since 2015-16. The NSP has been developed by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) for streamlining and fast tracking the release of Scholarships across Ministries/ Departments with efficiency, transparency and reliability. The eligible students from different States/UTs register themselves on NSP.

(b) The Scheme was evaluated by the National Institute of Planning and Administration (NIEPA). As per the evaluation study report, the scheme helped poor families in sending their meritorious children for secondary and senior secondary education and has therefore recommended for increasing the scholarship amount from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/- per month for class IX and class X students and ₹ 1500/- per month for Class XI and XII students to make the scheme more attractive and effective. Accordingly, with the approval of Expenditure Finance Committee the rate of scholarship has been enhanced from ₹ 6000/- to ₹ 12000/- per annum with effect from 1st April, 2017.

(c) The details regarding number of students who discontinued education after availing the scholarship is not maintained centrally, however an evaluation study of the NMMS scheme conducted by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) in 2017 states that the scheme has a positive impact. The data reveals that about 70.1% beneficiary students are unable to continue their studies without this scholarship and students are very conscientious about their studies as well as the need to perform well after qualifying in NMMS Scheme. They register better

performance in Class IX, X, XI and XII in order to continue getting the scholarship for four consecutive years. Heads of all the institutions disclosed that the NMMS Scheme has reduced the drop-out rate at the secondary and senior secondary classes, particularly from Classes VIII to XII.

Lack of infrastructure in private universities

584. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the private universities lack basic infrastructural and financial viability as laid down by the UGC and respective Statutory Councils;

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

(c) whether UGC conducts inspection of every private university with the help of Expert Committees to ascertain their performance; and

(d) if so, the details of the inspection conducted during each of the last three years and the current year along with the shortcoming noticed and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) On receipt of the Act passed by the State Legislature and notification issued by the State Government in respect of establishment of a Private University, the respective University is asked to submit detailed information to UGC in a prescribed format for inspection. Thereafter, UGC constitutes an Expert Committee consisting of a representative(s) from the Statutory Council(s) concerned to assess fulfilment of criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. in the Private University in accordance with the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

As of now, 270 Private Universities have submitted their information to UGC for inspection. Out of these, 205 have been inspected by the UGC so far. Of these 205 Universities, 136 Private Universities have submitted their compliance reports which have been accepted by the Commission.

A total number of 74 Private Universities have been inspected by the UGC Expert Committees in the last three years and the current year. The reports of the Committees including shortcomings, observation and suggestion in terms of programmes, faculty,

infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc., were sent to the University concerned for compliance. Out of these, 47 Universities have submitted their compliance report to the UGC which have been accepted by the Commission. The year-wise break-up is as under:–

Year	No. of Private Universities inspected	Compliance accepted by the UGC
2016	18	13
2017	13	10
2018	18	14
2019	25	10
TOTAL	74	47

New and existing KVs

†585. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas operating in the country at present; and

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas planned to be opened in view of the increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that at present, 1228 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are operational, of which 1225 are in the country and 3 abroad.

(b) Opening of KVs is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method".

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Marriage equality for same-sex couples

586. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible for same-sex couples to register their marriage as per Indian law, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government plans to take steps to encourage marriage inclusivity and equality for same-sex couples, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal to legalise same sex marriage in the country.

Launch of SUVAS App

587. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the newly launched 'Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software' (SUVAS) App launched by the Supreme Court would be operational;

(b) in how many languages the app would provide updates regarding the legal procedures;

(c) whether there are provisions for access to information by the visually challenged as well, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any other new digitization initiatives are going to be taken to increase access to legal information for all Indians including print disabled citizens in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) With a view to enable common people of India to understand the judgments of Supreme Court in easy manner in local languages, SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) has been developed as a path breaking initiative by the Supreme Court of India in collaboration and with technical support from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India aided by experts from IIT and IIIT.

This pilot development of SUVAS is at present in testing, training and refinement phase in 18 High Courts in the country. The work covers translating judgments related

to cases arising under the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in relation to the following subject categories:–

1. Labour matters;
2. Rent Act matters;
3. Land Acquisition and Requisition matters;
4. Service matters;
5. Compensation matters;
6. Criminal matters;
7. Family Law matters;
8. Ordinary Civil matters;
9. Personal Law matters;
10. Religious and Charitable Endowments matters;
11. Simple money and Mortgage matters;
12. Eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act matters;
13. Land Laws and Agriculture Tenancies; and
14. Matters relating to Consumer Protection.

The translation is functional from English language into Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu languages. Once the pilot phase of testing, training and refinement, as mentioned above, is completed, and the facility becomes functional, it would be rolled out fully in the relevant High Courts.

(b) The Official Multilingual Mobile App of Supreme Court of India, provides updates about the legal proceedings in six languages *i.e.* English, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu.

(c) At present the Official Mobile App of Supreme Court is not separately equipped with accessibility of information to visually impaired.

(d) Through computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts and ICT enablement under the eCourts Project Phase-ll, several services have been provided to litigants, lawyers and Judiciary which facilitate expeditious delivery of judicial services. 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 Centers (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Integration of eCourts Services through Common Service Centres (CSCs) has been successfully completed. eCourt CNR Service has been enabled through Digital Seva Portal in all CSC locations across the country. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for District and Subordinate Courts, created as an online platform under the Project, provides information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. Currently, all stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access case status information in respect of over 12.97 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.15 crore orders / judgments pertaining to these computerized courts. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes & 1272 corresponding jails.

Vision document of NALSA

588. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to implement the vision document brought out by the National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA) for providing early legal aid to the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to strengthen the legal services clinics in jails and spreading legal aid to aspirational districts so that no poor is denied justice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has prepared a vision document (called Vision 2020) of promoting inclusive legal system by strengthening and improving the delivery of legal services to the weaker and marginalised section of society, with better responsiveness at the ground level. The Vision 2020 consists of the following goals and the legal services authorities will be implementing the various activities envisaged under these goals to achieve the vision:

(i) To increase quality of legal aid in court based matters.

(ii) Enhancing legal assistance to prisoners.

(iii) Strengthening Front Offices and Legal Services Clinics.

(iv) Maximizing Access to Justice by coordinating with Law Colleges and NGOs.

(v) Target oriented outreach programmes aligned with local needs.

(vi) Legal assistance to Victims of Crime.

(vii) Strengthening Lok Adalats.

(viii) Promoting Legal assistance at early stages of Criminal Justice.

(c) and (d) Legal Services Institutions have been set up under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 at all levels from Taluk Courts to Supreme Court for providing free legal services to the persons eligible under Section 12 of the said Act. The Legal Services Institutions have set up Front Offices to provide legal advice to the visitors. More than 23,000 Legal Services Clinics have also been set up in Jails, courts, Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), community centres, villages/rural areas and law colleges/ universities. In these centres, free legal services are provided. To strengthen Front Offices and Legal Services Clinics, NALSA has following vision:

(i) Engaging Front Office coordinators and Front Office lawyers.

(ii) Maintaining data of legal aided cases and applications and daily cause lists of legal aided cases at Front Offices.

(iii) Increasing the frequency of functional days of legal services clinics in 115 aspirational districts.

(iv) Dedicating one Clinic exclusively for women in each of the 115 aspirational districts.

In addition, Tele-Law programme of Department of Justice which identifies and connects citizens in need of Legal advice with lawyers through phone or video conferencing facility, has been launched in 115 aspirational districts of the country from September, 2019.

Backlog of cases in the Supreme Court of India

589. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about backlog of cases in the Supreme Court of India;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether establishing Supreme Court benches outside Delhi is under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information available on the website of the Supreme Court of India 59,859 cases were pending in Supreme Court of India as on 02.01.2020.

(b) So far as reasons for pendency of cases in the Supreme Court are concerned, there is no conspicuous reason which can be depicted for pendency of cases. However, with the increase in the population of the country and awareness of their rights amongst the public, filing of fresh cases is increasing year after year. Another reason for pendency of cases is inadequate number of Judges/population ratio in the country and also the insufficient strength of Judges.

(c) and (d) According to Article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

Representations have been received at various times from various quarters for establishment of Benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the country. The Law Commission, in its 229th Report had also suggested that a Constitutional Bench be set up at Delhi and four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region at Delhi, the Southern region at Chennai, Hyderabad, the Eastern region at Kolkata and the Western region at Mumbai.

However, the idea of a separate Bench of Supreme Court outside Delhi has not found favour with the Supreme Court of India. A Writ Petition (Civil) No.36 of 2016 has been filed in the Supreme Court on the subject of establishment of National Court of Appeal.

Disposal of cases by various courts

590. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various types of Judicial Magistrate courts, etc. particularly Morning/Evening and Special Courts functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the total number of cases disposed of by these courts during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has issued any direction to State Governments for setting up of more such courts in their States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information received from High Courts there are five states *viz.* Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhara Pradesh, Delhi and Telangana where Morning/Evening courts are functional. 341 Morning/Evening/Holiday courts were functioning at the start of the year.

A total of 10 Special Courts are functional in 09 States [NCT of Delhi-02, Andhra Pradesh-01, Telangana-1, Karnataka-1, Tamil Nadu-1, Maharashtra-1, Madhya Pradesh-1, Uttar Pradesh-1, and West Bengal-1] for expeditious trial and disposal of criminal cases involving elected Members of Parliament (MP)/Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLA).

(b) The number of cases disposed of by Morning/Evening Courts during last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of cases disposed of
2016	518768
2017	518311
2018	550317
1.1.19 to 30.6.19	281401

The number of cases disposed of by MP/MLA Special Courts is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In pursuance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Union of India, has finalized a scheme for setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time-bound manner under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Further, in keeping with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *suo motu* warit (Criminal) No. 1/2019 dated 25th July, 2019, it is proposed to set up 1023 FTSCs including 389 exclusive POCSO courts. *Vide* letter dated 5.9.2019, the State Governments/UT Administration have been

contacted and asked to furnish required details for release of Central Share. 26 States/ UTs have conveyed their concurrence to the scheme. Till date, out of allocated amount of ₹100 crore an amount of ₹ 99.35625 crore has been released to 26 States/UTs (Nagaland, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Telangana, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh Administration, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram) for setting up of 648 FTSCs including 363 exclusive POCSO courts. Other remaining five States/UTs *viz.* West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are being expedited to join the scheme of FTSCs.

Statement

Details of cases disposed of by MP/MLA Special Courts

State/High Court	No. of Special MP/MLA Courts	No. of cases disposed of	
		2018	2019
Andhra Pradesh,	1	1	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	42	357
Maharashtra	1	44	0
West Bengal	1	33	20
Delhi	2	145	26
Karnataka	1	55	20
Madhya Pradesh	1	42	48
Tamil Nadu	1	0	03
Telangana	1	15	10
TOTAL	10	377	489

Vacant post of Judges in courts

591. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of posts of Judges are lying vacant in different High Courts of the country including the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether the last Government promised to fill up all vacant post within a time-frame period;

(c) if so, the reason behind not to fulfil the commitment and present status of vacancies thereof; and

(d) the time-frame proposal of filling up all the vacancies therein?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) As on 01.02.2020, there is one post of Judge vacant in the Supreme Court and there are 396 vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts.

Government is committed to filling up of vacancy expeditiously and in time-bound manner. However, the Chief Justices of High Courts are often not initiating the proposals for filling up vacancies of judges six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies, as stipulated in the Memorandum of Procedure for appointment and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts (MoP).

Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Hence, the time for filling up of vacancies of the Judges in the higher Judiciary cannot be indicated.

While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies of Judges in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

ICT enabled courts in country

592. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rolled out any scheme for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts including Family Courts and Magistrate Courts across the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project

for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts including Family Court and Magistrate Court across the country in association with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-ll commenced its implementation in 2015. The target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts, which has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹1250 crore as on date to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project. This includes a sum of ₹ 955.86 crore released to all High Courts, out of which a sum of ₹764.04 crore has been utilized.

As per information received from eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, 16845 courts have been computerized. The High Court-wise detailed status of implementation of eCourts Project Phase-II are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

Statement

Details of ICT enabled courts in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of computerized district and subordinate courts
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	2072
2.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	1078
3.	Bombay	2079
4.	Calcutta	811
5.	Chhattisgarh	357
6.	Delhi	427
7.	Gauhati	496
8.	Gujarat	1108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	218

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	351
12.	Karnataka	897
13.	Kerala	486
14.	Madras	1032
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1293
16.	Manipur	37
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Odisha	534
19.	Patna	1025
20.	Punjab & Haryana	1018
21.	Rajasthan	1094
22.	Sikkim	19
23.	Uttarakhand	186
24.	Tripura	69
	TOTAL	16845

One nation, one election

593. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating the implementation of 'one nation, one election';

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has been receiving comments from stakeholders on the issues, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public

Grievances, Law and Justice had examined the issue of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in consultation with various stake-holders including Election Commission of India. The Committee has given certain recommendations in this regard in its 79th Report. The matter now stands referred to the Law Commission for further examination to work out practicable road map and framework for simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

Timely disposal of court cases

594. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make efforts for timely disposal of court cases by ensuring adequate number of judges, supporting court staffs and physical infrastructure and timely investigation reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of measure taken for the same during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures taken for strict adherence of Supreme Courts directions regarding zero pendency of cases pending since last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders *viz*. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

However, 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. 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 19,632 as on 29.01.2020 and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,412 as on 29.01.2020 under this scheme. In addition, 2,713 court halls and 1,893 residential units are under construction.

(ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software 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 12.97 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.15 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.

(iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 30.01.2020, 35 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 515 new Judges were appointed and 435 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
29.01.2020	23,782	18,812

(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 form 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As on 30.09.2019, 704 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, 26 States/UTs have joined the scheme for setting up of 648 FTSCs including

363 exclusive POCSO courts. ₹99.35 crore (out of the total allocation of ₹100 crore) has already been released as the first installment to these 26 States.

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

(d) Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts in 2015 it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute an Arrears Committee. The then Minister of Law and Justice had written to the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to apprise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency especially regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per available information, all the High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts have established Arrears Committees. Arrears Committee has also been established in the Supreme Court of India.

Budget for upgradation of courts

595. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the breakdown of budget allocated and utilised for upgradation of courts for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018; and

(b) the breakdown of budget utilised for provision of housing to Upper Subordinates and Lower Subordinates in the Judiciary and the amount of funds released respectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government has been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary since 1993-94. The Scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for Judges/ Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts. A sum of ₹ 7,453 crore has so far been released to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme since its inception.

As per the General Financial Rules, the Utilisation Certificate should be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which financial assistance was released to the State Government. Utilisation Certificates for a sum of ₹ 6.0894 crore are now pending with the State Governments/UT Administrations for the funds released till 2017-18. A State-wise release of funds from 2014-15 to 2017-18 *vis-a-vis* the amount of pending Utilisation Certificates is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of release funds and Utilization Certificate of Grants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Infrastructure facilities for subordinate judiciary

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Release 2014-15	Release in 2015-16	Release in 2016-17	Release in 2017-18	Release in 2018-19	Amount of pending Utilization Certificate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	4909.35	0.00	5000.00	4290.00	6204.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2176.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1968.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	10000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	1502.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	5000.00	0.00	1500.00	1191.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	819.00	0.00	408.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3429.00	1325.00	2104.00	1000.00	1901.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	3044.00	3044.00	0.00	5000.00	959.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	16370.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	3812.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0 00	0.00	2500.00	3082.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6141.00	5000.00	0.00	5000.00	7942.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	9975.00	5000.00	4975.00	5000.00	1058.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2250.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	9805.00	5000.00	4800.00	5000.00	2647.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	5000.00	4374.00	1734.00	1741.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tami Nadu	0.00	0 00	5000.00	0.00	609.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	3559.05	0.00	0.00	2500.00	2202.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12531.00	5000.00	5000.00	7500.00	12806.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	2000.00	0.00	0.00	1734.00	3522.00	0.00
	TOTAL (A)	83940	44369.00	42072.00	52758.00	58119.00	0.00
	NE States						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000.00	1593.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	3209.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	887.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	1709.00	2037.00	2000.00	863.00	1482.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	1085.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	594.00	0.00
6.	Nagaland	2016.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	321.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	257.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	1550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (B)	9360	5630.00	4000.00	6863.00	6750.00	0.00
	UTs						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	259.68	0.00	131.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.26
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	42.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	6040.32	5000.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86
7.	Puducherry	0.00	259.68	2500.00	0.00	0.00	423.82
	TOTAL (C)	0.00	6300	7802.11	2500.00	131.00	608.94
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		93300.00	56299.00	53874.11	62121.00	65000.00	608.94

Slow disposal of Judicial cases

†596. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of innocent people are imprisoned due to slow pace of execution of judicial cases in the country and a large number out of them have been jailed for a period exceeding their prescribed punishment/penalty;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to free such people; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) 'Prisons and Prisoners' is a State subject. Therefore, the management of prisons and prisoners is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to address the issue related to undertrial prisoners, the Government of India has taken the following steps:–

(i) Section 436A has been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for release of an under-trial prisoner on bail after undergoing detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law).

(ii) The E-prisons portal provides the facility to State Jail authorities to access the data of inmates in a quick and easy mode which can assist them in identifying inmates whose cases are due for consideration by the Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) and take up their cases appropriately. UTRCs have been established in all the districts. The said committee holds

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

quarterly meetings. UTRCs are headed by the District and Session Judges, who are also the Chairperson of the DLSAs. Secretary, DLSA is also a member of the Committee.

(iii) On directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) had prepared a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Under-Trial Review Committees. This SOP was circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to States and UTs on 18th February, 2019.

(iv) The Model Prison Manual, 2016 circulated to all States and UTs also has a Chapter on 'Legal Aid' which provides details of the facilities that may be provided to undertrials *viz.* legal defence, interview with lawyer, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

(v) NALSA provides a range of services including providing free legal services, drafting of petitions, preparation of paper books etc. The persons in custody are entitled category of persons under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Legal Services Clinics are also functioning in jails for providing free legal services to the prisoners. Legal services has been provided to 1,75,656 during 2018-19 and to 1,34,083 prisoners during 2019-20 (upto November 2019).

Appointment of Notary Public

597. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Notary Public appointed by the Union Government during the last 5 years, State-wise and year-wise details thereof;

(b) whether there are adequate number of notaries in proportion to the population of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of number of Notary Public appointed by the Union Government during the last 5 years from SC and ST communities, State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The details of total number of Notary Public appointed by the Union Government during the last 5 years, State and year-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Rule 7(3)(b) of the Notaries Rules, 1956 requires the Interview Board to take into consideration (i) the commercial importance of the particular area in particular State/UT in which the applicant proposes to practice and (ii) number/strength of existing notaries in the area at the time of interview. There is no such criterion with regard to proportion to the population of the country prescribed in the Notaries Act, 1952 or the Notaries Rules, 1956.

(c) This Department does not maintain SC/ST community-wise list of notaries appointed by the Union Government.

Statement

Number of Notaries appointed by Union Government during Last five Years

State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	172	-
Assam	-	-	-	13	-
Bihar	-	-	-	117	51
Chandigarh	-	24	-	29	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	182	-
Delhi	-	-	-	324	-
Goa	-	-	-	16	-
Gujarat	-	658	-	1896	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	95	-
Haryana	-	203	-	374	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	43	23
Kerala	-	-	-	441	
Karnataka	-	329	-	570	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	3	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	1949	-

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	193	-
Odisha	-	-	-	56	10
Punjab	-	170	-	351	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	28	-
Rajasthan	-	600	-	442	344
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	748	-
Tripura	-	-	-	7	-
Telangana	-	-	-	79	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	206	298	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	18	14	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	80	11

E-courts in the country

598. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of e-courts in the country to remove the increasing burden of cases in courts;

(b) whether e-courts are fully capable for effective and timely disposal of cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial outlay for the project in various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts across the country in association with the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-ll commenced its implementation in 2015. The

target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts, which has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹ 1250 crore as on date to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project. This includes a sum of ₹ 955.86 crore released to all High Courts, out of which a sum of ₹764.04 crore has been utilised.

As per information received from eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, 16845 courts have been computerized. The High Court-wise status of implementation of eCourts Project Phase-II is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Disposal of cases in courts is primarily within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

However, through computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts and ICT enablement under the eCourts Project Phase-ll, several services have been provided to litigants, lawyers and Judiciary which facilitate expeditious delivery of judicial services. 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. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for District and Subordinate Courts, created as an online platform under the Project, provides information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. Currently, all stakeholders including Judicial Officers can access case status information in respect of over 13.01 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.19 crore orders/judgments pertaining to these computerized courts. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails.

(c) The details of implementation of eCourts Project Phase-ll have been provided in Part (a) above.

Statement

High Court-wise status of implementation of e-courts projects

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of computerized district and subordinate Courts	Total Funds released and Utilized by High Court	
			Released (cr.)	Utilized (cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	2072	82.14	80.54
2.	Bombay	2079	116.38	86.88
3.	Calcutta	811	32.16	14.84
4.	Chhattisgarh	357	20.52	20.41
5.	Delhi	427	23.80	10.69
6.	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	496	9.14	3.49
7.	Gauhati (Assam)		47.50	38.10
8.	Gauhati (Mizoram)		6.34	5.79
9.	Gauhati (Nagaland)		5.63	5.60
10.	Gujarat	1108	69.34	46.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	119	9.18	8.09
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	17.98	15.82
13.	Jharkhand	351	15.74	15.74
14.	Karnataka	897	51.95	46.41
15.	Kerala	486	33.19	20.75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1293	56.56	51.82
17.	Madras	1032	65.42	59.17
18.	Manipur	37	6.60	3.42
19.	Meghalaya	39	7.71	6.71
20.	Odisha	534	29.57	27.54

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Patna	1025	43.29	36.79
22.	Punjab & Haryana	1018	49.58	39.42
23.	Rajasthan	1094	61.07	55.52
24.	Sikkim	19	4.18	2.70
25.	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	1078	70.29	47.36
26.	Tripura	69	10.22	9.79
27.	Uttarakhand	186	10.37	4.42
	TOTAL	16845	955.86	764.04

Employment for locals in Central Government organisations

599. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the States, public, parliamentarians to reserve certain percentage of job opportunities for Group-B (Non Gazetted) and Group-C in Central Government organisations for locals;

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) if it is against their demand, whether Government would come forward to redefine the laws to ensure atleast 50 per cent of the vacancies to those knowing local languages only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes sir, demands have been raised for reservation to the local residents in appointments under the Central Government. As per Government of India instructions, in case of direct recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region, the quantum of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs has generally been prescribed keeping in view the proportion of their population in the respective States and Union Territories, subject to the condition that the total reservation does not exceed the limit of 50% in any case.

Internet shutdown in the country

600. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of internet shutdown during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cases of internet shutdown for longer duration has increased in last 2-3 years;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study or has any report on the effect of internet shut down on economy, tourism, education sector etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any plan to make any policy change for taking decision on internet shutdown in any particular area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the country, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including that of internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) granted permission to Delhi Police for temporary shutdown of telecom services in certain parts of Delhi on 19th and 20th December, 2019, under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

Police and public order are State subjects as per the Constitution and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. Concerned State Governments are empowered to issue orders for temporary suspension of internet services to maintain law and order in the State or part thereof under the provisions contained in the Temporary Suspension of Telecom

Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. Records related to internet shutdowns ordered by State Governments are not maintained by either DoT or MHA.

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

(e) and (f) Temporary suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency & Public Safety) Rules, 2017 will be reviewed in consultation with all the stakeholders in light of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 10.01.2020 in W.P. (C) 1031/2019 and 1164/2019.

Recruitment of Joint Secretaries

601. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Joint Secretary (JS) level officers have so far been recruited under the plan to take competent people from outside Government;

(b) the number of people shortlisted and how many have opted out; and

(c) whether there is any plan for more such recruitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In response to the advertisement published by Department of Personnel and Training for Lateral Recruitment to 10 posts of Joint Secretary in the Government of India, a total of 6077 applications were received. After scrutiny. 65 candidates were shortlisted and called for interview by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). A total of 64 candidates were interviewed, of which 09(nine) candidates were recommended for appointment to Joint Secretary level posts on contract basis under Lateral Recruitment. The recruitment process for selection of a candidate for Joint Secretary level post in the Department of Revenue became infructuous. Thereafter, upon acceptance of the terms and conditions of appointment, eight out of the nine candidates recommended by UPSC have been

appointed as Joint Secretary in the Ministries/Departments of Civil Aviation, Commerce. Economic Affairs, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Financial Services, New and Renewable Energy, Road Transport and Highways and Shipping. One candidate has not accepted the offer of appointment.

(c) No, Sir.

360 degree evaluation of civil servants

602. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced a 360 degree evaluation of civil servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of civil servant associations have objected to the introduction of a 360 degree evaluation of civil servants, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the civil servants inducted in Government through lateral entry shall also have a 360 degree evaluation for performance appraisal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A system of 360 degree appraisal involving a Multi-Source Feedback from various stakeholders including from seniors, peers and juniors, etc. has been introduced in the process of empanelment of officers for holding senior level positions in the Government of India. Apart from Multi-Source Feedback, the empanelment process takes into account the overall service record, vigilance status and suitability of the officers concerned.

(c) No such representation has been received.

(d) and (e) The candidates who have been appointed as Joint Secretary under lateral recruitment policy have signed a Contract Agreement with Government. As per this Agreement, the performance of Joint Secretary appointed under lateral recruitment policy will be evaluated annually.

Shortage of civil service personnel

603. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of civil service personnel in the country in all UPSC civil services cadre;

(b) if so, present demand, strength and all India vacancies since 2015 therefor;

(c) time-bound proposal of Government to fulfill all strengths of civil services thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to raise the strength of civil services personnel therein and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts various examinations in accordance with the Rules of Examination notified by the Nodal Ministries/Departments annually and recommends candidates keeping in view the number of vacancies intimated by the indenting Ministries/Departments. The number of vacancies reported and candidates recommended against these vacancies for the period from 2015-16 to 2018-19 by the Commission are as under:–

Year	Number of Vacancies	Number of Candidates Recommended, including Reserve List
2015-16	3750	3750
2016-17	3184	3020
2017-18	2706	3083
2018-19	2352	2404

Judgement in N.R. Parmar case

604. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2830 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th November, 2019 and state:

(a) whether Ministry has examined the judgement of the Supreme Court dated 19th November, 2019 which has overruled its judgement in N.R. Parmar Case;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) by when the orders amending the OM dated 4th March, 2014 would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Further to answer to Unstarred Question No. 2830 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th December, 2019 regarding 'Overrule of Judgment in N.R. Parmar Case', it is informed that the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* Order dated 19.11.2019, in Civil Appeal No.' 8833-8835/2019 arising out of SLP(C) Nos.19565-19567/2019 in the matter of K. Meghachandra Singh & Others *v/s* Ningam Siro & Others has given rise to several legal issues which require detailed examination. The judgement dated 19.11.2019 is still being examined in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice. Therefore, the action to be taken by the Government of India will be decided once the consultation process is completed.

Gap between rich and poor

605. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of Oxfam India, one per cent richest Indians hold four times more wealth than 70 per cent of population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of efforts taken to reduce gap between rich and poor during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. The primary policy objective of the Government is development of all segments of the population. The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatama 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.

Funds for study on climate change

606. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by the nodal Ministry for study on climate change and its impact on India; and

(b) the results of the studies done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing Central Sector Scheme titled Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP). Under the scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned two projects, namely the National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP) and Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) Project. NCAP is a multi-institutional programme sanctioned to a consortium of 17 institutions led by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay at a total cost of ₹55.57 crore in March 2016 for a period of five years. LTEO Project is also a multi-institutional programme which was approved in December 2019 at a total cost of ₹40.00 crore to be implemented for a period of five years by a consortium led by Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.

(b) The results achieved through NCAP so far include source characterisation and emission inventory for monitoring of black carbon sources and development of related data-base.

Solar mission Aditya-L1

607. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether project solar mission Aditya -L1 is in progress as per schedule and shall be launched in the year 2020 to study sun's corona;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the solar mission Aditya- L1 is in progress as per schedule for launch in the year 2020 to study Sun's corona.

(b) The details of the project are as follow:-

I. Five instruments to be flown are under Test and Evaluation.

II. Two instruments to be flown are in integration phase.

III. All other structural elements, sensors and actuators are realized.

(c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Setting up of new rocket launch pads by ISRO

608. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of rocket launch pads that Indian Space Research Organisation possess;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up a new rocket launch pad intended to be used for future Indian rocket launches from India both for domestic as well as International customer;

(c) if so, whether Government has identified the place and State for this purpose;

(d) the time by when this new rocket launch pad will be made operational; and

(e) if so, the number of domestic and foreign satellites to be launched and revenue to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Indian Space Research Organisation has established two launch pads - the First Launch Pad (FLP) and the Second Launch Pad (SLP), which is located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(b) and (c) Government has proposal to set up rocket launching pad for launching Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) near Kulasekarapattinam in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d) Once the acquisition of land through Government of Tamil Nadu is completed, the launch pad at the new site is expected to take 18 months to become operational.

(e) The development of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) is in progress and will become operational after the completion of 3 developmental flights. No. of satellites to be launched and the revenue generated thereof are subject to the prevailing space market scenario at that point of time.

Decline in GDP growth rate

609. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether GDP growth has been seriously coming down in the country;

(b) if so, the present GDP growth rate of the country for 2019-2020; and

(c) the speculation and assessment of IMF on GDP growth rate of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The annual GDP growth rate during last five years, at constant (2011-12) prices, is given below:–

Year	GDP growth rate (In %)
2014-15	7.4
2015-16	8.0
2016-17	8.3
2017-18	7.0
2018-19 (FRE)	6.1

FRE-First Revised Estimates

(b) The present GDP growth rate for 2019-2020, at constant (2011-12) prices, is estimated to be 5.0 per cent.

(c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Nodal Agency to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India and these estimates are compiled using the standard methodology based on the United Nations System of National Account (UN SNA) 2008. These estimates are made available in the public domain as per the advance release calendar.

Cost overruns of infrastructure projects

610. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing infrastructure projects worth ₹150 crore or more, which have shown cost overruns owing to delays and other reasons and the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has analysed the reasons for cost and time escalation of these projects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken to reduce delay in execution of projects, including streamlining land acquisition, forest clearance and supply of equipment; and

(d) the total expenditure of these projects and the amount spent as on 31st January, 2020 and the amount that has been escalated due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation compiles data on time and cost overruns of on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies on the On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS). As on 01.12.2019, 1698 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these 1698 projects, 400 projects were showing cost overruns and 202 projects were showing both time and cost overruns with respect to their original project implementation schedules. The details of these are available in the flash report at *www.cspm.gov.in/publications.*

(b) The causes for time and cost overruns are project-specific and depend on a variety of technical, financial and administrative factors. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies, the main reasons for increase in cost of the projects are: Under-estimation of original cost; Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties; High cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures; technology upgradation, Spiraling land acquisition costs; Shortage of skilled manpower/labor; Changes in Project scope; Monopolistic pricing by vendors of equipment services; General Price rise/inflation and Time Overruns and the main reasons for delay in timely completion of the Projects are: delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, delay in supply of equipments, funding constraints, rehabilitation

and resettlement issues, law and order problems, local body/municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: Periodic review of projects under PRAGATI through video conferencing; rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

(d) The total expenditure of these projects and the amount spent as on 01.12.2019 available on OCMS and the cost overrun due to delay is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of total expenditure of projects and the amount spent as on 01.12.2019 and the cost overrun due to delay

Description	Total projects (No.)	Original Cost (₹ in crore)	Anticipated Cost (₹ in crore)	Cost overrun (₹ in crore)	Expenditure during current financial year (₹ in crore)	Cumulative Expenditure till Nov, 19 (₹ in crore)
Cost overrun	400	6,18,784.07	10,41,752.47	4,22,968.40	72,968.57	5,51,713.36
Both time and cost overrun	202	4,09,289.79	6,72,646.59	2,63,356.80	55,291.33	3,96,228.47

Establishment of a National Statistical Commission

611. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish a National Statistical Commission (NSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed commission shall be the nodal agency for all core statistical activities for the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the recommendations of Rangarajan Commission, the National Statistical Commission was set up by a Gazette Notification dated lst June 2005. The National Statistical Commission comprises a part-time Chairperson and four part-time Members, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. National Statistical Commission is the nodal body for all statistical activities in the country. The main functions of the Commission include identifying the core statistics, evolving standard statistical concepts, definitions, classifications, methodologies, laying down national quality standards on core statistics, exercising statistical co-ordination between agencies of the Government, monitoring and reviewing the functioning of the statistical system.

Establishment of Gulbarga Textile Park

612. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Gulbarga Textile Park sanctioned;

(b) the reasons for delay in making it operational;

(c) whether it is a fact that 100 units are going to come up in the above park; and

(d) if so, how much employment can be generated once the park becomes operational?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Gulbarga Textiles Park was sanctioned by the Government of India under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) on 8th November, 2011 with the Government of India grant share amounting to ₹ 18.56 crore out of which an amount of ₹1.85 crore had been released to the park. The park was expected to be completed by December, 2015 with proposed 100 units and projected employment of approximately 4315 persons. However, the park had shown little or no progress over the years on account of inability of the

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to generate enough equity. After numerous reviews by the Ministry of Textiles, the Project Approval Committee (PAC) decided to cancel the park in its meeting held on 3rd December, 2019 on account of slow progress and inability of the SPV to generate enough equity from last 2 to 3 years.

Modernisation of jute industries

613. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) details of jute production in the country during the last two years;

(b) steps taken to modernise and boost jute production in the country and revenue earned by Government through jute exports during the last three years; and

(c) initiative taken by Government to popularise jute products through exhibitions, advertisements in the country and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Production of Raw Jute:–

[Qty: '000 Bales (1 bale = 180 kg)]

Period (July-June)	Jute	Mesta	Total Jute & Mesta
2016-17	10,432	530	10,962
2017-18	9,591	442	10,033
2018-19 (Estd.)	9,349	419	9,768

Source: Agricultural statistics Divn. Div of Eco & Stats. Directorate of Jute Development, Kolkata

(b) As a part of its initiative to modernize and boost jute production and revenue earned by Government through jute exports during the last three years Government has been implementing a number of schemes in the Jute Sector. The detail of the scheme is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As part of promotional initiatives, the Government of India through National Jute Board, has been organizing Market Promotion activities, publicity campaign with advertisements etc. to popularize Jute and Jute Products. Various States, National and International level fairs and Exhibitions are organized to popularize jute products in the country and abroad. NJB provides marketing support to the jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) for selling, marketing and promotion

of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent exhibitions among others are - IITF, Delhi, Surajkund Mela, Tex Trends, Delhi, Taj Mahotsav, Lucknow Mahotsav, Shilpgram Udaipur, Giftex, Mumbai, Indian Handicrafts and Gift fair, Greater Noida etc. where National Jute Board organise and facilitate participation of jute units for promotion of jute products.

Statement

Details of schemes implemented for jute sector

(i) **Jute Industry Modernization Scheme: Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM) -**

The objectives of the scheme are to facilitate modernization and upgradation of technology in existing jute mills and new jute units to manufacture value added jute products as well as to reduce operation cost in manufacturing process. And also to increase productivity of jute machinery and making them efficient by replacing old machines by new and technologically advanced machines.

An incentive of 20% of the cost of new machinery for jute mill and 30% for JDP - MSME units is considered for reimbursement under the scheme, subject to maximum of Rs 2.50 crore per unit. Under the scheme, Capital Subsidy amounting to Rs 4933 lakh to Jute mills and JDP units has been released during 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
₹ in lakhs	362.18	484.72	1739.21	1427.23	920.11
No. of Mills/ units participated	18	22	39	52	27

(ii) **Jute Farmers' Welfare Scheme: JUTE -ICARE -**

NJB has been implementing a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) for the last four years in a phased manner. The project is being implemented by NJB in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. The project introduces package of scientific methods of jute cultivation and retting exercises for improving fibre quality and productivity and reducing the cost of jute production and increasing farmers' income. The scientific methods include (i) Registration of farmers (ii) Supply of certified seeds, seed driller, nail weeder and CRIJAF Sona, sending SMSs and demonstrating usages of modernized tools retting exercise etc.

The details of Jute-ICARE Project for the year 2015 (ICARE-I), 2016 (ICARE-II), 2017 (ICARE-III), ICARE-IV and ICARE-V in 2019 are given below:–

	Particulars	ICARE-I Crop Year (2015)	ICARE-II Crop Year (2016)	ICARE-III Crop Year (2017)	ICARE-IV Crop Year (2018)	ICARE-V 2019 Crop Year (2019) ongoing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of Jute growing block/ state covered	4 Blocks under W.B & Assam	14 Blocks under W.B., Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	30 Blocks under W.B. Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	69 Blocks Under W.B., Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	72 blocks under W.B. Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya
2.	Land covered (Ha)	12331	26264	70628	98897	106934
3.	No. of farmers covered	21548	41616	102372	193070	243549
4.	Certified seed provided (in MT)	64	160	500	755 new variety JRO-204 589 and JBO2003H (166 certified seeds by NSC)	535
5.	Seed drill machine	350 Nos.	350 (old) + New 350 = 700	700 (old)+ New 500= 1200	1200 (old)+ New 750= 1950	Old=1950 New=600 Total=2550
6.	Nail Weeder machine	500 Nos	500(old) + 200 New= 700	700 (old)+ 500 New= 1200	1200 (old)+ New 75= 1950	Old=1950 New=900 Total = 2850
7.	CRIJAF SONA (MT)	83	273	206	610	612

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	SMS sent to each registered farmers	46 sets of SMS	52 sets of SMS	55 sets of SMS	60 sets of SMS	75 sets of SMS
9.	Sowing & Retting demo	50 Nos.	132 Nos.	200 Nos.	400 Nos.	500 Nos.

Encouraged by the success of this pilot project, the project has been extended till 31st March, 2020. The Ministry of Textiles has held meetings with the Hon'ble Minster of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the State Governments for expanding the reach of Jute ICARE with the help of States extension machineries.

(iii) **Exports of jute goods from India during last 3 years:**

Qty: 000' M. Tons
Value: ₹ in crore

Year	Hessian		Sacking		Yarn		Others		JDPs*	Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Value	Qty.	Value
2016-17	78.6	930.18	46.6	411.80	9.2	72.76	4.1	68.50	590.95	140.7	2074.20
2017-18	86.8	917.24	44.8	407.19	16.9	130.19	4.2	72.43	631.49	155.3	2158.56
2018-19	64.1	802.69	37.0	432.91	13.6	109.42	7.0	112.75	815.50	121.7	2273.27

* JDPs: Jute Diversified Products

Source: DGCI&S

Competitiveness of the textile industry

614. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has studied the competitiveness of the Indian textile sector in the export market *vis-a-vis* Bangladesh and Vietnam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total funds released by the Central Government and utilised under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) since 2015-16 till present;

(c) the total employment generated by the ATUFS scheme since 2015-16; and

(d) whether the Ministry has studied the total investment generated in the textile sector through ATUFS since the inception of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Indian textile sector faces competition from Bangladesh and Vietnam which enjoy duty free access to key markets like EU while India's exports face a duty disadvantage. Besides, Bangladesh and Vietnam have the benefit of economies of scale in textile manufacturing and a large and productive labour force. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), implemented with effect from 13.01.2016, has a provision to meet the committed liabilities of its previous scheme versions in addition to the new sanctions. A total of ₹6717.18 crore has been released under the scheme during 2015-16 to 2019-20. A total of 9641 applications, covering employment of 2.86 lakh persons and investment of ₹ 40026.50 crore submitted by textile units, have been issued with UIDs till January, 2020.

Mandatory packaging of foodgrains in jute bags

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

(a) whether Government is making it mandatory to package all foodgrains in jute bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the proposed step will boost the economy of textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, 100% of foodgrains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute bags. This step will assist in sustenance of jute industry and the percentage fixed for packaging of foodgrains has been continued from the previous year.

Skill training under SAMARTH shceme in Maharashtra

†616. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been given skill training under SAMARTH Scheme in the districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the year-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilized under this scheme during the last three years; and

(c) impact of the said skill training programmes on textile industry and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of number of people trained under Integrated Skill Development Scheme/ SAMARTH Scheme in the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years are as given below:–

Years	No. of trained people
2017-18	921
2018-19	-
2019-20*	-

*As per the current position, 11 training centres registered in Konkan region by Implementing Partners for commencing training programme. The registration of trainees is being done progressively.

(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 (as on 03.02.2020)	100.50	43.41

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

Under the Comprehensive Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), a total of 11.14 lakh persons have been trained during FY 2010-11 to 2017-18, in various diverse segments of textile sector covering textiles and apparel, jute, spinning, weaving, technical textiles, sericulture, handloom and handicrafts. The training in ISDS also covered 33

States and Union Territories of the country, widely covering all sections of the society such as women (71.27%), Scheduled Caste (20.82%), Schedule Tribes (6.9%) and Divyang Jan (0.28%). Out of the 11.14 lakh persons trained, 8.43 lakh persons have been employed.

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

Further, a training target of more than 1 lakh persons has been allocated to Industry/Industry associations for undertaking training at entry level. Special emphasis is also laid on upskilling in apparel and garmenting segment for increasing the competitiveness of the industry in global market.

Funds invested in textile industry and handloom sector

617. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of total fund invested in the textile industry, handloom and handicraft industry in the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the number of textile industry functioning there at present; and

(c) the number of sick industries that have been considered for revival in the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years and the steps taken by Government to revive them again?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In order to promote and develop various sectors/segments of the textile industry in the country, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes

such as Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex), Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP),Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM), SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups.

Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. The funds are allocated Scheme-wise on pan India basis. However, indicative physical targets are allotted to States/implementing agencies including in the State of Maharashtra and funds are released based on viable proposals received and utilization of previous funds. Investment in the textile industry is by and large in the private sector. However, Government of India only facilitates the textile industry for development and modernization by providing subsidy on investments made under various Schemes.

Funds are released to achieve the desired objectives under various schemes on year to year basis. The proposed investment by the units in Konkan Division of Maharashtra (i.e. the districts of Mumbai, Thane and Raighad) who have availed subsidy in last three years and current year under the ATUFS is given below:–

Details of units availed subsidy under ATUFS in Konkan division of Maharashtra during the last three years

Year	District Name	No. of Applications	Proposed Project Cost (in ₹ crore)
1	2	3	4
2016-17	Mumbai-City	4	40.27
	Thane	69	252.12
2017-18	Mumbai-Suburban	1	1.07

1	2	3	4
	Mumbai-City	6	18.67
	Raigad	1	7.00
	Thane	80	273.80
2018-19	Mumbai-City	7	44.50
	Thane	73	266.07

Details of fund sanctioned to the implementing agency for upliftment of handicrafts in the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years is as under:–

Sl. No.	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of Programmes	1	14	3
Artisans Benefited	50	655	230
Fund Sanctioned (in Lakhs)	6.98	169.13	5.40

14 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills (Non-SSI) in Konkan Division of Maharashtra are reported working. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Also, one Textile park namely, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd. is operational in Thane District (Konkan Region) of Maharashtra, for which ₹ 40 crore was sanctioned by Government of India out of the total proposed investment of ₹ 424 crore.

(c) No such proposal for revival of sick textiles industries in Konkan region is under consideration.

Statement

Details of Functional Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textiles mills (Non SSI) in the Konkan Division of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Mill No	Name & Address of Textile mills	Status	Installed Capacity				Workers
				Spindles	Rotors	Looms	Knit. M/c	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1111002	M/s.Apollo Textile Mills, 382 N M Joshi Marg, Chinchpokli, Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400011	Functioning	30212	0	0	0	555
2.	1111003	M/s.Gold Mohur Mills, Dadasaheb Phalke Road, Dadar Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400014	Functioning	27200	0	0	0	488
3.	1111004	M/s.Podar Mills N.T.C. (W.R.), N.M.Joshi Marg, Chinchpokli, Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400011	Functioning	13776	0	0	0	533
4.	1113003	M/s.The Raghuvanshi Mills Limited, 11/12, Senapati Bapat Marg Mahalaxmi, Mumbai Maharashtra: 400013	Functioning	36184	0	0	0	636
5.	1121149	M/s.lndia United Mills No. 1, (Jv Name As India United Textiles Mill Ltd), Dr Ambedkar Road, Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400012	Functioning	28728	0	140	0	871
6.	1121152	M/s.lndia United Mills Unit No.5, A.G. Pawar Lane Chinchpokli Cross Lane Kalachowki, Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400027	Functioning	39008	0	138	0	526

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	1121164	M/s.New City Of Bombay Manufacturing Mills, 63,Tukaram Bhisaji Kadam Marg, Mumbai Maharashtra: 400033	Functioning	37240	0	161	0	629
8.	1121183	M/s.Tata Mills, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dadar (E) Mumbai, Maharashtra: 400014	Functioning	34640	0	96	0	791
9.	1223007	M/s.Navnitlal Limited, Village Dhamni, Savroli Kharpada Road Tal-Khalapur, Raigad Maharashtra: 410202	Functioning	0	960	81	0	163
10.	1223012	M/s.The Ruby Mills Ltd, Off Sarvoli Kharpada Road Dhamni, Raigad Maharashtra: 400202	Functioning	26992	360	128	0	487
11.	1213035	M/s.Deenox Poly Yam Pvt Ltd, H No 713, S No-10 Village Katai Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra: 421302	Functioning	22224	0	0	0	248
12.	1213038	M/s.Ksl Realty and Infrastrucure Ltd (Ksl and Industries Ltd) Village Musarane, Taluka Wada, Thane, Maharashtra: 421312	Functioning	0	4032	0	0	108
13.	1213059	M/s.Global Softech Limited (Form: Vishwabharti Coop Spg Mills) S.No.233, Village Kawad Khurd, Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra	Functioning	20160	0	0	0	117
14.	1223015	M/s.Technocrat Indstries (I) Ltd, Village -Dhanivali Murbad Road, Murbad, Thane Maharashtra-421401	Functioning	60520	0	0	29	548
		TOTAL		376884	5352	744	29	6700

Effect on powerloom sector due to reduction in loan subsidy

618. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reduction in loan subsidy for new power loom units from 30 per cent to 10 per cent has rendered the business unviable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that dues of subsidy with respect to setting up new power loom units have not been paid in the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the power loom industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Revision of Loan Subsidy for installation of high speed shuttles looms to 10% of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) subject to an upper limit of ₹ 20.00 crore under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) has not rendered the business unviable. On the other hand, during the ATUFS implementation, the number of applications for availing benefits of the scheme has shown an increasing trend. Further, about 70% of subsidy benefit was taken by big players (Non- Micro Small and Medium Enterprises {MSMEs}) under Revised Restructured TUFS and only about 30% of the subsidy amount was availed by MSMEs.

Therefore, a policy change was made in January, 2016 with the introduction of Amended TUFS (ATUFS) by imposing upper ceilings ₹ 30 crore Garmenting, Technical Textiles and ₹ 20 crore for other segments, which led to substantial increase in the number of MSME units availing the benefits under ATUFS. Now, the share of subsidy availed by MSME bas increased from 30% to 50% under ATUFS, benefitting large number MSME units.

Further, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has launched Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme under PowerTex India scheme (w.e.f. 31.04.2017 to 31.03.2020) which provides adequate and timely financial assistance to the powerloom weavers to meet their credit requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) in a flexible and cost effective manner. It has two sub-components. The brief details of the sub-components are as under:–

MUDRA

Eligibility:

- Existing individual powerloom units (or) New individual/group enterprises involved in weaving activity are eligible.

Financial Assistance:

- Margin money @20% of machinery cost with a ceiling of ₹ 1 lakh and
- Interest Subvention @ 6% per year for 5 years.

Stand-up-India

Eligibility

- New Powerloom units established by a person who belongs to SC/ST/ Woman Entrepreneur.
- In case of non-individual units at least 52 % of the share holding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC (or) ST (or) Women entrepreneur.

Financial Assistance:

25% Margin Money (Max. ₹ 25 lakh) on the machinery cost, the borrower is required to bring in 10% of the Project Cost as his/her own contribution.

(b) It is not a fact that dues of subsidy with respect to setting-up new Powerloom units have not been paid in last five years as claims of the eligible powerloom units against the UIDs issued for 30% MMS-RRTUFS and 10% CIS under ATUFS are considered only after receipt of Joint Inspection Team (JIT). After JIT, the claims are processed at Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai to release the subsidy to the eligible Powerloom units on First in First Out (FIFO) basis.

(c) Ministry of Textiles had launched Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 onwards. Under RRTUFS, the powerloom units having investment in plant & machinery upto ₹ 5 crore were eligible to get 30% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) or 6% Interest Re-imbursement (IR) with 15% capital subsidy(CS) for installation of High Speed Shuttleless Looms only. In case, the powerloom units having investment above ₹ 5 crore, such units were eligible only for 6% IR with 15% CS. For installation of second-hand shuttleless looms, the powerloom units were eligible for 2% IR or 8% MMS only. After launching of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) w.e.f. 13-01-2016 to 31st March 2022, the powerloom units are eligible to get 10% Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) for installation of machinery having benchmarked technology under the scheme. In addition to this, Ministry of Textiles has launched PowerTex India Scheme, a comprehensive Scheme for the development of Powerloom sector w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 on Pan India basis. The detail of the Scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

Schemes and initiatives of Government of India, Ministry of Textiles for development ofPowerloom sector on Pan India basis

Schemes	Benefits
PowerTex India	
For development of Powerloom Sector PowerTex India a compressive scheme for development of Powerloom Sector has been launched on 01.04.2017.	
(i) In-situ upgradation of plain Powerlooms	**Objectives:** - To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end Powerloom units, for upgrading existing plain looms to semi-automatic/shuttleless looms by way of fixing certain additional attachments/kits. - To improve quality and productivity of the fabrics being produced and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. • Powerloom units having up to 8 looms are eligible. • Eligible subsidy as under:

Type of Technology	GOI Subsidy per loom (in ₹)		
	General (50%)	SC (75%)	ST (90%)
1	2	3	4
Plain loom to semiautomatic shuttle loom	20,000	30,000	36,000

Sl. No.	Schemes	Benefits			
		1	2	3	4
		Semi automatic shuttle loom to shuttleless Rapier loom	25,000	37,500	45,000
		Plain loom to shuttleless Rapier loom	45,000	67,500	81,000

- Implemented on PAN India basis.
- Kits/attachments viz., Weft Stop motion, Warp Stop motion, Efficient Braking device, Semi positive let off motion, Dobby, Jacquard, Anti crack device, self lubricating nylon parts, pirn winding machine & rapier kit.

Kits should be purchased from the empanelled manufacturer registered with the O/o.Tx.C

(ii) Group Work Shed Scheme

Objectives:

- To facilitate the establishment of worksheds for shuttleless looms in an existing or new cluster, which will provide required scale of economy for business operations?

- To organise Powerloom units in a cluster and to provide improved working condition in terms of more space, work environment, improve the work efficiency to enhance their competitiveness in the global market.

- At least 24 nos. of shuttleless looms of width upto 230 cms (or)

• 16 nos. of shuttleless looms of wider width *i.e.* 230 cms and above must be installed.

• Additional subsidy for construction of Dormitory: @ 125 Sq.ft per person.

• Govt. Subsidy

General	(40%)	:	₹400 per Sq.ft
SC	(75%)	:	₹750 per Sq.ft
ST	(90%)	:	₹900 per Sq.ft

(iii) Yarn Bank Scheme

Objectives:

- To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Consortium to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers.

- To avoid middleman/ local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.

• Minimum 11 members required to form SPV

• Max. GOI interest free corpus fund ₹ 2 cr.

SPV has to provide matching amount and also, a Bank Guarantee equal to an amount of 25% of Govt. of India share.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Benefits
	(iv) Common Facility Centre (CFC)	**Objectives:** - To provide financial assistance for setting-up of Common Facility Centres such as design centre/ studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material/ yarn/sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use, dormitory, workers residential space, common pre-weaving facilities *viz.* yarn dyeing, warping & sizing, twisting etc., and post weaving facilities *viz.* processing, etc. • Pre-weaving, post-weaving, design studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material/yarn/sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use, dormitory & workers' residential space etc. • Minimum 11 members required to form SPV Max. GOI subsidy ₹2 cr. for machineries and ₹ 0.40 cr for building.
	(v) Solar Energy Scheme	• Powerloom units having upto 8 looms are eligible. • On Grid Solar Power Plant (without Battery back-up) and Off Grid Solar Power Plant (with Battery back-up).

No. of Looms (Solar capacity)	General (50%)	SC (75%)	ST (90%)
A) On Grid Solar Power Plant			
4 Looms (4 KW)	₹1,40,000	₹2,10,000	₹2,52,000
6 Looms (6 KW)	₹2,10,000	₹3,15,000	₹3,78,000
8 Looms (8 KW)	₹2,80,000	₹4,20,000	₹5,04,000

B) Off Grid Solar Power Plant			
4 Looms (4 KW)	₹1,80,000	₹2,70,000	₹3,24,000
6 Looms (6 KW)	₹2,70,000	₹4,05,000	₹4,86,000
8 Looms (8 KW)	₹3,60,000	₹5,40,000	₹6,48,000

(vi) Pradhana Mantri Credit Scheme **– Under MUDRA**

• Existing individual powerloom units (or) New individual / group enterprises involved in weaving activity are eligible.

Financial Assistance:

• Margin money @20% of machinery cost with a ceiling of ₹ 1 lakh and

• Interest Subvention @ 6% per year for 5 years

– Under Stand-up India (SC/ST/Woman who are new entrepreneurs)

Eligibility:

• New Powerloom units established by a person who belongs to SC/ST/Woman Entrepreneur.

• In case of non-individual units at least 51% of the share holding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC (or) ST (or) Women entrepreneur.

Financial Assistance:

25% Margin Money (Max. ₹ 25 lakh) on the machinery cost, the borrower is required to bring in 10% of the Project Cost as his/her own contribution.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Benefits
	(vii) Grant-in-Aid & Modernisation/upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres	• To enable Powerloom weavers in various clusters to avail services of Powerloom Service Centres. • Textile Research Associations (TRAs)/State Govt. agencies are running 32 no. of PSCs located across the country and providing various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/ workshop, etc. to the Powerloom sector on behalf of the GOI. • The Grant-in-Aid (GIA) provided to the PSCs of TRAs/State Govt. agencies is mainly for the recurring expenses for running the PSCs for providing the services to Powerloom sector. The Govt. assistance will be provided for modernization of the existing infrastructure etc. Powerloom Service Centre's and other facilities required in cluster for common services
	(viii) Tex Fund-Venture Capital Fund	– MOT and SIDBI invests in the Venture Capital Fund Ltd. (SVCL) who in turn invest in form of equity to MSMEs to kick start an enterprise/ expansion.– Investments will typically be innovative in nature in private Powerloom MSME companies. Equity participation by MOT/SIDBI: Max. 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of ₹ 3.00 cr.
	(ix) Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development & Publicity for Powerloom Schemes	• Buyer Seller Meet: Provide platform to the decentralized sector to showcase/ sell their products to wider market and assess consumer feedback. • Exposure Visit: Exchange of information to strengthen existing clusters/ diversify products and technologies. Seminar/ Workshops: Essential to create awareness/ mobilize weavers to utilize Govt. schemes.

Basic amenities in tribal areas

†619. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme for the development of basic amenities like supply of water, housing etc. in tribal areas of various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allotted and released funds for the said programmes for the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for the overall development of tribal people living across the country including Uttar Pradesh. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country are carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs among others namely (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme, (ii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, (iii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and (iv) Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the tribal areas of various States including in Uttar Pradesh are being implemented. These schemes cover various sectors *viz.* Education, Health, Sanitation, Water Supply, Livelihood, Housing, Construction of Link Road, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy and Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy. The details of funds allocated and released under these schemes/programmes during the current financial year including Uttar Pradesh are given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programmes	Budget Expenditure	Revised Estimate	Expenditure (As on 31.01.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	1350.00	1350.00	998.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	250.00	250.00	175.44
3.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution including Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	2662.56	2662.56	2083.93

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

620. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up Eklavya Model Residential Schools in every block in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for this and if so, the details thereof and targets achieved so far; and

(d) the details of blocks which have been considered for setting up of these residential schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) As per budget announcement 2018-19, every block with 50% or more ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons is going to have an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by the year 2022. A separate scheme for EMRS was approved by the Government in December, 2018. As per census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts, *i.e.* blocks/taluka/ tehsil, having 50% or more ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, across the country. At the inception of this scheme, EMRS had been sanctioned in 102 out of the sub-districts mentioned above. It has been decided to establish new EMRSs in the remaining 462 sub-districts/ blocks by the year 2022. As on 31.12.2019, a total number of 150 sub-districts/ blocks have been sanctioned with an EMRS/EMDBS. List is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Government is now focusing on setting up at least one EMRS in each of the remaining 312 sub-districts/ blocks by the year 2022. A list of these 312 sub-districts/blocks is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of sanctioned EMRS/EMBDS till 31.12.2019

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No. of EMRS/ EMDBS in State	District	Block	Year of sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	2018-19
		2.	East Godavari	Chintur	2018-19
		3.	East Godavari	Rajavommangi	2019-20
		4.	Visakhapatnam	Chintapalle	2019-20
		5.	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	2019-20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Papum Pare	Itanagar	2018-19
3.	Assam	1.	Dima Hasao	Haflong	2018-19
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Bilaspur	Pendra	2018-19
		2.	Korba	Pali	2018-19
		3.	Raigarh	Udaipur(Dharamjaigarh)	2019-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4.	Surajpur	Pratappur	2019-20
		5.	Surajpur	Oudgi	2019-20
		6.	Balrampur	Wadrafnagar	2019-20
		7.	Balrampur	Samri (Kusmi)	2019-20
		8.	Surguja	Udaypur	2019-20
		9.	Koriya	Sonhat	2019-20
		10.	Rajnandgaon	Manpur*	2019-20
		11.	Bastar	Tokapal*	2019-20
		12.	Kanker	Kanker	2019-20
		13.	Bijapur	Bijapur*	2019-20
		14.	Sukma	Konta*	2019-20
		15.	Dantewada	Dantewada*	2019-20
		16.	Jashpur	Jashpur	2019-20
		17	Narayanpur (EMDBS)	Orcha	2018-19
5.	Gujarat	1.	Banas Kantha	Amirgadh	2018-19

		2.	Bharuch	Jhagadia	2018-19
		3.	Chhota Udepur	Kavant	2019-20
		4.	Dohad	Garbada	2019-20
		5.	Mahisagar	Santrampur	2019-20
		6.	Narmada	Dediapada	2019-20
		7.	Tapir (EMDBS)	Uchchhal	2018-19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba	Brahmaur	2018-19
7.	Jharkhand	1.	Khunti	Khunti	2018-19
		2.	Khunti	Torpa	2018-19
		3.	Khunti	Murhu	2019-20
		4.	Latehar	Barwadih	2019-20
		5.	Latehar	Garu	2019-20
		6.	Lohardaga	Senha	2019-20
		7.	Lohardaga	Bhandra	2019-20
		8.	Lohardaga	Peshrar	2019-20
		9.	Lohardaga	Kairo	2019-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10.	Gumla	Albert Ekka (Jari)	2019-20
		11.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Noamundi	2019-20
		12.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Manoharpur	2019-20
		13.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Tantnagar	2019-20
		14.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Sonua	2019-20
		15.	Purbi Singhbhum	Potka	2019-20
		16.	Purbi Singhbhum	Dumaria	2019-20
		17.	Ranchi	Angara	2019-20
		18.	Ranchi	Chanho	2019-20
		19.	Ranchi	Lapung	2019-20
		20.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Gobindpur (Rajnagar)	2019-20
		21.	Simdega	Pakar Tanr	2019-20
		22.	Simdega	Bansjor	2019-20
		23.	Pakur	Pakuria	2019-20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	2018-19

		2.	Barwani	Pati	2018-19
		3.	Barwani	Rajpur	2018-19
		4.	Barwani	Niwali	2019-20
		5.	Betul	Chicholi	2019-20
		6.	Bruhanpur	Khaknar	2019-20
		7.	Chhindwara	Harrai	2019-20
		8.	Chhindwara	Tamia	2019-20
		9.	Dhar	Dahi	2019-20
		10.	Dindori	Shahpura	2019-20
		11.	Alirajpur	Jobat	2019-20
		12.	Barwani	Pansemal	2019-20
		13.	Betul	Bhainsdehi	2019-20
9.	Maharashtra	1.	Palghar	Talasari	2018-19
		2.	Palghar	Jawhar	2018-19
		3.	Nandurbar	Navapur	2019-20
		4.	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa	2019-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.	Nashik	Kalwan	2019-20
		6.	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	2019-20
		7.	Nashik (EMBDS)	Surgana	2018-19
10.	Manipur	1.	Senapati	Mao Maram	2018-19
		2.	Tamenglong	Nungba	2018-19
		3.	Senapati	Paomata	2019-20
		4.	Churachandpur	Singngat	2019-20
11.	Meghalaya	1.	East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew	2018-19
		2.	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	2018-19
		3.	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	2018-19
		4.	North Garo Hills	Kharkutta	2018-19
		5.	South Garo Hills	Rongara	2018-19
		6.	Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	2018-19
		7.	East Garo Hills	Samanda	2018-19
		8.	West Garo Hills	Tikrikilla	2018-19

		9.	Ribhoi	Umsning	2018-19
		10.	East Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	2018-19
		11.	South West Garo Hills	Zikzak	2018-19
		12.	Jaintia Hills	Laskein	2019-20
		13.	East Garo Hills	Dambo Rongjeng	2019-20
12.	Mizoram	1.	Aizawl	Tlangnuam (Part)	2018-19
		2.	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir	2018-19
		3.	Mamit	Zawlnuam	2018-19
		4.	Saiha	Tuipang	2019-20
		5.	Aizwl	Thingsulthliah (part)	2019-20
13.	Nagaland	1.	Peren	Jalukie	2018-19
		2.	Kiphire	Kiphire Sadar	2018-19
		3.	Wokha	Wokha Sadar	2018-19
		4.	Mokokchung	Tuli	2018-19
		5.	Kohima	Kohima Sadar	2018-19
		6.	Dimapur	Chumukedima	2018-19

1	2	3	4	5	6
		7.	Kohima	Jakhama	2019-20
41.	Odisha	1.	Malkangiri	Mathili	2018-19
		2.	Koraput	Kotpad	2018-19
		3.	Nabrangapur	Kosagumuda	2019-20
		4.	Rayagada	Kashipur	2019-20
		5.	Kandhamal	Phiringia	2019-20
		6.	Gajapati	Ramagiri	2019-20
		7.	Sundargarh	Talasara	2019-20
		8.	Sambalpur	Govindapur	2019-20
		9.	Mayurbhanj	Bisoi	2019-20
		10.	Malkangiri	Orkel	2019-20
		11.	Koraput	Boriguma	2019-20
		12.	Nabarangapur	Jharigam	2019-20
		13.	Mayurbhanj	Jamda	2019-20
		14.	Kandhamal	Tikabali	2019-20

15.	Gajapati	Adva	2019-20
16.	Sundargarh	Kutra	2019-20
17.	Rayagada	Puttasing	2019-20
18.	Koraput	Narayanpatna	2019-20
19.	Kandhamal	Raikia	2019-20
20.	Nabarangapur	Kodinga	2019-20
21.	Mayurbhanj	Tiring	2019-20
22.	Sundargarh	Hatibari	2019-20
23.	Nabarangapur	Paparahandi	2019-20
24.	Mayurbhanj	Badampahar	2019-20
25.	Kandhamal	Daringbadi	2019-20
26.	Sambalpur	Jamankira	2019-20
27.	Sundargarh	Lehripada	2019-20
28.	Rayagada	Bishamakatak	2019-20
29.	Nabarangpur	Tentulikhunti	2019-20
30.	Kandhamal	G. Udayagiri	2019-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rajasthan	1.	Banswara	Banswara	2018-19
		2.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	2019-20
		3.	Udaipur	Sarada	2019-20
		4.	Pratapgarh (EMDBS)	Peepalkhoont	2018-19
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Salem	Yercaud	2018-19
17.	Telangana	1.	Bhadradri	Tekulapalle	2018-19
		2.	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	Sirpur	2018-19
		3.	Adilabad	Utnoor	2019-20
		4.	Bhadradri	Gundala	2019-20
		5.	Mahabubabad	Bayyaram	2019-20
18.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai	Chhamanu	2018-19
		2.	South Tripura	Rupaichhari	2019-20
		3.	West Tripura	Mungiakumi	2019-20
		4.	West Tripura	Hezamara	2019-20
		5.	South Tripura	Karbuk	2019-20
		6.	South Tripura (EMDBS)	Killa	2018-19

Statement-II

List of the blocks/sub-districts where EMRSs are to be sanctioned till 2022 (as on 31.12.2019)

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Addateegala
2.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Peda Bayalu
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Ananthagiri
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Paderu
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	G.Madugula
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Koyyuru
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Gummalakshmipuram
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Seppa
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Naharlagun
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Aalo
14.	Assam	Baksa	Sarupeta (Pt)
15.	Assam	Baksa	Jalah (Pt)
16.	Assam	Dhemaji	Jonai
17.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Umrangso
18.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Mahur
19.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Maibong
20.	Assam	Goalpara	Dudhnai
21.	Assam	Kamrup	Boko
22.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Phuloni
23.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Silonijan

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
24.	Assam	Udalguri	Khoirabari (Pt)
25.	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Donka
26.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Adhaura
27.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Ramanujganj
28.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Shankargarh
29.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Rajpur
30.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Lohandiguda
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastanar
32.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Darbha
33.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Bhopalpattnam
34.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Usur
35.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pendra Road Gorella
36.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Gidam
37.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Kuakonda
38.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Mainpur
39.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Kansabel
40.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Manora
41.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Farsabahar
42.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Pathalgaon
43.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Keskal
44.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Bade Rajpur
45.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Makdi
46.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Farasgaon
47.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Poundi-Uproda

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
48.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	Bharatpur
49.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Lailunga
50.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Gharghoda
51.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mohla
52.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Chhindgarh
53.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Premnagar
54.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lundra
55.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Sitapur
56.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Batouli
57.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Bhanupratappur
58.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Durgkondal
59.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Narharpur
60.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
61.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	Jetpur Pavi
62.	Gujarat	Dohad	Fatepura
63.	Gujarat	Dohad	Jhalod
64.	Gujarat	Dohad	Limkheda
65.	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod
66.	Gujarat	Navsari	Chikhli
67.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Khedbrahma
68.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Vijaynagar
69.	Gujarat	Surat	Umarpada
70.	Gujarat	Surat	Mahuva
71.	Gujarat	Tapi	Vyara
72.	Gujarat	Tapi	Valod

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
73.	Gujarat	The Dangs	The Dangs
74.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	Gurez
75.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Sanku
76.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)	Leh
77.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	Budhal
78.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Gopikandar
79.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Shikaripara
80.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Masalia
81.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Bhandaria
82.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Bishunpur
83.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Ghaghra
84.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Sisai
85.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Verno
86.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Kamdara
87.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla
88.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Chainpur
89.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Dumri
90.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Raidih
91.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Palkot
92.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Rania
93.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Erki(Tamar II)
94.	Jharkhand	Latehar	Mahuadanr
95.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Kisko
96.	Jharkhand	Pakur	Amrapara
97.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Bandgaon

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
98.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Goilkera
99.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Anandpur
100.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Tonto
101.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Hat Gamharia
102.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa
103.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Manjhari
104.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Jhinkpani
105.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Kumardungi
106.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Majhgaon
107.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh
108.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Gurbandha
109.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Namkum
110.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Nagri
111.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Mandar
112.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Bero
113.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Mandro
114.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Borio
115.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Taljhari
116.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Pathna
117.	Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Kuchai
118.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kurdeg
119.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kersai
120.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bolba
121.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar
122.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
123.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Jaldega
124.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bano
125.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushparajgarh
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Paraswada
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Barwani
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Sendhwa
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Varla
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	Nepanagar
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Bagli
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Sardarpur
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Gandhwani
134.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Manawar
135.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Rehatgaon
136.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Kundam
137.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petlawad
138.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Meghnagar
139.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Ranapur
140.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Niwas
141.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Narayanganj
142.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Ghughari
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Bajna
144.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Rawti
145.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Dhanora
146.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Jaitpur
147.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
148.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Nowrozabad
149.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Segaon
150.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Bhagwanpura
151.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Jhiranya
152.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Dharni
153.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Sakri
154.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Korchi
155.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Dhanora
156.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad
157.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Talode
158.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahade
159.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Dindori
160.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Peint
161.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar
162.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Dahanu
163.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vikramgad
164.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Mokhada
165.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vada
166.	Manipur	Chandel	Chandel
167.	Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong
168.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Tipaimukh
169.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Churachandpur North
170.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Churachandpur
171.	Manipur	Senapati	Purul
172.	Manipur	Senapati	Sadar Hills West

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
173.	Manipur	Senapati	Saitu-Gamphazol
174.	Manipur	Senapati	Sadar Hills East
175.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong West
176.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong North
177.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhrul North
178.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhurl Central
179.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Songsak
180.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Saipung
181.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawphlang
182.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mylliem
183.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew
184.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Khatarshnong Laitkroh
185.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram
186.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shella Bholaganj
187.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Pynursla
188.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Amlarem
189.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara
190.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Umling
191.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Jirang
192.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Chokpot
193.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Gasuapara
194.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Baghmara
195.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Betasing
196.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Ranikor
197.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
198.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram
199.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Gambegre
200.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dalu
201.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawshynrut
202.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawthadraishan
203.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang
204.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Darlawn
205.	Mizoram	Champhai	Khawzawl
206.	Mizoram	Champhai	Khawbung
207.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lungsen
208.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Hnahthial
209.	Mizoram	Mamit	West Phaileng
210.	Nagaland	Longleng	Longleng
211.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Ongpangkong
212.	Nagaland	Mon	Mon Sadar
213.	Nagaland	Mon	Longshen
214.	Nagaland	Mon	Angjangyang
215.	Nagaland	Mon	Monyakshu
216.	Nagaland	Peren	Tening
217.	Nagaland	Phek	Phek Sadar
218.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar
219.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Sadar
220.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Berhampur
221.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad
222.	Odisha	Gajapati	R.Udaygiri

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
223.	Odisha	Gajapati	Serango
224.	Odisha	Gajapati	Rayagada
225.	Odisha	Jajapur	Kaliapani
226.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur
227.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Gochhapada
228.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Sarangagarh
229.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Kotagarh
230.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Bamebari
231.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Baria
232.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Turumunga
233.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Patana
234.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Nayakote
235.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Telkoi
236.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Pandapara
237.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon
238.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur
239.	Odisha	Koraput	Dasamantapur
240.	Odisha	Koraput	Lakshmipur
241.	Odisha	Koraput	Bandhugaon
242.	Odisha	Koraput	Kundura
243.	Odisha	Koraput	Boipariguda
244.	Odisha	Koraput	Padua
245.	Odisha	Koraput	Pottangi
246.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Mudulipada
247.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Chitrakonda

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
248.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Gorumahisani
249.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jharpokharia
250.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur
251.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Raruan
252.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda
253.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Koliana
254.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposi
255.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Chandua
256.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rasagobindapur
257.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Barsahi
258.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Udala
259.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada
260.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Sharata
261.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Mahuldiha
262.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Raighar
263.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Kundei
264.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umarkote
265.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Dabugan
266.	Odisha	Rayagada	Chandrapur
267.	Odisha	Rayagada	Kalyanasingpur
268.	Odisha	Rayagada	Tikiri
269.	Odisha	Rayagada	Seskhal
270.	Odisha	Rayagada	Padmapur
271.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Mahulpalli
272.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Jujomura

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
273.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Dharuadihi
274.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kinjirkela
275.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Baragaon
276.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Raiboga
277.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Bisra
278.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Brahmani Tarang
279.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kamarposh Balang
280.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Koida
281.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Gurundia
282.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Garhi
283.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora
284.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sagwara
285.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Dhariawad
286.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Arnod
287.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Jhadol
288.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Lasadiya
289.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Salumbar
290.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Rishabhdeo
291.	Telangana	Adilabad	Inderavelly
292.	Telangana	Adilabad	Narnoor
293.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Cherla
294.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Dummugudem
295.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Mulkalapalle
296.	Telangana	Khammam	Singareni
297.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kothagudem

Sl. No	State	District	Sub-District/Block
298.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Gudur
299.	Tripura	Dhalai	Manu
300.	Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa
301.	Tripura	Dhalai	Dumburnagar
302.	Tripura	North Tripura	Damchhara
303.	Tripura	North Tripura	Pencharthal
304.	Tripura	North Tripura	Dasda
305.	Tripura	South Tripura	Amarpur
306.	Tripura	South Tripura	Ompi
307.	Tripura	West Tripura	Padmabil
308.	Tripura	West Tripura	Tulashikhar
309.	Tripura	West Tripura	Mandai
310.	Tripura	West Tripura	Jampuijala
311.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Chakrata
312.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Bundwan

Forceful eviction and failed rehabilitation of tribals

621. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether longitudinal studies on forceful eviction and failed rehabilitation of tribal settlements and adivasi families have been conducted; and

(b) the manner in which Government plans to better rehabilitate those whose lands have been siezed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) No such studies have been conducted by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the

Centre. Land and its management fall under the exclusive Legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule -List II (State List)-Entry No. (18). The land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short) and the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by appropriate Government as defined under Section 3 (e) of the said Act.

The First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act provide for compensation for land owners. The Second Schedule provide for element of rehabilitation and resettlement for all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the first Schedule. Similarly, the Third Schedule provide for infrastructural amenities for a reasonably habitable and planned settlement in the resettlement area.

To ensure adequate compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of such displaced tribal people across the country, the Government has also made special provision in Section 41 and Section 42 of the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013. As per the said special provisions of Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as last resort. In case acquisition for alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency.

The special provisions for affected Scheduled Tribes also include a development plan, payment of at least one third of the compensation amount due initially at first instalment, resettlement properly in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block, making available of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefit to original tribal land owners in case of acquisition of alienated tribal lands, fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel project, payment of additional twenty five percent R&R benefits in monetary terms along with a one time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees in case of relocation outside of the district, continuance of all benefits, including reservation benefits available to Scheduled Tribes in the affected areas etc.

The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself. Chapter-V and

VI of the said Act contains detailed provision for R&R awards and their implementation National Monitoring Committee also reviews and monitors the implementation of R&R scheme and looks into issue related to displacement of people and timely payment of compensation.

Special Central assistance to States under TSP

622. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that allocation and release of funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) is not up to the requirement of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there are any requests from States to increase the SCA component to bridge the gap between STs and others; and

(d) the details of State-wise allocation and release of funds under SCA to TSP during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, *inter alia*, is implementing Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSP) for the development of Scheduled Tribes. SCA to TSP is intended to support and supplement the efforts of other Ministries and respective State Governments and to fill critical gaps in institutions and programmes for socio-economic and educational development of Scheduled Tribes. The funds under the scheme are allocated to the states based on tribal population, tribal area and performance in implementation. Funds allocated and released to the states under the scheme have been found to be sufficient to meet their requirement as per their utilization capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As mentioned above, funds allocated and released to the states under the scheme have been found to be sufficient to meet their requirement as per their utilization capacity.

(d) State-wise allocation and release of funds under SCA to TSP during the last five years is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of release of funds under SCA to TSP during the last five years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77	5617.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2211.83
3.	Assam	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	14327.57	10342.65
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	455.68	559.09	352.31
7.	Gujarat	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41	11765.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2291.20	3628.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50	3749.80
10.	Jharkhand	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	11372.49	8564.52
11.	Karnataka	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37	5347.76
12.	Kerala	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43	335.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	22828.70	16968.97
14.	Maharashtra	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	13760.38	13802.57
15.	Manipur	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	3790.38	5442.48
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2739.20
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1220.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3225.00
19.	Odisha	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	11975.00	17553.22

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
20.	Rajasthan	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83	10327.93
21.	Sikkim	520.25	353.00	1497.62	5986.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	217.33	0.00	600.00	894.10	315.00
23.	Telangana	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55	2850.32
24.	Tripura	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77	1294.38
25.	Uttarakhand	805.83	0.00	0.00	679.00	1012.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	905.51	121.92	458.35	0.00
27.	West Bengal	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	5397.11	5833.41
	TOTAL	103999.37	113217.12	119502.230	134800.00	134500.00

Population of PVTGs in Chhattisgarh

†623. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is decreasing constantly in Chhattisgarh, if so, group-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has initiated any scheme for the overall development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated in the State of Chhattisgarh for the development of tribals during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome of the development schemes dedicated to the upliftment of such tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) No, Sir. Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that according to baseline survey conducted by Tribal Research Institute (TRI), Chhattisgarh in the year 2005-06, the population of PVTGs in the Chhattisgarh State was 155057 whereas the baseline survey conducted in the year 2015-16 reveals that PVTGs population is increased to 184985.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" specifically for the PVTG population. The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs. Funds under this scheme are made available to the States/UTs having PVTG population for items/activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government.

(c) Scheme-wise details of funds allocated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the State of Chhattisgarh for the development of tribals during the last three years are as given below:–

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)	11717.82	14327.57	10342.65
2.	Grants under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution (including scheme 'Eklavya Model Residential Schools')	10488.52	10964.49	11352.92
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	2534.15	1805.30	4755.63
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
6.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	-	168.73	504.49
7.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	-	89.00	197.00
8.	'Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes'	65.97	75.36	110.33

(d) Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that education scenario including higher education and success rate in various competitive examinations has been improved significantly. Socio-economic condition has also been improved as more than 2,08,000 tribal families are included in self exclusion criterion as per Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 data.

Inclusion of caste/communities in STs list

624. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal communities identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to include more castes/communities in Scheduled Tribes List; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories (UTs) of the Country. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government of India on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has approved the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the State Government/UT Administration concerned, can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation which is a continuous process. All actions are taken as per these modalities. A statement giving number of proposals received by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for inclusion of more castes/communities in Scheduled Tribe list is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise list of Scheduled Tribes in India

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Kolawar, Mannervarlu
13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
17. Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Malis (excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan
25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Rena
28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
29. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
30. Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)
31. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
32. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
33. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
34. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the

districts of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)

Arunachal Pradesh

All tribes in the State including:

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Nyishi
5. Galo
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi, Idu, Taroan
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho
13. Hrusso
14. Tagin
15. Khamba
16. Adi

Assam

I. In the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki tribes, including: -

(i) Biate, Biete
(ii) Changsan
(iii) Chongloi
(iv) Doungel
(v) Gamalhou
(vi) Gangte
(vii) Guite
(viii) Hanneng
(ix) Haokip, Haupit
(x) Haolai
(xi) Hengna
(xii) Hongsungh
(xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
(xiv) Jongbe
(xv) Khawchung
(xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
(xvii) Khelma
(xviii) Kholhou
(xix) Kipgen
(xx) Kuki
(xxi) Lengthang
(xxii) Lhangum
(xxiii) Lhoujem
(xxiv) Lhouvun

(xxv) Lupheng

(xxvi) Mangjel

(xxvii) Misao

(xxviii) Riang

(xxix) Sairhem

(xxx) Selnam

(xxxi) Singson

(xxxii) Sitlhou

(xxxiii) Sukte

(xxxiv) Thado

(xxxv) Thangngeu

(xxxvi) Uibuh

(xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai- Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Karbi
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng
15. Lalung

II. In the State of Assam including the Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills:

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro, Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari, Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha
10. Dimasa
11. Hajong
12. Singhpho
13. Khampti
14. Garo

Bihar

1. Asur, Agaria
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Omitted
7. Binjhia
8. Birhor
9. Birjia
10. Chero
11. Chik Baraik
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Ho
15. Karmali
16. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia

17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan, Nagesia
20. Kora, Mudi-Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lohara, Lohra
23. Mahli
24. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
25. Munda, Patar
26. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
27. Parhaiya
28. Santal
29. Sauria Paharia
30. Savar
31. Kawar
32. Kol
33. Tharu

Chhattisgarh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhwar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abujh Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri
21. Khairwar, Kondar
22. Kharia
23. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
24. Kol
25. Kolam

26. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
27. Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku
28. Majhi
29. Majhwar
30. Mawasi
31. Munda
32. Nagesia, Nagasia
33. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
34. Pao
35. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
36. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Koria districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district
37. Parja
38. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
39. Saonta, Saunta
40. Saur
41. Sawar, Sawara
42. Sonr

Goa

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli
6. Kunbi
7. Gawda
8. Velip

Gujarat

1. Barda
2. Bavacha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi

9. Dhodia, Dhodi
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
12. Gond, Rajgond
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15. Omitted
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
17. Kunbi (in the Dangs district)
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
19. Padhar
20. Omitted
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
22. Patelia
23. Pomla
24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
25. Rathawa
26. Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
27. Omitted
28. Varli
29. Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia
30. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
31. Tadvi Bhil, Bawra,Vasave,
32. Padvi.

Himachal Pradesh

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi
3. Gujjar
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla
9. Beta, Beda
10. Domba, Gara, Zoba

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Balti
2. Beda
3. Bot, Boto
4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
5. Changpa
6. Garra
7. Mon
8. Purigpa
9. Gujjar
10. Bakarwal
11. Gaddi
12. Sippi

Jharkhand

1. Asur, Agaria
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan, Nagesia
19. Kora, Mudi-Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
24. Munda, Patar
25. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar
30. Bhumij
31. Kawar
32. Kol

Karnataka

1. Adiyan
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)

18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Coorg district)
36. Marati (in south Kanara district)
37. Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligaru
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
49. Yerava
50. Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)

Kerala

1. Adiyan
2. Arandan, Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan
5. Irular, Irulan
6. Kadar, Wayanad Kadar
7. (Omitted)
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochuvelan
11. (Omitted)
12. (Omitted)
13. Koraga
14. (Omitted)

15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan, Kurichiyan
17. Kurumans, Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
18. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan, Malavedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)
26. Malayarayar
27. Mannan
28. Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)
29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
30. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
31. (Omitted)
32. (Omitted)
33. Paniyan
34. Ulladan, Ullatan
35. Uraly
36. Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)
37. Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban
38. Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan
39. Cholanaickan
40. Mavilan
41. Karimpalan
42. Vetta Kuruman
43. Mala Panickar

Madhya Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhwar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria,

Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi

17. Halba, Halbi

18. Kamar

19. Karku

20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri

21. Omitted

22. Khairwar, Kondar

23. Kharia

24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh

25. Kol

26. Kolam

27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya

28. Korwa, Kodaku

29. Majhi

30. Majhwar

31. Mawasi

32. (Omitted)

33. Munda

34. Nagesia, Nagasia

35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad

36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia Tahsils of Datia district]

37. Pao

38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti

39. (Omitted)

40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh, Dindori,Seoni and Surguja districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsimhapur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]

41. Parja

42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor

43. Saonta, Saunta

44. Saur

45. Sawar, Sawara

46. Sonr

Maharashtra

1. Andh

2. Baiga

3. Barda

4. Bavacha, Bamcha

5. Bhaina

6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando

7. Bhattra

8. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave

9. Bhunjia

10. Binjhwar

11. Birhul, Birhor

12. Omitted

13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi

14. Dhanwar

15. Dhodia

16. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati

17. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi

18. Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.

19. Halba, Halbi

20. Kamar

21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari

22. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri

23. Khairwar

24. Kharia

25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

26. Kol

27. Kolam, Mannervarlu

28. Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha

29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli

30. Koli Malhar

31. Kondh, Khond, Kandh

32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya

33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya

34. Nagesia, Nagasia

35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
36. Oraon, Dhangad
37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
39. Parja
40. Patelia
41. Pomla
42. Rathawa
43. Sawar, Sawara
44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
45. (Omitted)
46. Varli
47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia

Manipur

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei
9. Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme
10. Koirao, Thangal
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Suhte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphei
29. Zou
30. Poumai Naga
31. Tarao
32. Kharam
33. Any Kuki tribes.
34. Mate

Meghalaya

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari

3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-
   - (i) Biate, Biete
   - (ii) Changsan
   - (iii) Chongloi
   - (iv) Doungel
   - (v) Gamalhou
   - (vi) Gangte
   - (vii) Guite
   - (viii) Hanneng
   - (ix) Haokip, Haupit
   - (x) Haolai
   - (xi) Hengna
   - (xii) Hongsungh
   - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
   - (xiv) Jongbe
   - (xv) Khawchung
   - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
   - (xvii) Khelma
   - (xviii) Kholhou
   - (xix) Kipgen
   - (xx) Kuki
   - (xxi) Lengthang
   - (xxii) Lhangum
   - (xxiii) Lhoujem
   - (xxiv) Lhouvun
   - (xxv) Lupheng
   - (xxvi) Mangjel
   - (xxvii) Misao
   - (xxviii) Riang
   - (xxix) Sairhem
   - (xxx) Selnam
   - (xxxi) Singson
   - (xxxii) Sitlhou
   - (xxxiii) Sukte
   - (xxxiv) Thado
   - (xxxv) Thangngeu
   - (xxxvi) Uibuh
   - (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng
15. Boro Kacharis
16. Koch
17. Raba, Rava

Mizoram

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo

4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:–
   - (i) Baite or Beite
   - (ii) Changsan
   - (iii) Chongloi
   - (iv) Doungel
   - (v) Gamalhou
   - (vi) Gangte
   - (vii) Guite
   - (viii) Hanneng
   - (ix) Haokip or Haupit
   - (x) Haolai
   - (xi) Hengna
   - (xii) Hongsungh
   - (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
   - (xiv) Jongbe
   - (xv) Khawchung
   - (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
   - (xvii) Khelma
   - (xviii) Kholhou
   - (xix) Kipgen
   - (xx) Kuki
   - (xxi) Lengthang
   - (xxii) Lhangum
   - (xxiii) Lhoujem
   - (xxiv) Lhouvun
   - (xxv) Lupheng
   - (xxvi) Mangjel
   - (xxvii) Misao
   - (xxviii) Riang
   - (xxix) Sairhem
   - (xxx) Selnam
   - (xxxi) Singson
   - (xxxii) Sitlhou
   - (xxxiii) Sukte
   - (xxxiv) Thado
   - (xxxv) Thangngeu
   - (xxxvi) Uibuh
   - (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai-Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng
15. Paite

Nagaland

1. Naga
2. Kuki
3. Kachari
4. Mikir
5. Garo

Odisha

1. Bagata, Bhakta
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi, Bathuri
5. Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, Binjhwar
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kawar, Kanwar
29. Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33. Kol
34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya

42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48. Matya, Matia
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54. Parenga
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

Rajasthan

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
9. Mina
10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
11. Patelia
12. Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya.

Sikkim

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa,

Dopthapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)

2. Lepcha
3. Limboo
4. Tamang

Tamil Nadu

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18. Kurumans
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)
26. Malayekandi
27. Mannan
28. Mudugar, Muduvan
29. Muthuvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar
33. Paniyan
34. Sholaga
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)
36. Uraly

Telangana

1. Andh,Sadhu Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil

4. Chenchu
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Kolawar
13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
17. Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya,Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Manna Dhora
21. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
22. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
23. Pardhan
24. Porja, Parangiperja
25. Reddi Dhoras
26. Rona, Rena
27. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
28. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
29. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
30. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
31. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
32. Nakkala, Kurvikaran

Tripura

1. Bhil
2. Bhutia
3. Chaimal
4. Chakma
5. Garoo
6. Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep
7. Jamatia
8. Khasia
9. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:-

(i) Balte (ii) Belalhut (iii) Chhalya (iv) Fun (v) Hajango (vi) Jangtei (vii) Khareng (viii) Khephong (ix) Kuntei (x) Laifang (xi) Lentei (xii) Mizel (xiii) Namte (xiv) Paitu, Paite (xv) Rangcha (xvi) Rangkhole (xvii) Thangluya

10. Lepcha
11. Lushai
12. Mag
13. Munda, Kaur
14. Noatia, Murashing
15. Orang
16. Riang
17. Santal
18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
19. Uchai

Uttarakhand

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu
6. Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
7. Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
8. Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
9. Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10. Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11. Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
12. Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
13. Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
14. Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
15. Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)

West Bengal

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Bedia, Bediya
4. Bhumij
5. Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo
6. Birhor
7. Birjia

8. Chakma
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Garo
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Hajang
15. Ho
16. Karmali
17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lepcha
23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24. Lohara, Lohra
25. Magh
26. Mahali
27. Mahli
28. Mal Pahariya
29. Mech
30. Mru
31. Munda
32. Nagesia
33. Oraon
34. Parhaiya
35. Rabha
36. Santal
37. Sauria Paharia
38. Savar
39. Limbu (Subba)
40. Tamang

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinelese
6. Shom Pens

Dadar and Nagar Haveli

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

Daman and Diu

Throughout the Union territory:–

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)

5. Varli.

Lakshadweep

Throughout the Union Territory: -

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'.

Explanation:- The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulation, 1994.

Puducherry

Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran)

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of proposals received for inclusion of more castes/ communities-Scheduled Tribe list

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	28
6	Goa	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	10
10.	Karnataka	9
11.	Kerala	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8
13	Manipur	2
14.	Odisha	21

S. No.	States/UT	Number of Proposals
15.	Punjab	1
16.	Sikkim	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	8
18	Tripura	1
19.	Uttarakhand	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3
21.	West Bengal	3
22.	Puducherry	1

Preservation of naturalist wisdom of tribals

625. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to preserve naturalist wisdom of the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that the number of women and men are decreasing year by year in various tribal communities nationwide, especially in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken for the survival of such tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) The naturalistic wisdom is an integral part of tribal cultural heritage. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is providing support to State Governments for protection and promotion of rich tribal heritage including art and artefacts, handicraft, sports, tribal medicines, naturalistic medicinal practices etc,. Government has set up Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in the State, to work as a body of knowledge & research and as a think tank for tribal development and to work towards preservation and dissemination of distinctiveness/uniqueness of tribal culture and their naturalistic knowledge. Funds are provided to TRIs under the Scheme 'Support

to TRT for various activities including construction of museum, library, language primers, research works, seminar/workshop, publication of books, development of documentaries, organisation of tribal festivals etc. Funds are also provided to private institutions for carrying out research work on various tribal issue under the Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education'. National level tribal festival / carnival is organized by the Ministry to showcase glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of naturalistic skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices etc.

(d) As per figures reflected in Census 2001 and 2011, total population of Scheduled Tribes in the country has been on the increase as given in the table below:–

	2001	2011	Decadal Growth in % from 2001
Total ST population in the country	84326240	104281034	23.66
ST population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29469	28530	-3.19

(e) Central Government provides dedicated Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) / Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) funds to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for welfare and development of tribal population as per details given below:–

(₹ in crore)

Year	TSP/STC funds provided to UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2012-13	214.53
2013-14	122.00
2014-15	103.83
2015-16	221.39
2016-17	129.60
2017-18	311.44
2018-19	246.10

Besides above, Ministry of Tribal Affairs(MoTA) is implementing a scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups (PVTG)" for the welfare of PVTGsl8 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scheme envisages to focus on areas relevant to their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Funds are provided to the UT based on their proposal.

Further, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has opened various channels of communication with the STs so as to ascertain their present concerns as well as their future needs. Exclusive medical wards in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) located near the Jarawa Reserve at Tushnabad, Kadamtala and GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair have been set up for treatment of Jarawas. Such wards are also declared as Tribal Reserve under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation, 1956 to prevent any interaction of the unauthorised non-tribals with the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Medical Sub Centres have been established by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration at Dugong Creek in Little Andaman and Strait Island for providing health care facilities to the Onges and Andamanese tribes. Health card of each individual of PVTGs is maintained by Tribal Welfare Officers of Andaman AdimJanjati Vikas Samitie (AAJVS)/ Medical Sub Centres and are regularly updated. The expertise available with the Central Government Institutions like Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy(AYUSH) & GB Pant Hospital is utilized for the wellbeing of the PVTGs from time to time. Nutritional supplements are being provided to the pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants belonging to Onge and Andamanse tribes through AAJVS. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration through AAJVS extends all financial support to the tribal students of Onge & Andamanese communities for their education at the primary, middle and higher secondary levels. Exclusive Middle level schools have been established in the tribal settlements for Onges at Dugong Creek, Little Andaman and for Andamanese at Strait Islands. Informal education system has been introduced amongst the Jarawas and Onges children through bilingual bicultural curriculum developed by Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) and AAJVS.

Cases filed against women

626. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any data about the cases of crimes against women filed in 2019 in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) what is the number of victims receiving legal help and protection through the Ministry during the trial;

(d) what is the conviction rate in such cases; and

(e) what is the number of victims who died or killed during the trial?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) State/UT-wise details of Crimes against Women including that of Delhi as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)'s latest data available for the year 2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per the information received from National Legal Authority Services (NALSA), about 1,82,506 women have been benefited through legal services and advice under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 during the current financial year 2019-20 (upto November, 2019).

(e) No such data is available.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Crime against Women during 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16438	15419	772	22583	32220	1378
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	368	221	9	335	288	9
3.	Assam	27728	16994	301	30119	18478	328
4.	Bihar	16920	11111	473	18143	18531	800
5.	Chhattisgarh	8587	6919	1527	9914	9350	1949
6.	Goa	362	327	15	308	564	25
7.	Gujarat	8329	7819	110	15068	17227	169
8.	Haryana	14326	7854	925	12256	11532	1276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1633	1197	58	1708	2033	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3437	2223	75	4553	4482	92
11.	Jharkhand	7083	4760	557	6687	6058	621
12.	Karnataka	13514	12141	525	22136	23447	679
13.	Kerala	10461	9233	799	12380	12115	1019
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28942	25315	5675	33210	39358	8462
15.	Maharashtra	35497	25393	1529	43375	43539	1960
16.	Manipur	271	112	13	282	146	13
17.	Meghalaya	571	296	33	496	336	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	249	270	55	306	284	61
19.	Nagaland	75	42	26	64	46	29
20.	Odisha	20274	16149	463	14844	22542	511
21.	Punjab	5302	3210	532	5599	4790	775
22.	Rajasthan	27866	15112	3695	18130	21181	5803
23.	Sikkim	172	147	36	188	179	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	5822	4646	815	8671	6660	1164
25.	Telangana	16027	12916	632	13568	20819	834
26.	Tripura	907	708	55	827	1161	66
27.	Uttar Pradesh	59445	40045	8805	80137	86910	21146
28.	Uttarakhand	2817	1847	132	2176	3032	179
29.	West Bengal	30394	28322	348	21867	42814	444
	TOTAL STATE(S)	363817	270748	28990	399930	450122	49953
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147	163	9	166	198	13
31.	Chandigarh	442	247	69	386	340	104
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	30	3	52	38	3
33.	Daman and Diu	16	23	5	27	33	8
34.	Delhi	13640	11635	774	14247	14715	935
35.	Lakshadweep	11	7	0	10	9	0
36.	Puducherry	166	125	6	76	125	6
	TOTAL (UTs)	14460	12230	866	14964	15458	1069
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	378277	282978	29856	414894	465580	51022

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India 2018, NCRB

Implementation of POSHAN Abhiyan scheme

627. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have started implementing the ambitious National Nutrition Mission Bal Poshan Abhiyan targeted at children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the details thereof and the names of States where this scheme is lagging behind and the reasons therefor; and

(b) how much money has been earmarked for execution of this scheme, the amount spent so far in different States, the details thereof and the amount which remain unspent, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All the States/UTs except West Bengalhave started implementing the POSHAN Abhiyaan (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission)targeted at children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Odisha has recently approved implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

(b) Fund allocation under POSHAN Abhiyaan was ₹950.00 crore in 2017-18, ₹ 3061.30 crore in 2018-19 and is ₹3400.00 crore in 2019-20. State-wise statement of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyan (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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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.	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
37.	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 incude Ladakh UT.

Cases on child pornography reported to the NCPCR

628. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases reported to the National Commission on Protection of Child Rights on online sexual content for the years 2014-19, year-wise;

(b) the recommendations made by the Commission so far to combat child pornography; and

(c) the reports if any prepared by the NCPCR on the reported cases of child pornography?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has received 66 complaints / cases on online sexual content during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 and the current year (2019-20). The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Besides, the Commission also inquired to check availability of child pornography material and found 31 such websites containing child pornography material. After taking suo-moto cognizance, NCPCR got registered these 31 cases on Cyber Crime Portal of MHA for necessary action at their end.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of complaints/cases received in NCPCR on online sexual content during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 and the current year (2019-20)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh							0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						1	1
4.	Assam							0
5.	Bihar					1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh							0
7.	Chhattisgarh							0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0
9.	Daman and Diu							0
10.	Delhi		1			6	4	11
11.	Goa							0
12.	Gujarat							0
13.	Haryana	1	1			3	1	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh			1				1
15.	Jharkhand				1		1	2
16.	Karnataka				1	1		2
17.	Kerala							0
18.	Lakshadweep							0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
19.	Madhya Pradesh		1			1	2	4
20.	Maharashtra				1	1	1	3
21.	Manipur							0
22.	Meghalaya							0
23.	Mizoram							0
24.	Nagaland							0
25.	Odisha						1	1
26.	Puducherry							0
27.	Punjab				1	1		2
28.	Rajasthan			3			2	5
29.	Sikkim							0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	1					2
31.	Telangana				1			1
32.	Tripura							0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	3	1	9	4	21
34.	Uttarakhand							0
35.	West Bengal							0
36.	Others				1			1
	TOTAL	4	6	7	7	23	19	66

Tracking of missing children

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

(a) the number of initiatives taken by the Ministry to track missing children in the country;

(b) the number of missing children and found State-wise between the years 2014-19; and

(c) whether the Ministry is investing in new technologies like facial recognition to track missing children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is hosting a web portal "TrackChild" to track the missing and found children. The TrackChild Portal is implemented in association with various stakeholders including Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Railways, State Governments/UT Administrations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, National Legal Services Authority, etc. The "Khoya-Paya" another citizen centric portal has also been launched in 2015, The Ministry supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

(b) As per information provided by latest NCRB Report for 2018, State/UT-wise number of missing and traced children (below 18 years) in the country during 2014-18 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry has been using Facial Recognition System employed by Delhi Police to track the missing children, with the help of NIC.

Statement

State/UT-wise Report on Missing and Traced Children (Below 18 years) during 2014-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced	Missing	Traced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3442	2449	3278	2109	3324	1912	3616	2902	3150	2610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	35	105	82	61	33	74	48	34	32
3.	Assam	1402	721	2169	1137	2413	1069	1651	1170	2120	1461
4.	Bihar	2349	890	3523	2444	5896	3026	8493	3271	12072	6967
5.	Chhattisgarh	2290	1794	2686	1821	3127	2051	3341	2267	4237	2920
6.	Goa	92	60	73	42	57	25	45	14	47	16
7.	Gujarat	1972	1284	1780	1088	2007	1247	2172	1653	2417	1873
8.	Haryana	3281	821	3208	1401	3575	1695	3814	2217	3739	2576
9.	Himachal Pradesh	458	379	322	212	280	174	368	271	481	340
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1460	508	1366	590	1070	354	725	219	800	416
11.	Jharkhand	726	394	720	191	1008	329	1099	465	993	377

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Karnataka	4768	2982	4494	2213	4224	2733	3195	1954	2864	2314
13.	Kerala	1295	905	1969	1591	1735	1520	1755	1595	2153	2002
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10299	5730	12768	9203	12068	8197	14158	8834	15320	9284
15.	Maharashtra	19683	13757	10376	4782	9982	4357	8581	3364	6928	3214
16.	Manipur	36	34	70	30	186	172	97	75	107	82
17.	Meghalaya	134	122	179	119	184	155	148	103	163	119
18.	Mizoram	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	3	3
19.	Nagaland	4	3	34	28	77	63	103	101	97	81
20.	Odisha	3188	407	4588	698	5791	589	7446	6281	3491	1139
21.	Punjab	1155	543	1171	478	1290	510	2724	872	2587	638
22.	Rajasthan	3547	2598	3456	1233	4203	3216	3403	2453	3521	2479
23.	Sikkim	96	88	119	74	150	110	88	85	57	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	4430	3340	5370	4201	5801	4660	5844	4782	5333	4038
25.	Telangana	3028	1681	4334	3313	4700	3597	4304	2984	4410	3152
26.	Tripura	450	446	179	151	197	171	166	150	198	188

27.	Uttar Pradesh	3933	2265	4388	2122	5169	1861	5161	2763	5704	2799
28.	Uttarakhand	385	175	749	325	859	589	877	572	938	374
29.	West Bengal	21924	14793	14807	6261	16881	5388	19671	11849	16027	10205
	Total State(s)	95872	59206	88284	47942	96315	49803	103120	63315	99991	1751
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	26	55	49	53	48	43	35	56	44
31.	Chandigarh	341	137	421	187	435	152	513	207	540	214
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	13	11	5	8	2	8	4	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	9	4	30	20	39	27	34	29	30	17
34.	Delhi	12323	6349	13922	6182	14661	5863	15252	6807	14986	9102
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	59	57	67	64	58	49	43	43	49	48
	Total UT(s)	12790	6586	14506	6507	15254	6141	15893	7125	15665	9425
	Total (All India)	108662	65792	102790	54449	111569	55944	119013	70440	115656	71176

Source: Crime in IndiaNote: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018

Measures to protect women from crimes

†630. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of protective measures and their implementation to protect women from crimes and harassment;

(b) the State-wise updated details of crimes of heinous nature which have been committed during the year 2019-20;

(c) the manner in which 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been used for the protection of women along with results thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay in execution of the declared sentence to the criminals in Nirbhaya Case and the measures for prevention of its delay?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government of India has adopted various legislative and schematic measures for the protection of women from crimes and harassment. These include The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018', The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013', The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013', The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006', 'The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986', The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956', The Indian Penal Code, 1860' and schemes such as One Stop Centre Scheme, Universalisation of Women Helpline scheme, Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme, Swadhar, Ujjawala etc.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

(b) State/UT-wise details of Crimes against Women as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)'s latest data available for the year 2018 is given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to USQ No. 626 Part (a) and (b)]

(c) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund 'Nirbhaya Fund' which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

women. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/ recommend proposals and schemes under Nirbhaya Fund.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing three schemes under Nirbhaya Fund, namely, One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline(WHL) and Mahila Police Volunteers. Further, projects aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country have been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund. Some of these include Emergency Response System, Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC), Safe City Proposal for 8 cities, setting up/strengthening Women Help Desks in Police Stations and Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, setting up of Fast Track Special Courts etc. Details of Projects appraised tinder Nirbhaya Fund are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Regarding execution of declared sentence to the criminals in Nirbhaya case, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement-II

(A) Project-wise details of funds appraised under Nirbhaya Fund

(₹ in crore)

Ministries/ Departments	Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Amount Appraised
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Home Affairs	1.	Emergency Response Support system	321.69
	2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200.00
	3.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.20
	4.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC)	195.83
		Sub-project under CCPWC	28.93
	5.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07

1	2	3	4
	6.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53
	7.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Govt. of Odisha	110.35
	8.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.20
	9.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities- Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Lucknow.	2919.55
	10.	Establishment of State of Art DNA Lab. at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76
	11.	Proposal for procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual Assault cases	7.09
	12.	Strengthening DNA analysis, cyber forensic & related facilities in SFSLs in 13 states	131.09
	13.	Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units in all districts of States & UTs.	100.00
	14.	Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks in Police Stations in all States & UTs (covering 10,000 Police Stations).	100.00
Ministry of Railways	15.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500.00
	16.	Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Station	17.64
MeitY/ IIT Delhi	17.	Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.49

1	2	3	4
Deptt. of Justice	18.	Setting up Fast Track Special Courts to dispose off cases pending trial under Rape & POCSO Act	767.25
Ministry of Tourism	19.	Safe Tourism Destination for women in MP	27.98
	20.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	138.49
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	21.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.	83.50
	22.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06
	23.	Proposal of C-DAC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform.	465.02
	24.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	867.74
	25.	Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL)	155.94
	26.	Manila Police Volunteers (MPV)	27.76
	27.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.20
Ministry of Women and Child Development	28.	Smart and safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Govt. of M.P.	1.74
	29.	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand	0.72
	30.	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand	0.29
	31.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nagaland	2.84
	32.	Strategic communication initiatives for women's safety, Govt. of Tamil Nadu	1.45
	33.	NICSI for Developing Nirbhaya Dashboard	0.24

(B) Crime Head-wise Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Chargesheeted and Persons Convicted under Crime against Women during 2018

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Murder with Rape/ Gang Rape	294	224	30	423	344	36
2.	Dowry Deaths	7166	6652	1459	16429	14709	3180
3.	Abetment to Suicide of Women	5037	4491	407	8773	7952	617
4.	Miscarriage	213	120	4	159	160	7
5.	Acid Attack	131	100	17	161	149	28
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	37	26	2	38	37	2
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	103272	82837	4982	110789	169604	12665
8.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	72751	28529	3077	51221	40827	5631
9.	Human Trafficking	854	619	51	1679	1334	89
10.	Selling of Minor Girls	40	37	4	135	120	22
11.	Buying of Minor Girls	8	2	2	14	14	3
12.	Rape	33356	28469	4708	41117	37513	5969
13.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4097	3116	266	4082	3791	312

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	89097	75101	9352	101108	109027	12482
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	6992	6108	515	7317	8235	649
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act	12826	9598	788	18083	23210	3245
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	1459	1279	299	4237	3546	540
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	579	471	73	596	533	324
19.	Cyber Crimes/ Information Technology Act	1244	453	5	893	603	8
20.	Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act	38802	34736	3805	47611	43855	5203
21.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	22	10	10	29	17	10
	TOTAL	378277	282978	29856	414894	465580	51022

Source: Crime in India
Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018

Sexual crimes against children

631. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel constituted by the Upper House has recommended a slew of measures to safeguard children against cyber grooming and to protect individuals who report child sexual abuse material;

(b) whether the panel has sought a dedicated mechanism to deal with online sexual crimes against children and changes in the definition of child pornography under the POCSO Act; and

(c) what are the other salient recommendations that the panel has put forth for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A panel constituted by the Upper house has recommended a slew of measures to safeguard children against cyber grooming and to protect individuals who report child sexual abuse material. The report of the panel is given in the Statement.

Statement

Chairman
Ad-Hoc Committee

Parliament of India
Rajya Sabha

Report of the Adhoc Committee of the Rajya Sabha to study the alarming issue of pornography on social media and its effect on children and society as a whole

(Presented to the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 25th January, 2020)
(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 3rd February2020)

Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
January, 2020/Magha, 1941 (Saka)

Hindi version of this publication is also available

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  - Report
  - Observations/Recommendations of the Committee — At a Glance

6. *Minutes

*to be appended at printing stage.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

(Constituted on. 12th December, 2019)

- Shri Jairam Ramesh — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

- Dr. Amar Patnaik
- Dr. Amee Yajnik
- Ms. Dola Sen
- Shrimati Jaya Bachchan
- Shrimati Kahkashan Perween
- Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
- Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda
- Shrimati Roopa Ganguly
- Shri Sanjay Singh
- Shri Tiruchi Siva
- Shrimati Vandana Chavan
- Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth
- Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe

SECRETARIAT

- Dr. Shikha Darbari, JS&FA
- Sh. Rajiva Srivastava, Director
- Sh. Sammer Kapoor, Deputy Secretary
- Smt. Himanshi Arya, Deputy Secretary
- Sh. K. Sudhir Kumar, Deputy Director
- Sh. Mohit Mishra, Committee Officer
- Smt. Suman Khurana, Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, The Chairman of the Adhoc Committee of the Rajya Sabha to study the alarming issue of pornography on social media and its effect on children and society as a whole having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this report on the subject.

2. The Committee considered the documents and relevant papers received from various stakeholders who appeared before it.

3. The Committee held three meetings in all.

4. The Committee heard the Secretary, MeitY, Chairperson, NCPCR, Representatives of Tik-Tok and Facebook in its first meeting held on 20th December, 2019. In its second meeting held on 6th January, 2020, the Committee heard the representatives of Twitter, Google, Sharechat and HERD Foundation.

5. The Committee considered and adopted the report in its third meeting held on 13th January, 2020. The Committee, thereafter, authorized the Chairman to seek the convenience of the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha for presenting the Report.

6. For the facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi
January, 13, 2020
Magha 24, 1941 (Saka)

JAIRAM RAMESH
Chairman
Ad-Hoc Committee to study
the alarming issue of pornography
on social media and its effect on
children and society as a whole

ACRONYMS

CSAM	-	Child Sexual Abuse Material
HERD Foundation	-	Health, Education and Rural Uplift Development
ISP	-	Internet Service Provider (ISP)
IT	-	Information Technology
MAT	-	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty
MeitY	-	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MHA	-	Ministry of Home Affairs
MWCD	-	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCPCR	-	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NCRB	-	National Crime Records Bureau
OCSAE	-	Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
POCSO	-	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
SCPCR	-	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
TRAI	-	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

INTRODUCTION

1. On December 12, 2019, Chairman, Rajya Sabha announced the formation of an *'Ad- hoc* Committee in the Rajya Sabha to study the alarming issue of pornography on social media and its effect on children and society as a whole' with the following Membership:-

- Shri Jairam Ramesh
- Dr. Amar Patnaik
- Dr. Amee Yagnik
- Ms. Dola Sen
- Smt. Jaya Bachchan
- Smt. Kahkashan Perween
- Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
- Prof M.V. Rajeev Gowda
- Smt. Roopa Ganguly
- Shri Sanjay Singh
- Shri Tiruchi Siva
- Smt. Vandana Chavan
- Smt. Vijila Satyananth
- Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe

The Chairman, instructed that the Committee to submit its report to the Rajya Sabha within one month from the date of its constitution.

2. The Committee concerned itself with two main issues:

- Access of children to pornographic material on social media; and
- Circulation of pornographic material on social media in which children are abused.

3. The Committee met with the following Ministries/organisations of the Government of India:

- Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

These Ministries/organizations submitted their analysis to the Committee.

4. The Committee met with the following private companies:

- Google
- Facebook (including Whatsapp)
- Bytedance (including Tik Tok)
- Twitter
- Sharechat

These companies submitted their reports to the Committee.

5. The Committee received representations from three NGOs:

- HERD Foundation (Health, Education and Rural Uplift Development), Nagpur;
- Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi; and
- Internet Freedom Foundation, New Delhi.

The Committee had five meetings in four weeks.

6. Based on the analysis, reports and representations it has received, based on a detailed research paper prepared for it by the HERD Foundation and based on its own deliberations, the Committee has made recommendations on

1. Legislative Measures
2. Technological Measures
3. Institutional Measures
4. Social and Educational Measures
5. State-level Initiatives

7. The Committee would like to underscore the seriousness of the prevalence of the horrific social evil of child pornography, especially the creation and distribution

of pornographic material in which children are abused and exploited. It is a challenge to our collective conscience and the quick implementation of the recommendations contained in this report, the Committee believes, is a first step to demonstrate our seriousness and will to combat this menace.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Legislative Measures**

The Committee has come to the conclusion that important amendments need to be made to the POCSO Act, 2012 (and associated guidelines) and the IT Act, 2000 (and associated Rules). Corresponding changes will also have to be carried out in the Indian Penal Code.

1.1 **Broaden definition of child pornography**

The Committee recommends that in Section 2, in sub-section (1), after clause (da) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012, the following clause be inserted:

(db) any written material, visual representation or audio recording that advocates or counsels sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act;

(dc) any written material whose dominant characteristic is the description, for a sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act;

(dd) any audio recording that has as its dominant characteristic the description, presentation or representation, for a sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act;

(de) any written material, visual representation or audio recording that depicts or describes a person who is, appears to be or is implied to be, a child in the presence of another person who is engaged or apparently engaged in a sexual pose or sexual activity.

The Committee is of the view that sexually explicit conduct does not require that an image depict a child engaging in sexual activity. A picture of nude or semi-nude child may constitute illegal child pornography if the posture is sufficiently sexually suggestive also called 'erotic posing'. In addition, the Committee feels that there is need to define the term "sexually explicit" referred to in Section 2 (da) of the POCSO Act, 2012.

1.2 **Include provision on cyber-grooming**

The Committee recommends introducing a new provision in the POCSO Act, 2012 under Section 11 after clause (vi), namely:

(vii) knowingly persuades, coerces, entices, grooms, communicates, arranges a meeting with a child for oneself or another person and/or meets with a child with the intent of sexually abusing the child, and even if the actor thinks he/she is communicating with a child but is actually talking to an adult.

Additionally, the definition of cyber-grooming should also be included into the POCSO Act, 2012 for specificity towards the introduction of penal provisions.

'Grooming' needs to be explicitly recognised as a crime in India- to avoid any ambiguity in the meaning of the term. In June 2016, the International Labour Organisation issued *Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse* defines 'grooming' as "the process of establishing/building a relationship with a child either in person or through the use of the Internet or other digital technologies to facilitate either online or offline sexual contact with that person." India could adopt this definition to ensure that country's understanding of 'grooming' is in line with international standards.

1.3 **Safeguards for minors engaged in sexting and selfies**

The Committee recommends for debate that in the POCSO Act, 2012 after Section 15(3), the following clause be inserted namely:

(4) *Exceptions under this Act include (a) minors who cannot be prosecuted for child pornography offences if the child takes or stores or exchanges with another minor, indecent images of oneself; (b) if the individual is under 18 years and (i) no person in the image is more than two years younger than the individual; (ii) the image does not show an act that is a serious criminal offence.*

The issue of exceptions has proved contentious. Some members feel that young adults between the age-group of 16-19 years should also be covered under this exception. Some members feel that the possession of any sexual material of whatever kind by minors must be banned outright.

The Committee recommends MWCD engage in a widespread campaign through schools and community organisations to discourage risky online behaviour amongst children.

1.4 **Protection for individuals reporting Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)**

The Committee recommends partially amending Section 15(1) of POSCO Act, 2012 by inserting after the words "ten thousand rupees." the following sentence, namely:

(1b) Individuals downloading, storing or possessing pornographic material in any form involving a child solely for the purposes of mandatory reporting will not be considered as committing an offence under the Act.

Under the POCSO Act, 2012, school management should be responsible for safety of children within schools, transportation services and any other programs engaged by the school; and therefore, accountable to the law.

1.5 Specify national portal under reporting requirements in POCSO Act, 2012 The Committee recommends addition of an additional clause in Section 19 (1) of the POCSO Act 2012 after clause (b), namely:

or, (c) in case of electronic material, the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.

1.6 Prepare Code of Conduct for social media platforms for strict adherence The Committee recommends the addition of a clause after Section 46 of the POCSO Act, 2012:

47. The Central government shall prepare a Code of Conduct for use of intermediaries laying down the general principles and practical guidelines for maintaining child safety online, ensuring age appropriate content and curbing use of children for pornographic purposes.

1.7 **Amend IT Act, 2000 to plug gaps relating to CSAM**

The Committee recommends two specific changes in the Information Technology Act, 2000 to deal with the proliferation of Child Sexual Abuse Material.

- A new Section 67B should be added to deal with punitive measures for those who provide pornography access to children and also those who access, produce or transmit CSAM.
- Section 69A should provide for powers to the Union Government through its designated authority to block and/or prohibit all websites/intermediaries that carry CSAM.

1.8 Require reporting by intermediaries to Indian and not just to foreign authorities

The Committee recommends the addition of another requirement in the Information Technology (IT) Act (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011, namely:

13. *The intermediary shall report Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) to and also share information relating to missing children with Indian law enforcement authorities both at the Central and State levels.*

The Committee stresses that there should be a non-violable time-frame specified for reporting and taking down the CSAM. Penalties should be specified for the violations of this time-frame.

1.9 **Enhance scope and powers for dark-web investigator**

The Committee recommends the insertion of a new section in the IT Act, 2000 after Section 69B, namely:

69C. Power to authorise law enforcement authorities to use cyber-generated and existing pornography for purpose of investigations.

The Committee is of the view that if some NGOs/activists want to investigate the sites for the purposes of finding the abusers of children, then with the approval of the nodal agency they should be allowed to do their investigation. But if they are found misusing the privilege then strict action must be taken against them too.

1.10 Require Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to proactively monitor and take down CSAM The Committee recommends modifying the IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 to include after Section 12, the following provision:

- *Intermediaries shall be responsible for all measures to pro-actively identify and remove Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) as well as report it to Indian authorities under the National Cybercrime Portal. Gateway ISPs must bear a significant liability to detect and block CSAM websites.*
- *Intermediaries shall also be responsible to report to the designated authority IP addresses/ identities of all those searching/ accessing child porn/ CSAM keywords.*

The Committee is of the firm opinion that all Intermediaries should compulsorily adhere to precedents on proactive monitoring such as the Supreme Court orders in the *Sabu Mathew* case (2017) and the *Prajwala* case (2018).

1.11 **Prohibit misleading domain names leading to obscene content**

The Committee recommends that changes may be made to make misleading domain names an offence in the IT Act, 2000 after Section 67B (e) to insert the following clause, namely:

(f) knowingly uses a misleading internet domain name with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is obscene or harmful.

2. **TECHNOLOGICAL MEASURES**

2.1 **Require ISPs to proactively monitor and take down Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)**

The Committee recommends modifying the IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 to include after Section 12, the following provision:

- *Intermediaries shall be responsible for all measures to pro-actively identify and remove Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) as well as report it to Indian authorities under the National Cybercrime Portal. Gateway ISPs must bear a significant liability to detect and block CSAM websites.*
- *Intermediaries shall also be responsible to report to the designated authority IP addresses / identities of all those searching/ accessing child porn/ CSAM keywords.*
- *All search engines must ensure that CSAM websites are blocked during the search and should be obligated to report any website along with gateway ISPs to the appropriate authority.*

2.2 **Permit breaking of end-to-end encryption to trace distributors of child pornography**

The Committee recommends modifying the IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 to include the ability to trace the originator or sender of the message shared on end-to-end encryption platforms in cases where CSAM that has been shared has come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

2.3 **Mandatory apps on all devices sold in India that monitors children's access to pornographic content**

The Committee recommends that MeitY mandate existing screen-monitoring apps and/ or encourage industry partnerships to develop the same through hackathons etc.

Google's Family Link App or similar solutions should be developed and made freely available to ISPs, companies, schools and parents.

2.4 **Conclude MOUs with industry for Al tools in dark-web investigations**

The Committee recommends that MeitY/MHA sign MOUs with industry partners to develop technological solutions for proactive monitoring of CSAM.

2.5 **Partner with blockchain companies to track crypto currency transactions**

The Committee recommends that MeitY/MHA increase their liaisons with block chain analysis companies to trace identities of users engaging in crypto currency transactions to purchase child pornography online.

2.6 **Increase liaison with financial services industry**

The Committee recommends that MeitY/MHA may increase liaison with financial services companies like credit card providers to prevent online payments systems from being used for purchasing child pornography. The Committee recommends that online payment portals and credit cards be prohibited from processing payments for any pornographic website.

2.7 **Offer filters for parental control**

The Committee recommends that MeitY may require ISPs to provide family friendly filters with an opt-out option. The IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 should be modified to include the following:–

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are required to offer opt-out family friendly filters to parents at the point of sign-up.

2.8 **Require ISPs to provide information to parents about online safety topics**

The Committee recommends that the IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 be modified to include the rule, namely: *ISPs are required to provide an Online Safety Portal on their homepage containing all necessary information for parents on how to use family friendly filters, how to opt-in/opt-out if so desired, methods of supervising and managing children's access to Internet Content. ISPs should also provide options for age verification of end users e.g. through credit card payment options or proof of identity such as passport.*

2.9 **Require social media platforms to issue warning against underage use at the point of sign up**

The Committee recommends that the IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 include the following rule:–

Social media sites and apps are required to issue age restriction warnings at the point of account creation/sign up that advises parents not to assist minors in the creation of underage accounts.

2.10 Require social media platforms to adhere to uniform benchmark practices in regulating and taking-down content

The Committee recommends that social media platforms follow uniform benchmark practices:

- Targeting Bulk/Automated Behaviour- ban user accounts engaging in automated behaviour by identifying phone numbers known to be involved in spam messaging as well as by tracking users who send high volumes of messages soon after registering.
- Employ Photo DNA to target profile pictures of groups with CSAM content or prevent content from being uploaded at source.
- Take down posts depicting child exploitation and ban user accounts reported or flagged instead of simply blocking such content from users who report such content.
- Target encrypted content to identify CSAM content and explicitly state measures being taken with regards to the Indian context to curb the formation of groups, pages and other fora for the exchange of such material.
- Provide information on community guidelines and illegal content to users in multiple languages.
- Encourage awareness and use of reporting mechanisms by providing a warning when an unknown number messages a user.
- Providing warning message on search engines as well as parental filters across platforms.
- Programmes and Campaigns for increasing awareness on online safety of children.
- Mandatory reporting of CSAM content to Indian authorities.
- Incorporation of Trusted Flagger Programmes across social media platforms with elements such as bulk-flagging tool, Prioritized flag reviews for increased actionability, etc.
- Creating and sharing online safety booklets for users where the content specifically focuses on best practices to use to stay safe on the internet like creating strong passwords, two step verification along with understanding privacy setting and reporting content and users.
- Hosting Online Safety workshops with planned outreach and viewership numbers by partnering with organisations which use the platforms.

- Build industry-wide coalitions such as Google's Technology Coalition and providing mentorship to smaller companies working to increase their ability to detect CSAM.
- Provide online videos or warning messages at the time of logging into social media platforms stating a zero-tolerance policy towards such content.

2.11 **Age Verification and restriction of access to children**

The Committee recommends that similar requirements may be placed under either the nodal agency or in social media guidelines to bolster age-verification mechanisms and restrict access to objectionable/obscene material.

2.12 **Preventing spread of CSAM across common platforms**

All Social Media Platforms should be mandated with minimum essential technologies (which provide minimum required capacities) to detect CSAM. Regular (quarterly or monthly) reporting to law enforcing agencies in India should be mandated. Good practices of sharing of technologies relating to child safety should be promoted by the Government.

The Committee would like to suggest that on streaming platforms like Netflix and social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, etc., there should be separate adult sections where the entry of underage children could be disallowed.

2.13 Deterring predatory behaviour The Committee recommends incorporation of the following measures to prevent and deter predatory behaviour on platforms:–

- Deterrence messaging - such as that Google provides to organizations to surface 'redirect' messaging (through advertisements) to those who may be searching for CSAM on Google Search.
- Limiting search queries- such as those involving any which seek CSAM content.
- Product Policies to explicitly bar the posting of CSAM in any form.
- Limiting comments and discoverability to minors which may provide objectionable content.
- Prohibition on monetization of CSAM- including measures to block ads, or suspend/ terminate an account if it violates this policy

3. **INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES**

3.1 **Create national nodal agency to combat child pornography in social media**

The Committee recommends that a substantially upgraded NCPCR be designated as the nodal agency to deal with the issue of child pornography. It should be empowered suitably to deal with the added responsibilities. The capabilities required in the NCPCR should include technology, cyber policing and prosecution. It will also need to work in close coordination with other agencies in the Central and State governments, particularly the Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (OCSAE) Prevention/ Investigation Unit that has been set up by the CBI. The Committee also recommends that an inter-ministerial task force be created to be serviced by NCPCR. This will have representatives of MHA, MeitY and other Ministries/Departments/Agencies. If need be, the task force can be given statutory backing.

3.2 **Create one-stop window for awareness materials and reporting mechanisms**

The Committee recommends that a major awareness campaign be launched by the MWCD on the initiatives already taken to combat the menace of child pornography most notably the POCSO e-box and the National Cybercrime Reporting portal. A centralised roster of cyber-volunteers can also be created to encourage reporting of CSAM to the nodal agency. Additionally, NCPCR may also provide for a hotline for reporting or getting images removed from the Internet.

The Committee is of the opinion that the newly set up Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (OCSAE) Prevention and Investigation venture by the CBI can serve as a one- stop solution to cases of child abuse content that run risk of slipping through the crack of technical and logistical loop holes.

3.3 **Simplify process for take-down of content in foreign jurisdictions**

The Committee recommends that MeitY employ liaisons in priority countries whose sole job would be to fast-track requests for take-down of content under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT). The Committee recommends an executive agreement with the US under the US's Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data (CLOUD) Act, 2008 in order to remove bottlenecks for speedy and effective action.

3.4 **Increase International co-operation for curbing child pornography**

The Committee recommends that MeitY/MHA conclude MOUs with countries other than existing one with the U.S. for information sharing in dark web investigations e.g. Australia, Germany, and U.K. In addition, MeitY and MHA should engage with

transnational initiatives like the Virtual Global Task Force which comprises a group of law enforcement agencies from twelve countries plus Interpol and which operates to stop child pornography online.

3.5 **Build ties with research institutes and academia**

The Committee recommends that MeitY build partnerships with research organisations to map out existing Al tools and conduct research on solutions that can be used to detect, measure and counter child abuse. MeitY may also explore global collaborations on bilateral and multilateral levels with specialised NGOs and Academia and national collaborations to collect disaggregated data on children's internet usage habits. One initiative that can be replicated nationally through the CBSE/NCERT is the Goa Government's tie-up with Google to deploy basic and enhanced e-safety modules as part of the school curriculum.

- **Strengthen data collection and reporting**

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) must mandatorily record and report annually cases of child pornography of all kinds. It should record the number of cases reported, investigated, disposed off and other relevant information. In addition, a national Tipline Number should be created where child sexual abuse as well as distribution of child pornographic material can be reported by concerned citizens.

4. **SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL MEASURES**

4.1 **Nationwide campaign for parental awareness**

The Committee would also suggest that a structured study be undertaken at the earliest pertaining to restrictions imposed in other countries on use of smartphones by underage kids. Learnings from other countries may help us design a proper and practicable policy.

The Committee recommends that MWCD/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting introduce a campaign for greater awareness among parents to recognise early signs of child abuse, on online risks and how to improve online safety for their child. It should be mandatory for schools to undertake training of parents—at least twice a year- making them aware of hazards for children of free access to smartphones and the Internet at an early age.

4.2 **Training**

The Committee recommends that MHA/MeitY increase training programmes for responders in child abuse investigations and dispatch agency officials to training

conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Other organisations such as the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) to provide support, training and expertise to governments, law enforcement, policymakers, and others. Training modules for public prosecutors and judges too must be instituted.

4.3 **Guidelines for media in POCSO Model Guidelines, 2012**

The Committee recommends including a new section in POCSO Model Guidelines, 2012 providing guidelines for media professionals on reporting on child exploitation and on how to inform the public about online safety measures. Further, any violation of such guidelines should be compiled and reported by the Ministry of Information and /. Broadcasting along with any action taken against such media houses or platforms.

4.4 **Guidelines on online addiction**

The Committee recommends including a new section in POCSO Model Guidelines 2012 on providing advice to schools for dealing with harmful effects of pornography on children, including treatment of children with online addiction and recommending every school to have at least one male and one female counsellor.

4.5 **Provide positive alternatives to children**

The Committee recommends specifying alternative activities in POCSO Model Guidelines 2012 which can channel children's energies to dissuade them from online games including provision of playgrounds, as well as encourage face-to -face quality time with parents.

4.6 **Increase online safety awareness among children**

The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Women and Child Development engage in a nationwide campaign to increase awareness of the risks of online addiction, cyber-bullying, explicit content and other online safety issues.

4.7 **Nationwide campaign in educational institutions for regulations**

The Committee recommends that it should be mandatory across all educational institutions, such as schools, colleges, etc. to have 'Social Media Regulations' addressing all social and legal requirements to ensure increased awareness and compliance. Institutions must also formulate penalties and actions corresponding to violation of the guidelines.

5. STATE-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 **State-Level Comparative Analysis of implementation mechanisms instituted by each State Government**

The Committee recommends that States and UTs consider the adequacy of:–

- their current policies on, and responses to, allegations of sexual abuse perpetrated by children within schools; and
- the training on child protection matters provided to individuals employed in, or preparing for employment in, roles that could involve children.

5.2 **State Commission on Child Protection Rights (SCPCR)**

The Committee recommends that each state/UT ensure that it has a duly constituted and empowered State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights to mirror the capabilities and capacities of the NCPCR. The SCPCR must include an e-safety commissioner.

5.3 **State-level e-safety Commissioners along the lines of Australian system**

The Committee recommends that e-safety commissioner's be appointed at State Level to ensure implementation of social media and website guidelines related to flagging of content and removal thereof, along with age-verification, warnings and other pre-requisites.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The Committee would like to stress that only if implemented as an integrated package of measures and not piecemeal would its recommendations have any value and impact. Technology is moving very rapidly and the purveyors of child pornography seem always to be one step ahead of the regulators. That it why it is important to implement these recommendations and monitor their implementation closely and continually so that regulations keep pace. The most up-to-date technological tools have to be made available to all the regulatory agencies. The Committee would also request that the Prime Minister take up the subject of child pornography and what needs to be done to combat it in one of his forthcoming *Mann ki Baat* broadcasts. It also feels that the Prime Minister should take the lead in building up a *global* political alliance to combat child pornography on social media along the lines of the initiative he took to create the International Solar Alliance. He could this either at the G-20 or at the United Nations.

Missing children cases

632. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the missing children — age, gender, caste, socioeconomic status-wise during the last two years, State/UT-wise and district-wise details of Haryana;

(b) the details of traced cases age, gender, caste, socio-economic status-wise during the last two years, State/UT-wise and district-wise details of Haryana; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to tackle the issue of child trafficking, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise Age and Gender-wise number of missing and traced children (below 18 years) in the country during the years 2017 and 2018 is given in Statement-I and II (*See* below). Age and Gender-wise number of missing children (below 18 years) in the district of Haryana during the years 2017 and 2018 is given in Statement-III (*See* below). As stated by NCRB, District-wise details of traced children (below 18 years) and Caste-wise and Socio-economic status-wise details of missing and traced children are not maintained by the Bureau separately. Latest report of NCRB pertains to the year 2018.

(c) As per Section 2 (14) (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking is included as a "child in need of care and protection". The JJ Act, 2015 mandates a security net of service delivery structures to provide Institutional and non-Institutional care to these children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances. Under CPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for providing various rehabilitative services through institutional and non-institutional care. The Ministry supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have jointly taken up an initiative to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who may come in contact with Railway. The Ministry has supported Railway Childline help desk at 122 Railway stations.

Statement-I

(A) State/UT-wise Age and Gender-wise Number of Missing Children (Below 18 years) during 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	235	434	718	60	206	1215	1481	0	1	4	5	109	442	1653	2204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	3	0	6	32	38	0	0	0	0	1	7	33	41
3.	Assam	8	158	240	406	10	196	550	756	0	0	0	0	18	354	790	1162
4.	Bihar	77	566	511	1154	40	1114	3154	4308	0	27	58	85	117	1707	3723	5547
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	231	391	629	10	165	1465	1640	0	0	0	0	17	396	1856	2269
6.	Goa	0	4	0	4	2	5	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	13
7.	Gujarat	89	161	137	387	127	145	753	1025	0	0	0	0	216	306	890	1412
8.	Haryana	71	291	494	856	65	195	818	1078	0	0	0	0	136	486	1312	1934

9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	19	73	96	0	14	152	166	0	0	0	0	4	33	225	262
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	12	36	52	4	3	52	59	0	0	0	0	8	15	88	111
11.	Jharkhand	19	90	100	209	11	63	137	211	0	0	0	0	30	153	237	420
12.	Karnataka	234	272	302	808	258	200	438	896	0	0	0	0	492	472	740	1704
13.	Kerala	80	200	492	772	86	152	558	796	0	0	0	0	166	352	1050	1568
14.	Madhya Pradesh	312	994	1395	2701	80	1108	6221	7409	0	0	0	0	392	2102	7616	10110
15.	Maharashtra	274	310	490	1074	238	302	1329	1869	0	1	12	13	512	613	1831	2956
16.	Manipur	3	32	17	52	1	9	21	31	0	0	0	0	4	41	38	83
17.	Meghalaya	1	10	28	39	7	9	64	80	0	0	0	0	8	19	92	119
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	24	9	33	0	22	34	56	0	0	0	0	0	46	43	89
20.	Odisha	14	308	401	723	8	207	1306	1521	0	0	0	0	22	515	1707	2244
21.	Punjab	15	72	93	180	8	147	423	578	0	0	0	0	23	219	516	758
22.	Rajasthan	89	249	387	725	61	212	1418	1691	0	0	0	0	150	461	1805	2416
23.	Sikkim	0	8	27	35	0	3	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	11	37	48
24.	Tamil Nadu	190	405	643	1238	229	383	2346	2958	0	0	0	0	419	788	2989	4196
25.	Telangana	159	483	557	1199	141	349	1329	1819	0	0	0	0	300	832	1886	3018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Tripura	0	9	20	29	0	10	101	111	0	0	0	0	0	19	121	140
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65	666	702	1433	26	380	1120	1526	0	0	0	0	91	1046	1822	2959
28.	Uttarakhand	15	85	198	298	27	62	220	309	0	0	0	0	42	147	418	607
29.	West Bengal	77	763	1207	2047	67	700	5364	6131	0	0	0	0	144	1463	6571	8178
	TOTAL (STATES)	1857	6658	9385	17900	1567	6367	30632	38566	0	29	74	103	3424	13054	40091	56569
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	9	13	0	5	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	9	29	38
31.	Chandigarh	8	26	44	78	10	21	121	152	0	0	0	0	18	47	165	230
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
33.	Daman and Diu	0	12	3	15	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	22
34.	Delhi	210	1113	1212	2535	158	895	2866	3919	0	0	0	0	368	2008	4078	6454
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	1	10	14	0	1	19	20	0	0	0	0	3	2	29	34
	TOTAL (UTs)	221	1156	1278	2655	168	923	3034	4125	0	0	0	0	389	2079	4312	6780
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2078	7814	10663	20555	1735	7290	33666	42691	0	29	74	103	3813	15133	44403	63349

Source: Crime in India

(B) State/UT-wise Age and Gender-wise Number of Missing Children (Below 18 years) during 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	296	368	744	100	231	1229	1560	3	24	105	132	183	551	1702	2436
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
3.	Assam	36	151	253	440	7	187	998	1192	1	2	4	7	44	340	1255	1639
4.	Bihar	93	590	566	1249	180	1488	4033	5701	0	0	0	0	273	2078	4599	6950
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	244	443	693	16	262	2103	2381	0	0	0	0	22	506	2546	3074
6.	Goa	3	2	1	6	4	3	3	10	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	16
7.	Gujarat	139	234	196	569	127	272	930	1329	0	0	0	0	266	506	1126	1898
8.	Haryana	109	373	527	1009	92	214	827	1133	0	0	0	0	201	587	1354	2142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	45	75	125	2	38	219	259	0	0	0	0	7	83	294	384

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	23	67	94	4	35	161	200	0	0	0	0	8	58	228	294
11.	Jharkhand	3	73	77	153	0	57	146	203	0	3	0	3	3	133	223	359
12.	Karnataka	186	181	310	677	200	177	569	946	0	0	0	0	386	358	879	1623
13.	Kerala	134	240	536	910	127	206	734	1067	0	0	14	14	261	446	1284	1991
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109	1013	1342	2464	90	1196	6288	7574	0	0	0	0	199	2209	7630	10038
15.	Maharashtra	379	247	108	734	281	210	486	977	0	0	0	0	660	457	594	1711
16	Manipur	2	21	23	46	4	4	31	39	0	0	0	0	6	25	54	85
17.	Meghalaya	3	15	30	48	2	10	58	70	0	0	0	0	5	25	88	118
18.	Mizoram	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
19.	Nagaland	0	16	22	38	1	24	32	57	0	0	0	0	1	40	54	95
20.	Odisha	32	278	141	451	3	633	1239	1875	0	0	0	0	35	911	1380	2326
21.	Punjab	25	123	103	251	20	96	368	484	0	0	0	0	45	219	471	735
22.	Rajasthan	38	221	407	666	32	317	1553	1902	0	0	3	3	70	538	1963	2571
23.	Sikkim	1	10	19	30	0	8	16	24	0	0	0	0	1	18	35	54
24.	Tamil Nadu	255	417	556	1228	223	413	2407	3043	0	0	0	0	478	830	2963	4271
25.	Telangana	200	449	572	1221	191	265	1413	1869	0	0	0	0	391	714	1985	3090

26.	Tripura	7	15	19	41	2	13	126	141	0	0	0	0	9	28	145	182
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	646	654	1341	39	473	1453	1965	0	0	0	0	80	1119	2107	3306
28.	Uttarakhand	30	94	173	297	14	74	248	336	0	0	0	0	44	168	421	633
29.	West Bengal	67	632	1007	1706	70	670	5759	6499	0	0	0	0	137	1302	6766	8205
	Total (States)	1987	6652	8596	17235	1831	7577	33435	42843	4	29	126	159	3822	14258	42157	60237
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	4	10	0	4	34	38	0	0	0	0	4	6	38	48
31.	Chandigarh	6	39	42	87	2	18	127	147	0	0	0	0	8	57	169	234
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	4	3	7	0	4	14	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	25
34.	Delhi	198	1086	1146	2430	185	956	2970	4111	0	0	0	0	383	2042	4116	6541
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	4	11	15	2	4	28	34	0	0	0	0	2	8	39	49
	Total (UTs)	208	1135	1206	2549	189	986	3173	4348	0	0	0	0	397	2121	4379	6897
	Total (All India)	2195	7787	9802	19784	2020	8563	36608	47191	4	29	126	159	4219	16379	46536	67134

Source: Crime in India

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018

Statement-II

(A) State/UT-wise, Age and Sex-wise Traced Children during 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	308	554	936	81	281	1599	1961	0	1	4	5	155	590	2157	2902
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	0	9	37	46	0	0	0	0	1	9	38	48
3.	Assam	9	183	250	442	8	194	526	728	0	0	0	0	17	377	776	1170
4.	Bihar	41	352	287	680	28	689	1812	2529	0	20	42	62	69	1061	2141	3271
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	227	408	643	15	173	1436	1624	0	0	0	0	23	400	1844	2267
6.	Goa	0	3	1	4	2	5	3	10	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	14
7.	Gujarat	86	193	197	476	136	169	872	1177	0	0	0	0	222	362	1069	1653
8.	Haryana	83	366	598	1047	75	200	895	1170	0	0	0	0	158	566	1493	2217

9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	22	83	107	0	15	149	164	0	0	0	0	2	37	232	271
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	24	114	141	1	13	64	78	0	0	0	0	4	37	178	219
11.	Jharkhand	10	117	99	226	9	88	142	239	0	0	0	0	19	205	241	465
12.	Karnataka	241	280	494	1015	258	207	474	939	0	0	0	0	499	487	968	1954
13.	Kerala	81	202	497	780	82	156	577	815	0	0	0	0	163	358	1074	1595
14.	Madhya Pradesh	280	891	1240	2411	75	1081	5267	6423	0	0	0	0	355	1972	6507	8834
15.	Maharashtra	275	442	611	1328	213	321	1491	2025	0	1	10	11	488	764	2112	3364
16.	Manipur	3	28	14	45	0	8	22	30	0	0	0	0	3	36	36	75
17.	Meghalaya	1	9	22	32	6	10	55	71	0	0	0	0	7	19	77	103
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	27	9	36	1	26	38	65	0	0	0	0	1	53	47	101
20.	Odisha	56	779	912	1747	63	696	3775	4534	0	0	0	0	119	1475	4687	6281
21.	Punjab	23	116	136	275	21	173	403	597	0	0	0	0	44	289	539	872
22.	Rajasthan	71	272	392	735	46	219	1453	1718	0	0	0	0	117	491	1845	2453
23.	Sikkim	0	13	43	56	0	4	25	29	0	0	0	0	0	17	68	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	215	472	777	1464	336	456	2526	3318	0	0	0	0	551	928	3303	4782

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25.	Telangana	151	415	589	1155	166	431	1232	1829	0	0	0	0	317	846	1821	2984
26.	Tripura	0	10	18	28	0	10	112	122	0	0	0	0	0	20	130	150
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64	638	658	1360	38	358	1007	1403	0	0	0	0	102	996	1665	2763
28.	Uttarakhand	15	58	187	260	21	57	234	312	0	0	0	0	36	115	421	572
29.	West Bengal	139	1158	1866	3163	82	1210	7394	8686	0	0	0	0	221	2368	9260	11849
	TOTAL (STATES)	1932	7605	11057	20594	1764	7259	33620	42643	0	22	56	78	3696	14886	44733	63315
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	9	13	0	5	17	22	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	35
31.	Chandigarh	5	23	41	69	10	21	107	138	0	0	0	0	15	44	148	207
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	0	12	2	14	3	1	11	15	0	0	0	0	3	13	13	29
34.	Delhi	228	1216	1414	2858	161	837	2951	3949	0	0	0	0	389	2053	4365	6807
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	1	12	16	0	1	26	27	0	0	0	0	3	2	38	43
	TOTAL (UTs)	236	1256	1478	2970	174	866	3115	4155	0	0	0	0	410	2122	4593	7125
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2168	8861	12535	23564	1938	8125	36735	46798	0	22	56	78	4106	17008	49326	70440

Source: Crime in India

(B) State/UT-wise, Age and Sex-wise Traced Children during 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88	327	447	862	98	235	1290	1623	2	23	100	125	188	585	1837	2610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	9	22	31	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	32
3.	Assam	24	117	192	333	7	163	951	1121	1	2	4	7	32	282	1147	1461
4.	Bihar	105	669	617	1391	138	1451	3987	5576	0	0	0	0	243	2120	4604	6967
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	313	428	750	16	265	1889	2170	0	0	0	0	25	578	2317	2920
6.	Goa	3	2	1	6	4	3	3	10	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	16
7.	Gujarat	123	236	193	552	122	267	932	1321	0	0	0	0	245	503	1125	1873
8.	Haryana	110	453	606	1169	100	272	1035	1407	0	0	0	0	210	725	1641	2576
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	35	69	110	1	31	198	230	0	0	0	0	7	66	267	340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	44	133	181	4	40	191	235	0	0	0	0	8	84	324	416
11.	Jharkhand	10	66	110	186	4	49	137	190	0	1	0	1	14	116	247	377
12.	Karnataka	245	317	435	997	282	255	780	1317	0	0	0	0	527	572	1215	2314
13.	Kerala	132	244	539	915	129	198	746	1073	0	0	14	14	261	442	1299	2002
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117	895	1380	2392	69	1143	5680	6892	0	0	0	0	186	2038	7060	9284
15.	Maharashtra	396	316	575	1287	249	297	1381	1927	0	0	0	0	645	613	1956	3214
16.	Manipur	1	23	19	43	3	5	31	39	0	0	0	0	4	28	50	82
17.	Meghalaya	3	16	38	57	1	6	55	62	0	0	0	0	4	22	93	119
18.	Mizoram	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
19.	Nagaland	0	14	20	34	0	22	25	47	0	0	0	0	0	36	45	81
20.	Odisha	7	97	181	285	6	511	337	854	0	0	0	0	13	608	518	1139
21.	Punjab	10	91	73	174	9	100	355	464	0	0	0	0	19	191	428	638
22.	Rajasthan	51	243	408	702	38	307	1429	1774	0	0	3	3	89	550	1840	2479
23.	Sikkim	0	11	20	31	0	8	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	19	33	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	224	386	542	1152	206	389	2291	2886	0	0	0	0	430	775	2833	4038
25.	Telangana	187	480	604	1271	176	318	1387	1881	0	0	0	0	363	798	1991	3152

26.	Tripura	7	16	22	45	2	12	129	143	0	0	0	0	9	28	151	188
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55	587	615	1257	37	382	1123	1542	0	0	0	0	92	969	1738	2799
28.	Uttarakhand	13	53	102	168	9	50	147	206	0	0	0	0	22	103	249	374
29.	West Bengal	88	683	1530	2301	81	876	6947	7904	0	0	0	0	169	1559	8477	10205
	Total (States)	2018	6737	9900	18655	1791	7664	33491	42946	3	26	121	150	3812	14427	43512	61751
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	4	8	0	4	32	36	0	0	0	0	2	6	36	44
31.	Chandigarh	5	36	39	80	3	19	112	134	0	0	0	0	8	55	151	214
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	3	3	6	0	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	17
34.	Delhi	263	1805	1407	3475	249	1431	3947	5627	0	0	0	0	512	3236	5354	9102
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	4	11	15	2	4	27	33	0	0	0	0	2	8	38	48
	Total (UTs)	270	1850	1464	3584	254	1461	4126	5841	0	0	0	0	524	3311	5590	9425
	Total (All India)	2288	8587	11364	22239	2045	9125	37617	48787	3	26	121	150	4336	17738	49102	71176

Source: Crime in India

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Statement-III

(A) Details of Age and Gender-wise Number of Missing Children (Below 18 years) in the districts of Haryana during 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Ambala	7	12	20	39	8	7	22	37	0	0	0	0	15	19	42	76
2.	Bhiwani	0	4	16	20	0	2	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	6	39	45
3.	Faridabad	0	20	34	54	0	5	27	32	0	0	0	0	0	25	61	86
4.	Fatehabad	7	7	10	24	9	6	17	32	0	0	0	0	16	13	27	56
5.	GRP	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
6.	Gurugram	0	11	30	41	1	1	25	27	0	0	0	0	1	12	55	68
7.	Hissar	1	10	26	37	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	1	10	82	93
8.	Jhajjar	1	13	22	36	2	10	42	54	0	0	0	0	3	23	64	90
9.	Jind	0	8	13	21	0	17	54	71	0	0	0	0	0	25	67	92
10.	Kaithal	4	10	21	35	5	9	11	25	0	0	0	0	9	19	32	60

11.	Karnal	0	6	13	19	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	25
12.	Kurukshetra	5	22	27	54	2	14	33	49	0	0	0	0	7	36	60	103
13.	Mahendergarh	1	8	21	30	1	1	11	13	0	0	0	0	2	9	32	43
14.	Mewat	0	6	13	19	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	22
15.	Palwal	0	5	23	28	0	35	70	105	0	0	0	0	0	40	93	133
16.	Panchkula	3	15	6	24	5	4	40	49	0	0	0	0	8	19	46	73
17.	Panipat	13	41	57	111	12	33	178	223	0	0	0	0	25	74	235	334
18.	Rewari	6	10	25	41	3	6	40	49	0	0	0	0	9	16	65	90
19.	Rohtak	12	22	39	73	9	11	25	45	0	0	0	0	21	33	64	118
20.	Sirsa	3	9	8	20	1	5	26	32	0	0	0	0	4	14	34	52
21.	Sonipat	2	19	37	58	3	19	49	71	0	0	0	0	5	38	86	129
22.	Yamunanagar	4	22	19	45	4	10	34	48	0	0	0	0	8	32	53	93
23.	Irrigation & Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Charkhi Dadri	0	7	6	13	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	27
25.	Hansi	1	4	7	12	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	1	4	19	24
	TOTAL	71	291	494	856	65	195	818	1078	0	0	0	0	136	486	1312	1934

Source: Crime in India

(B) Age and Gender-wise Number of Missing Children (Below 18 years) in the districts of Haryana during 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys				Girls				Transgender				Boys+Girls+Transgender			Grand Total
		Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	Total	Below 5 years	5 years and Above–Below 14 years	14 years and Above-Below 18 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Ambala	1	7	60	68	2	3	9	14	0	0	0	0	3	10	69	82
2.	Bhiwani	0	10	26	36	0	2	39	41	0	0	0	0	0	12	65	77
3.	Faridabad	15	45	57	117	14	25	49	88	0	0	0	0	29	70	106	205
4.	Fatehabad	16	20	17	53	12	14	26	52	0	0	0	0	28	34	43	105
5.	GRP	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
6.	Gurugram	4	24	22	50	0	36	101	137	0	0	0	0	4	60	123	187
7.	Hissar	0	13	25	38	3	7	90	100	0	0	0	0	3	20	115	138
8.	Jhajjar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jind	0	7	16	23	1	1	29	31	0	0	0	0	1	8	45	54
10.	Kaithal	6	8	22	36	2	4	10	16	0	0	0	0	8	12	32	52
11.	Karnal	0	11	2	13	0	1	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	24

12.	Kurukshetra	11	32	13	56	7	9	28	44	0	0	0	0	18	41	41	100
13.	Mahendergarh	5	10	13	28	2	3	23	28	0	0	0	0	7	13	36	56
14.	Mewat	0	9	9	18	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	24
15.	Palwal	0	35	48	83	0	10	54	64	0	0	0	0	0	45	102	147
16.	Panchkula	0	0	2	2	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
17.	Panipat	26	57	42	125	28	48	107	183	0	0	0	0	54	105	149	308
18.	Rewari	5	20	22	47	5	17	40	62	0	0	0	0	10	37	62	109
19.	Rohtak	12	30	52	94	11	13	33	57	0	0	0	0	23	43	85	151
20.	Sirsa	0	10	15	25	2	8	45	55	0	0	0	0	2	18	60	80
21.	Sonipat	1	8	24	33	1	5	33	39	0	0	0	0	2	13	57	72
22.	Yamunanagar	4	11	32	47	2	7	48	57	0	0	0	0	6	18	80	104
23.	Irrigation & Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Charkhi Dadri	0	2	4	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8
25.	Hansi	1	4	4	9	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	1	4	22	27
	TOTAL	109	373	527	1009	92	214	827	1133	0	0	0	0	201	587	1354	2142

Source: Crime in India

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Increase in sexual harassment cases in shelter homes

633. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the NCRB 2018, there have been 707 incidents of sexual harassment in shelter homes which is an almost 30 per cent increase from 2017 (544), if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to address this increase and prevent such instances in the future;

(b) the number of people who have been arrested and prosecuted for the same above mentioned offences; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any punitive action against organizations who run these shelter homes where these offences have taken place, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Sexual Harassment in Shelter Homes for Women and Children during 2017-18 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed thereunder *inter-alia* specifies the benchmark of services to be delivered to the children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. The monitoring mechanism is prescribed under Section 54 of the JJ Act and Rule 41 of the Model Rules, 2016. The Ministry has been urging the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time to register all the CCIs under the provisions of JJ Act, so as to ensure that CCIs offer optimum services not less than the minimum standard of care and protection prescribed under the Act and Rules. The Ministry has requested Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments and UT Administrations to issue directions for inspection of all CCIs under the supervision of District Magistrates in each district. The Ministry has been conducting National Consultations with all the States/UTs to discuss issues related to Child Protection and these consultations were also attended by Senior Police Officers of all the States/UTs nominated as the Nodal Officers. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

The Minister, WCD has recently drawn attention of the Chief Ministers of all the States/UTs towards the necessity of constant monitoring and evaluation of services and facilities in CCIs in their respective States and to advice District Magistrates/ District Collectors and the Superintendent of Police in each district to regularly review the action being taken for various types of child sexual abuses.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Sexual Harassment in Shelter Homes for Women and Children during 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017			2018		
		Cases Reported	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Cases Reported	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	118	111	49	109	139
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	10	10	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	27	52	57	21	32	32
8.	Haryana	26	15	15	49	33	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9	4	4	29	53	53
12.	Karnataka	4	5	3	25	38	34
13.	Kerala	10	24	24	7	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	23	23	61	63	63
15.	Maharashtra	64	171	75	161	258	136

.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	. 1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	34	50	50	0	4	4
21.	Punjab	4	3	10	5	9	3
22.	Rajasthan	7	4	4	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	13	15	0	0	6	6
26.	Tripura	6	4	8	6	10	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	239	92	406	288	466	436
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	2	2	2
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	543	592	802	706	1091	956
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1	1	0	1	2	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	1	0	1	2	2
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	544	593	802	707	1093	958

Source: Crime in India.

Child-friendly courts

634. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any child-friendly courts as stated in the POCSO Act, 2012;

(b) if so, the number of such court rooms established in each State;

(c) if no, the special steps that have been taken to make these courts child-friendly;

(d) if not, the reasons for the non-compliance with the act; and

(e) whether the Ministry has conducted any research study on the effectiveness and impact of such courts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Section 28 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 provides for establishment of Special Courts for trying the offences under the POCSO Act. The POCSO Act has adequate provisions to ensure that child-friendly procedures are adopted by Special Courts during the trial. These include the following:–

(i) The Special Court shall create child-friendly atmosphere by allowing a family member, a guardian, a friend or a relative, in whom the child has trust or confidence, to be present in the court [Section 33(4)];

(ii) The Special Court may, if it considers necessary, permit frequent breaks for the child during the trial [Section 33(3)];

(iii) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not called repeatedly to testify in the court [Section 33(5)];

(iv) The Special Court shall not permit aggressive questioning or character assassination of the child and ensure that dignity of the child is maintained at all times during the trial [Section 33(6)];

(v) The Special Court shall ensure that the identity of the child is not disclosed at any time during the course of investigation or trial [Section 33(7)];

(vi) The Special Court shall try cases in camera and in the presence of the parents of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence [Section 37];

(vii) The Special Court shall ensure that the child is not exposed in any way to the accused at the time of recording of the evidence [Section 36(1)];

(viii) The Act provides that whenever necessary, the Court may take the assistance of a translator or interpreter having such qualifications, experience and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, while recording the evidence of the child [Section 38].

Section 44 (1) of the POCSO Act provides that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) shall monitor the implementation of the provisions of the POCSO Act. As per information provided by NCPCR there are 664 Special Courts established across the country till 30th June, 2019.

Besides, as informed by Department of Justice, an amount of ₹99.35 crore has been released, till 30.01.2020, to 26 States/UTs for setting up of 648 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 363 POCSO courts.

Crime against children

635. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rising incidence of crime against children;

(b) whether Government understands the need to amend the POCSO Act with a view to increase protection offered to children against sexual abuse; and

(c) the details of the number of prosecutions made under the POCSO Act over the last five years, State-wise, including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The total number of cases registered under crimes against children in the year 2016 was 106958, which rose to 129032 in the year 2017 and to 141764 in the year 2018.

(b) The Government of India has recently amended the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 which has been notified on 06.08.2019 and made effective from 16.08.2019 with a view to provide stringent provisions for protection to children against sexual abuse.

(c) The details of the number of prosecutions made under the POCSO Act from 2014 to 2018, State-wise, including Karnataka, as provided by National Crime Records Bureau is given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29	1054	772	78	1233	980	85	830	795	51	855	862	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1	54	38	0	63	48	0	59	39	0	58	42	0
3.	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8	819	453	15	802	453	15	821	511	43	824	512	43
4.	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22	187	142	22	187	161	24	233	157	23	292	199	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6.	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3	79	98	13	79	107	15	75	56	13	82	60	13
7.	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8.	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119	988	800	137	1041	1035	149	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33	206	198	27	264	280	37	205	177	25	255	234	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1	30	29	1	49	45	1	25	25	1	30	30	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15	182	136	28	175	144	28	348	222	17	363	244	17
12.	Karnataka	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58
13.	Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15.	Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16.	Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0	43	32	1	23	29	1	43	39	1	28	23	1
17.	Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7	167	112	2	153	135	2	151	116	28	153	126	28
18.	Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38	169	189	101	171	190	102	167	148	54	174	153	54
19.	Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1	15	13	4	16	16	4	27	25	6	27	27	9
20.	Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21.	Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121	666	506	169	769	677	207	596	401	94	659	441	98
22.	Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23.	Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3	55	50	16	55	52	16	92	75	9	100	84	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25.	Telangana	924	657	35	1332	1061	35	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26.	Tripura	245	174	9	228	206	11	133	136	12	141	173	14	156	129	24	165	133	25

27.	Uttar Pradesh	8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28.	Uttarakhand	189	161	16	186	188	20	168	131	79	207	194	85	218	158	38	238	193	45
29.	West Bengal	1291	815	22	1062	967	22	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
	TOTAL (STATES)	32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457	32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305	34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	22	4	34	27	4	39	37	0	38	37	0	49	35	1	51	38	0
31.	Chandigarh	49	47	21	54	62	22	62	59	15	72	71	22	51	41	19	61	55	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	11	13	2	14	16	2
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	8	7	0	10	6	0	11	8	0
34.	Delhi	2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	24	20	0	18	21	0	49	33	2	41	36	2	53	43	0	46	49	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229	2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262	1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686	34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567	36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India.

(B) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2017-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017						2018					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	378	295	8	455	455	9	361	338	6	574	472	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	4	0	7	6	0	24	23	1	26	24	1
3.	Assam	1149	733	52	1356	1017	53	1721	1486	69	2140	1562	73
4.	Bihar	1356	809	34	1710	907	35	2094	1273	104	2017	1801	136
5.	Chhattisgarh	1676	1576	345	1890	1856	409	1812	1657	310	2190	2014	379
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
7.	Gujarat	1697	1712	12	2333	2329	17	2154	2066	33	2783	2766	36
8.	Haryana	1139	941	183	1258	1237	218	1924	1597	296	2129	2108	350
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	12	1	14	12	1	28	23	0	45	43	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	24	0	35	34	0

11.	Jharkhand	385	230	17	339	270	25	615	391	38	543	452	41
12.	Karnataka	1956	1975	122	2600	2510	139	2036	2165	174	2739	2654	190
13.	Kerala	1169	892	33	1258	958	33	1153	964	77	1386	1095	84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1569	1510	284	2275	2014	492	2445	2692	488	3256	3302	598
15.	Maharashtra	5248	4507	498	6991	5321	566	6233	5269	525	7909	6251	583
16.	Manipur	29	32	3	23	34	4	43	26	4	42	28	4
17.	Meghalaya	242	151	5	269	207	5	266	174	16	249	197	16
18.	Mizoram	194	186	48	196	192	48	138	171	27	184	176	33
19.	Nagaland	41	37	9	45	37	16	9	13	9	15	14	9
20.	Odisha	249	436	11	454	454	11	1887	1468	24	1680	1709	24
21.	Punjab	489	384	60	528	543	79	411	354	82	455	441	105
22.	Rajasthan	1180	905	89	1164	1150	110	488	396	102	510	503	119
23.	Sikkim	87	93	19	124	115	23	118	112	25	140	136	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	1587	1642	154	2406	1992	180	2039	2192	275	2767	2509	356
25.	Telangana	1632	1061	31	1833	1355	38	1665	1376	69	2093	1792	72
26.	Tripura	139	132	19	192	162	21	127	145	13	161	184	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4895	4079	819	6303	6287	1796	5401	4401	780	7266	7147	1652
28.	Uttarakhand	191	146	17	154	153	17	337	213	24	239	234	28
29.	West Bengal	2131	1723	39	1923	1924	41	2267	2403	90	2430	2732	103
	TOTAL (STATES)	30830	26203	2912	38100	33497	4386	37830	33414	3661	46005	42382	5050
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65	75	1	80	93	1	69	74	0	81	83	0
31.	Chandigarh	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	6	3	8	8	3	21	17	1	18	17	1
33.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	7	7	0	3	8	3	10	11	3
34.	Delhi	1623	1714	104	2209	2002	110	1839	1994	218	2584	2287	242
35.	Lakshadweep	4	4	0	22	21	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	66	56	0	59	62	0	56	52	0	43	52	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1778	1860	108	2388	2195	114	1997	2154	223	2745	2459	247
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	32608	28063	3020	40488	35692	4500	39827	35568	3884	48750	44841	5297

Source: Crime in India

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018.

Measures taken to prevent the trafficking of women and children

†636. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme being run by the Ministry for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of women and children is not that successful as was conceptualized;

(b) the number of women and children who have been rehabilitated under the said scheme in the year 2018-19; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to prevent the trafficking of women and children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ujjawala scheme implemented by this Ministry for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of women and children is running successfully. It had assisted and rehabilitated 5,208 beneficiaries in the year 2018-19.

(c) The remedial measures are taken under the Ujjawala Scheme to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, workshops/seminars and other such events. Ujjawala Scheme facilitates rescue of victims and placing them in safe custody. Further, the intended target group is also provided with rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, and the scheme also facilitates reintegration of victims into the family and society.

Gender sensitization of judicial personnel

637. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken the task of organizing gender sensitization programmes for judicial personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the categories of personnel for whom the programmes have been conducted; and

(c) the number of such programmes organised during the last year and current year, State/UT-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested the National Gender Centre (NGC) in the Lai Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie to include Gender Sensitization training and capacity building of all stakeholders including judiciary for effective implementation of policies/legislation/programmes designed for women safety, protection and security at ground level. Further, NGC, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, has organised 8 Gender Sensitization programmes during the last year and current year for the judicial personnel including Judges and District Magistrates. The list of Gender sensitisation programmes organised by NGC, LBSNAA during the last year and current year for Judicial officers is given in Statement-I (*See* below). In addition, 9 Gender Sensitization trainings have been conducted by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh under Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20. The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Gender sensitisation programmes organised by NGC, LBSNAA during the last year and current year for judicial officers

Sl. No.	Details of Training Programme	Period of Training
1.	Workshop on "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign" (BBBP)	17-19 May, 2018
2.	Workshop on "Combating Violence Against Women and Children"	21-23 June, 2018
3.	Conference on Gender Budgeting	30 July-01 August, 2018
4.	Workshop on Stepping up to India's Nutrition Challenge	06-07 August, 2018
5.	Workshop on Early Childhood Development	29-31 October, 2018
6.	Capacity Building Programme on Multi-Agency Coordination in Tackling Violence against Women and Children in India	19-21 December, 2019
7.	Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Approach for Eliminating Violence against Women and Children	15-17 January, 2020
8.	Eliminating Violence against Women and Children Developing a Multi-Sectoral Approach - A Capacity Building Programme for Trainers	20-24 January, 2020

Statement-II

List of Gender sensitisation programmes organised by National Judicial Academy during the last year and current year for judicial officers

Sl. No.	Details of Training Programme	Period of Training
1.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	06-12 September, 2018
2.	Refresher Course for Family Court: (Session: Gender Justice and Gender Bias: Maintaining Equilibrium)	12-16 October, 2018
3.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	16-22 November, 2018
4.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	04-10 January, 2019
5.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	01-07 March, 2019
6.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	19-21 December, 2019
7.	Refresher Course for Family Courts: (Session: Gender Justice and Gender Bias: Maintaining Equilibrium)	20-24 September, 2019
8.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	15-21 November, 2019
9.	Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: (Session: Role of Courts in Securing Gender Justice)	10-16 January, 2020

Amendments to Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Act

638. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to amend the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 so as to include members of the LGBTQ community within its ambit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Realising the need to ensure safe and secure workplaces for women, the Parliament has enacted The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'. This is a special Act which could be invoked by any woman subjected to sexual harassment at workplace, irrespective of her work status. At present, no proposal for amendment of this Act to include members of LGBTQ Community within its ambit is under consideration.

Return of adopted children

†639. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children adopted from child orphanages are coming back;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to conduct an enquiry into the reasons responsible for their return; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), an Online Portal of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), in the last five years 246 cases of disruption and 10 cases of dissolution have been reported as compared to a total of 16859 In-country Adoptions during the same period. The details are as follows:-

Year	No. of In-country Adoptions	No. of Disruption cases reported	No. of Dissolution cases reported
2014-15	3988	35	3
2015-16	3011	37	2
2016-17	3210	59	0
2017-18	3276	60	4
2018-19	3374	55	1
TOTAL	16859	246	10

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) 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. Emphasis is being given for the counselling of parents adopting older children and the older children being placed in adoption.

Measures adopted to eradicate malnutrition

†640. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted by Government to eradicate malnutrition among the children in the country; and

(b) the measures being adopted to eradicate malnutrition among women and to educate them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among children and women 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to address malnutrition *inter alia* include promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Anaemia Mukt Bharat, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, de-worming, promotion of iodized salt, Vitamin-A supplementation, Mission Indradhanush to ensure high coverage of vaccination in children, conducting intensified diarrhoea control fortnights to control childhood diarrhoea, management of sick severely malnourished children at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers, monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Young Child Care (HBYC) programmes, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, etc. Under POSHAN Abhiyaan, a well-researched, designed and tested communication plan and IEC materials have been developed and intensive Mass Media Campaign is conducted through various mass media channels like radio, television, social media, etc. Also, during the home visits conducted by AWWs, through the use of ICDS-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS), the beneficiaries are counselled on nutrition related issues like breastfeeding, complementary feeding, infant and young child care, etc. ICDS-CAS has embedded videos related to Infant and Young Child care and nutrition for educating the beneficiaries.

Further, Food and Nutrition Board under this Ministry, through its regional field units, conducts training programmes on nutrition and nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods. Mass awareness campaigns through the use of electronic and print media are also organized.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Time is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then abjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three-minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *(Contd.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, with all respect to the Treasury Benches, I should say that I can only disagree and object to the Motion of Thanks on the Address of the President.

*The Address was mentioning that everything is okay with the country, but everybody knows that the country is going through a very difficult time nowadays. Ever since the present regime came to power, we, the Indians, had no dearth of promises- promises, promises and promises. Like a heavy rain, it was pouring on us. But, which promise was made to a reality, that question needs to be answered.

The Address miserably fails to narrate even one or two issues on which the Government could fulfill the promises. The Government came with a great promise of two crore jobs per year for the youth. But the country is facing the biggest rate of unemployment in the last 45 years. Promise was something else, reality is something different. In the same way, we look into all the promises of the Government which the President was forced to repeat again. What about the five trillion dollar economy? As a very, very important hallmark of their series of promises, the Prime Minister, the President, the Finance Minister, all the leaders of the ruling party always repeat it— five trillion dollar economy. Sir, I am not an economist. As a layman of the country, I can tell you emphatically clear that that five trillion dollar economy will remain as a dream, a dream which is going to be unfulfilled. This Government can never fulfil that promise, I am very sure of that. The purchasing capacity of the Indian citizen is lowest in our experience because the poor in the rural India, the peasants, the middle class, all of them are having the same situation. They have no money with them. Their products are not getting the rightful price for them and the inflation on food is also growing. All this shows that the economy is passing through a very, very pathetic condition today. So it has come to a scene that the Government is presiding over an India which is facing a very complicated and complex cost of development for the economy as it is concerned. And the President's Address was trying to cover up all

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

those things only by words. Sir, the Government is trying to divide the country and the people because they have failed in all walks of life. In economy, I remember that great day on which demonetization was proclaimed. It was said that it is a big attack on the black-money. The Government promised that no terrorism now onwards; once black money is over, terrorism will be dead. With that promise came the demonetization. Now, in no speech, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the President say a single word on that great demonetization. Today, when the hon. Prime Minister will come here to address this House, I may request the concerned officials of the BJP to tell him, to press him, to say a single sentence on demonetization. I remember that statement. In high tone the Prime Minister spoke in Varanasi that within 50 days, if black-money is not done away with, you can burn me alive. It was a good speech, it was rhetoric. But what happened then? Black-money is very much there. The demonetization has absolutely failed. Nobody wants the Prime Minister to be burnt alive. Let him live forever. But such a Prime Minister, without any inhibition, telling * untruth and * untruth is not a great honour for a great nation like India. That point, I want to stress here. Now we can see that the country is facing a very tough situation. The Government wants to divide the people on religious grounds. For that purpose, the Government wants to do away with the Constitution itself. All the powers of the Government of the great country are derived from the Constitution and that Constitution is at the focal point of attack now, not from outside, but, from within. A Government which came to power with all proclamations of allegiance to the Constitution, is trying to undermine the Constitution every day and night. I remember that day, the first day of the second term of the Prime Minister, he bowed before the Constitution and he made a kiss to the Constitution. I am forced to ask, was it a parting kiss of the Constitution because, from then onwards, we can see that the Government, led by the Prime Minister, is trying to kill the Constitution? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, Shri Binoy Viswam has used a word against the Prime Minister. I request you to examine whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. If it is unparliamentary, it should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, with all humility, I make it 'untrue', and my friend, Shri V. Muraleedharan, will be happy with that. So, I repeat, the Prime Minister is telling untruths, everyday, now and then. I make the correction. Let me be corrected. Sir, the

*Replaced by the hon. Member.

CAA, and then comes the NPR and NRC. Sir, what the purpose is. The country knows the fact that CAA, NPR and NRC are aimed at dividing this nation because the Government that has failed to fulfil the promises, they want to deviate peoples' attention from so many issues of life today. All the burning issues of life are going to be covered up by the CAA, NPR and NRC. That is what is happening today. Sir, the people of India have made this country a Republic, with a conviction that irrespective of religion, the country and the people can stay as one. But, they want to divide it. And the Government always talks about 'we' and 'they'. Sir, who are 'we', and who are 'they'? They are saying, Hindus are 'we" and Muslims are 'they'. It is very unfortunate. Sir, the Muslims are part of India. They form Indian citizens, and they are not 'they' for us. They are also part of this 'we'. Sir, I remember that book which guides them, 'The Bunch of Thoughts.' I have that book with me. In Chapter XVI, there is a mention about the internal threats of the country, and that threat says, "Enemy number one for the country is the Muslims. And second enemy is the Christians, and third enemy, according to this book, 'The Bunch of Thoughts,' is the Communists. Sir, this philosophy, is a fascist philosophy, sowing the seeds of havoc in the country. Sir, treating the Muslims, the Christians and the Communists as the threats of the country from within is a very dangerous philosophy, and that philosophy has the lineage and linkage with the fascist philosophy of Hitler, which is called fascism, and we can say that the BJP represents the Indian face of Hitlerite fascism. That is why, we oppose them. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, I may please be given two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were having eight minutes, but, I have given you eleven minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, please give me two more minutes. Sir, in the Hitler's companionship, there was a great friend of him, whose name was Joseph Goebbels. Joseph Goebbels made a famous statement. He said, "A leader can win over the people to his side, the only thing is that he has to say that our country is under attack." Once he says that, the people will rally around the leader and they will forget all other issues. The same principle is being practised by the Government of today. They are speaking about war and attack. War is for solution. Solution is for peace and peace alone. For that, the Government is not ready. They want to give enough money for the military and armaments. But, there is no money for employment. For the youth, there is nothing. What about kisans, Sir? Kisans are suffering. How will the Government double the income of peasants with the allotted amount? That alone will not double their income.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, you have already taken twelve minutes, please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Education also is going to be privatized. Health is also going to be privatized. The whole country is going to be privatized. Then, what is there in India to remain as India's? Everything is for Adanis, Ambanis and FDI. For India, nothing is remaining. That is why, Sir, we are forced to oppose the Motion of Thanks. Thank you.

श्री नारायण राणे (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यगण के सामने जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, उस अभिभाषण के लिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिनंदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसमें अपने देश ने पिछले 6 साल में अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में जो विकास किया है, तरक्की की है, उसके बारे में जानकारी दी है और प्रशंसा भी की है। जो अच्छा काम हुआ है, उसका उल्लेख उन्होंने किया है, उसके लिए प्रोत्साहित भी किया, प्रेरणा भी दी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस अभिभाषण में जो दो नम्बर पर मुद्दा है, उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं, "यह दशक भारत के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस दशक में, हमारी स्वतंत्रता के 75 वर्ष पूरे होंगे। इस दशक में, हम सभी को मिलकर नई ऊर्जा के साथ नए भारत के निर्माण को गति देनी है। मेरी सरकार के प्रयासों से पिछले पाँच वर्षों में इस दशक को भारत का दशक और इस सदी को भारत की सदी बनाने की मजबूत नींव रखी जा चुकी है।" मैं मानता हूं कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने इस अभिभाषण में कम से कम 101 मुद्दे रखे हैं। जो माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार है, इस सरकार ने जो काम किया है, विकास किया है, उसके बारे में जानकारी देते हुए कहा है कि यह काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से, बहुत गति से हो रहा है, इसका समाधान भी उन्होंने व्यक्त किया है। मैं इसके लिए महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिनंदन करता हूं। उन्होंने चौथे बिंदु में यह भी कहा है, "भारत का संविधान, इन सपनों को पूरा करने में हम सभी का मार्गदर्शक है। कुछ सप्ताह पहले ही, 26 नवंबर को संविधान के 70 वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं। उस दिन देश के 12 करोड़ नागरिकों ने, सार्वजनिक रूप से संविधान की उद्देशिका को पढ़कर संविधान के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता का संकल्प लिया।" उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर इस सदन में विकास के मुद्दे का उल्लेख कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने जरूर किया है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस अभिभाषण का विकास के मुद्दे पर समर्थन किया है, मैं उन सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस पूरे अभिभाषण को पढ़ने के बाद, हमें गर्व होता है कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारी सरकार की प्रशंसा की और इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि भविष्य में यह सरकार अच्छा काम करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया, वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य, सीट पर बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें और न ही आप आपस में बात करें। मेरा श्री नारायण राणे जी से निवेदन है कि वे चेयर को संबोधित करें।

श्री नारायण राणे: उपसभापति महोदय, इस अभिभाषण में देश ने अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में जो तरक्की की है, उसका उल्लेख किया गया है। पिछले 70 सालों में, कोशिश करने के बाद भी जो नहीं हो सका, उसे इस सरकार ने करने का काम किया है, लेकिन हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उसकी प्रशंसा नहीं की, बल्कि कई विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने तो उसकी आलोचना की है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि एकता से इस देश को नया भारत बनाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे इस बात पर बहुत दुख होता है कि हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने उस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने और मार्गदर्शन करने की बजाय आलोचना की है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि इस सरकार ने तरक्की और विकास के बारे में बहुत सारे वादे किए, लेकिन अपने वादे पूरे नहीं किए। उन्होंने यह कहा कि किसानों के बैंक खातों में 5 लाख रुपए जमा करने का वादा किया गया, लेकिन अभी तक वह धन किसानों के बैंक खातों में जमा नहीं किया गया है। उन्होंने और भी कई इस प्रकार के अलग-अलग विचार अपने भाषण में व्यक्त किए। उनकी यह बात ठीक है कि किसानों के बैंक खातों में 5 लाख रुपए जमा नहीं हुए, लेकिन हमारे माननीय विपक्ष के नेता यहां इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 50 सालों से ज्यादा समय तक कांग्रेस की सत्ता रही और हर चुनाव के वक्त काँग्रेस अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में अलग-अलग वादे करती थी। उनका एक मेनिफेस्टो मेरे पास भी है। उसमें उन्होंने काफी वादे किए थे। काँग्रेस अपने शासनकाल के 50 सालों में जो एक वादा बार-बार करती थी, मैं उसकी तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि वह था- "गरीबी हटाओ"।

महोदय, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि 50-55 साल तक काँग्रेस यह वादा करती रही, तो क्या काँग्रेस ने देश से गरीबी दूर की, क्या देश की जनता को गरीबी से मुक्त किया? जब आप 50 या 55 साल में अपने किए हुए एक वादे को भी पूरा नहीं कर सके, तो आप हमसे कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि हम आज किए गए वादे को कल ही पूरा करें? आपको तो मालूम ही है कि हमें तो शासन में आए केवल पांच साल ही हुए हैं। फिर आप हमसे कैसे यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो वादे हमने आज किए, वे कल पूरे होने चाहिए?

महोदय, हमने जो काम किया, जिसका मैं यहां उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं वह है- जम्मू-कश्मीर से धारा 370 और धारा 35 (ए) हटाने का काम किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सुरक्षा के हित में जो निर्णय इस सरकार ने लिया, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब जैसे नेता को उसके लिए सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे वहां मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं। मैं समझता था और मैं उनसे उम्मीद करता था कि उन्हें सरकार के इस कदम की सराहना करनी चाहिए थी। मगर उन्होंने इस विषय को जिस तरह से criticize किया, वह ठीक नहीं था। जब जम्मू-कश्मीर में धारा 370 और धारा 35(ए) लागू था, तब क्या स्थिति थी और क्या आज वहां क्या स्थिति है?

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर बात मत कीजिए।

श्री नारायण राणे: जब आप बोल रहे थे, तब हमने कुछ नहीं कहा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: आप बोलिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. B.K. Hariprasad ji, nothing is going on record.

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: *

श्री नारायण राणे: जब आप बोल रहे थे, क्या तब हमने कुछ कहा था? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप अभी सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

श्री नारायण राणे: मैं गलत बिल्कुल नहीं बोलूंगा ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Narayan Rane ji, you address to the Chair. ...(**व्यवधान**)... नारायण राणे जी, आप चेयर को संबोधित कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नारायण राणे: उपसभापति जी, मैं गलत बात बोलने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं। मेरे पास उनकी स्पीच है। मैं संसदीय कामकाज में आज से नहीं हूं, मेरे पास उनकी पूरी स्पीच है।

उपसभापति जी, धारा 370 हटाने के बाद से समानता कानून के मुताबिक जिस तरह से वहाँ के लोगों की, वहाँ के नागरिकों की तरक्की शुरू हुई है, उसको देखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें क्या गलत हुआ है? जो सीएए कानून बना, नागरिकता संशोधन कानून बना, उसमें क्या गलत हुआ? इस अभिभाषण के पेज नंबर पर उल्लेख है कि जब भारत आजाद हुआ, तब आजादी से पहले पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के बारे में बताया गया है कि इससे पहले पाकिस्तान की आबादी के मुकाबले वहाँ कितने परसेंट अल्पसंख्यक थे। ये तब 24 परसेंट थे, लेकिन आज कितने परसेंट हैं? ये आज 2 परसेंट हैं। बाकी के 22 परसेंट कहाँ गए? मैं मानता हूं कि उन पर जो अत्याचार हुए, उनके बारे में किसी ने चिंता व्यक्त नहीं की। उन पर जो अत्याचार हुए, वे अत्याचार किस तरह से हुए? कितने आदमी मारे गए, कितनी महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए? उनके बारे में किसी ने यहाँ पर एक भी शब्द का उल्लेख नहीं किया। जब वे भारत में आए, क्या तब किसी ने सोचा कि उन्होंने किस तरह से अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में उन 70 सालों के दिन निकाले होंगे? उसके बारे में, उन पर हुए अत्याचारों के बारे में यहाँ पर किसी ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा, बल्कि ऐसे आरोप लगाए गए कि यह कानून गलत है, भारतीय संविधान के खिलाफ है। हमने वह कानून संविधान के मुताबिक ही पेश किया है। मैं पूछता हूं कि इसको गलत कहने का क्या मतलब है? इस सरकार ने जो अच्छे काम किए हैं और अभी भी कर रही है, उन कामों की माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में प्रशंसा की है और मैं ऐसी उम्मीद रखता हूं कि उस पर कुछ कहना चाहिए, कुछ मार्गदर्शन होना चाहिए।

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*Not recorded.

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभषण पर सभी विरोधी नेताजनों के जो विचार सुने हैं, उनसे मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि उन विचारों में सरकार को criticise करने के सिवाय उन्हें और कोई अच्छा काम दिखाई नहीं दिया। मैं मानता हूं कि आज की जीडीपी की विकास दर 2 पूर्णाक ...2.9 की परसेंटेज पर होगी। मगर मुझे यह कहना है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे देश में जो अलग-अलग योजनाएं शुरू की थीं, हमने उन योजनाओं पर लगने वाली निधि कम नहीं की। नई-नई योजनाएं आ रही हैं, इन पर लगने वाली निधियों का खर्च हो रहा है, सरकार पैसा दे रही है, लेकिन जीडीपी का कम परिमाण होने के बाद भी हमने तरक्की रोकी नहीं है, विकास रोका नहीं है। एक सदस्य ने कहा कि GDP 2.9 है। GDP तो 2.9 नहीं है, वह growth rate है। मगर यह growth बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी जो कोशिश है, वह कोशिश भी देखनी चाहिए। इस अभिभाषण में उसका काफी उल्लेख है। हम किसानों का उत्पादन दोगुना करेंगे, दोगुना तो जरूर करेंगे। किसानों के ऊपर हमारी सरकार जो खर्च कर रही है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार जो खर्च कर रही है, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार जो खर्च कर रही है, वह किसलिए, वह हमारी GDP के बढ़ने के लिए, रोजगार के निर्माण होने के लिए। हमारे जो जवान हैं, जो बेकार हैं, उनको job मिले, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, वह appreciate होना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा था, मगर वैसा अनुभव मुझे यहाँ नहीं मिला है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस अभिभाषण में हमारी सरकार ने एक घोषणा की है - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास। इस मंत्र पर हमारी सरकार चल रही है, गति से चल रही है, इसका उल्लेख उन्होंने किया है। उपसभापति महोदय, इसी गति से काम करते वक्त अलग-अलग विकास योजना, अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में, शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हमने जो काम किए हैं, उनके बारे में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में उनका खास उल्लेख करके उनकी प्रशंसा भी की है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने जो नागरिकता कानून ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राणे जी, यह आपकी maiden speech है। इसके लिए 15 मिनट समय मिलता है, यह पूरा हो रहा है। आप अब conclude करिएगा।

श्री नारायण राणे: ठीक है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमने जो घोषणा की, वह घोषणा है - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास ! इस विषय पर बोलते हुए, कहते हुए, विचार देते हुए हमारे एक साथी, सम्माननीय संजय राउत जी का भाषण मेरे हाथ में है। उसमें उन्होंने जो कहा है, मैं कुछ लाइनें पढ़ता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा, "सरकार की तो मन की बात होती है, वह भी आपने सुन ली, लेकिन देश में भी एक आवाज उठ रही है. ," -- यह कौन सी आवाज है, उसका उल्लेख नहीं है। -- "वह भी सुननी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार का माहौल देश में आज हम देख रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि कोई ऐसी शक्ति है, जो इस देश को फिर एक बार तोड़ना चाहती है। " उपसभापति महोदय , देश को तोड़ने वाली ऐसी कौन सी शक्ति है, अगर उनको जानकारी है, तो उन्हें इसे देना चाहिए।

[श्री नारायण राणे]

उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इसे क्यों नहीं बताया? जो देश की एकता को खतरा पैदा करना चाहती है, वह कौन सी शक्ति है, उसका भी उल्लेख नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय , उन्होंने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए इस 'विश्वास' शब्द पर जो कहा है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वे कहते हैं, "देश का विकास होता ही रहता है। विकास की बात है, साथ की बात है। अब इस साथ की बात करें, तो 30 साल का हमारा साथ था न? " ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आखिरी दो लाइनें कहना चाहता हूँ। 30 साल साथ था, यह साथ किसने छोड़ा? साथ में थे, तो उनकी विचारधारा कैसी थी? हिन्दुत्व विचारधारा थी, अभी बदल गई, तो विश्वासघात किसने किया? महाराष्ट्र में सरकार किसने बनाई? 56 विधायक होते हुए भी 145 चाहिए ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप conclude करें।

श्री नारायण राणे: सर, मेरी एक लाइन तो पूरी होने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: हाँ, आप लाइन पूरी करें।

श्री नारायण राणे: सर, मैं अपने नाम के आने के लिए तीन दिन से रास्ता देख रहा था।

श्री उपसभापति: 45 मिनट आपका समय था, आपने 18 मिनट लिए।

श्री नारायण राणे: बस दो लाइनें बोलने के लिए मुझे अनुमति दीजिए, नहीं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय निर्धारित है।

श्री नारायण राणे: मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, बस मुझे दो लाइनें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल कर बैठें।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, उस पार्टी से उनकी यह maiden speech है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी maiden speech पर भी 18 मिनट बोलने दिए। राणे जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री नारायण राणे: महोदय, उन्होंने बोला कि हम तीस साल तक साथ थे, तो क्या हुआ, हमें विश्वास कहां मिला? मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि विश्वास देने वाले को विश्वास मिलता है, बेईमानी करने वाले को विश्वास नहीं मिलता है। महाराष्ट्र में जो सरकार है, वह सरकार बेईमानी करके सत्ता में आई है। उन्होंने 145 विधायक लाकर सत्ता में मुख्य मंत्री पद पाया है। ऐसे लोग इस सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं बोलें, तो ही अच्छा है। फिर उन्होंने बीजेपी के लोगों की तरफ हाथ करके कहा कि हम छोड़ेंगे नहीं। वे किसको कह रहे हैं कि छोड़ेंगे नहीं? यह लय और यह भाषा क्या राज्य सभा में बोले जाने योग्य भाषा है? उपसभापति महोदय, जब आप पीठासीन थे, उस समय उन्होंने हाथ करके कहा कि हम छोड़ेंगे नहीं। वे किसको नहीं छोड़ेंगे? वह कौन है? इनकी

देश में और राज्य में क्या ताकत है, यह जनता को मालूम है, इस बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। इस तरह की भाषा आप मत बोलिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... भले ही सरकार कुछ दिनों की है, लेकिन इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिए। महोदय, आपको भी उन्हें इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग करने के लिए एलाउ नहीं करना चाहिए, इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। एक बार फिर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का बहुत धन्यवाद एवं आभार।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं, लेकिन मुझे समझ ही नहीं आ रहा कि मैं धन्यवाद किस बात का करूं और कहां से शुरू करूं? मुझे लगता है ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब आप चुप रहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठे-बैठे इंटरवीन न करें।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मुझे लगता है, जैसे एक कुशल गृहिणी किसी ट्रंक को पेंट करके अपनी सारी पुरानी चीज़ें उसमें डाल देती है, वही सब इस अभिभाषण में है। इसमें कुछ नया नहीं है। वही उज्ज्वला योजना है, वही दीनदयाल योजना है और वही पुराने उद्देश्यों की बातें हो रही हैं। बेरोज़गारी की उसमें कोई बात नहीं है, महंगाई की कोई बात नहीं है, क्योंकि इन चीज़ों की चिंता इनको है ही नहीं है। ये नौजवानों के लिए कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। आज जो विद्यार्थी पूरे देश में झंडा लेकर खड़े हैं, उनको अपने भविष्य की फिक्र है कि हम डिग्री तो ले लेंगे, पर नौकरियां कहां से लाएंगे? राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है। अभिभाषण सुनकर ऐसा लगता है, जैसे मुंगेरी लाल के सपने दिखाए जा रहे हों। 2014 में भी यही सपने दिखाए थे और अब भी दिखा रहे हैं। अभी राणे जी बोल रहे थे, वे कह रहे थे कि काँग्रेस भी अपना manifesto देती थी। मैं उन्हें कहना चाहती हूं कि हमने करके भी दिखाया था। अगर आप गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे देखें, तो लोगों के जीवन-स्तर में सुधार हुआ था।...(**व्यवधान**)... आज आप यहां बैठे हुए हो, हवाई जहाजों में चलते हो, ये सब किसने दिए थे? ये किसने बनाए थे? आज जो स्कूल, कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, ये किसने बनाई थीं? आईआईटीज़ किसने बनाए थे? आईआईएम किसने बनाए थे? इनमें आज आप दिखाई दे रहे हो, लेकिन छः साल में आपने क्या किया? अपने केवल भारत को तोड़ने की कोशिश की है, भारत को बांटने की कोशिश की है, बाकी कुछ नहीं किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बस आप वही करो। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस तरह से आप लोग इस देश को बांटना चाहते हो। अभिभाषण में महिलाओं के लिए भी कुछ नहीं है। आज महिलाएं इस चिंता में हैं कि हमारे भविष्य का क्या होगा? क्या हम सुरक्षित हैं? उनको कुछ नहीं दिया जा रहा। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं, आप इतिहास के बहुत जानकार हैं, आप यह बताइए मोहम्मद गौरी को किसने बुलाया था? उसको दिल्ली पर आक्रमण करने के लिए किसने कहा था? जयचन्द कौन था? महाराणा प्रताप जब हल्दीघाटी में लड़ रहे थे, तो अकबर के खिलाफ लड़ने में किस राजा ने उनकी मदद की थी? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप चुप करके बैठिए और सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैडम, प्लीज़ आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें और प्लीज़ इस तरह की भाषा न बोलें।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: एक भील जाति के लोगों ने महाराणा प्रताप का साथ दिया था। तब कहाँ थे? आज बात करते हैं ! देश को आज़ाद कराने के लिए अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया। आप क्या जानें अहिंसा, जो लाठी लेकर तो ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। आज लाठी की जगह बंदूक और रिवॉल्वर आ गये हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमने आपको सिखायी- अहिंसा, आपने जनता को सिखायी है- हिंसा, नफरत। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मुद्दे पर बोलें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इधर देख कर बोलें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, आज तो मैं देशद्रोही की भी परिभाषा पूछना चाहती हूँ। क्या है देशद्रोही की परिभाषा? किसको देशद्रोही कहते हैं? मुझे याद है कि जब कम्युनिट पार्टी ने भारत की आज़ादी को नहीं माना था, तो वह 4 साल साल के लिए बैन कर दी गयी थी, लेकिन उसको नेहरू जी ने देशद्रोही नहीं कहा था, सरकार ने देशद्रोही नहीं कहा था। पंडित नेहरू के खिलाफ लोक सभा में वाजपेयी जी बोलते थे, उनको देशद्रोही नहीं कहा था। आज कोई भी आपके प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ, आपके गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ, उनकी नीतियों के खिलाफ बोले, वह देशद्रोही हो गया है। उनको जेल में डाल दो, उनको पकड़ लो। आप तो 6 साल के बच्चों को भी नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। आप क्या करेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपके पास न तो कोई कार्यक्रम है, न आपके पास भारत के लिए कोई नयी सोच है, कुछ नहीं है। केवल एक सोच है कि कैसे इस देश को तोड़ा जाए।

उपसभापति जी, हमने 70 सालों में पाकिस्तान का इतना नाम नहीं लिया था, जितना ये 6 सालों में ले रहे हैं। हमारी महानायिका ने पाकिस्तान के दो हिस्से कर दिये थे, बाँट दिया था। ये आज पाकिस्तान के नाम से डरा रहे हैं और वैसे कहते हैं कि हम बहुत मजबूत हैं। हर बात के लिए पाकिस्तान, हर बात के लिए पाकिस्तान। क्यों भाई? क्या है वह? आपका कुछ लगता है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... हाँ, लाहौर में जरूर बिरयानी खाने गये थे। काँग्रेस नहीं खिलाती। बिना बुलाये गये थे और आज बात करते हैं ! ...(**व्यवधान**)... किसकी बात करते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि इस भारत को मत तोड़िए। बड़ी मुश्किल से पटेल, नेहरू ने इकट्ठा किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप तोड़ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप नहीं कहते हैं। आप तोड़ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसका विभाजन कर रहे हैं। लोगों को बॉट रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपस में चर्चा न करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप इधर देख कर बोलें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मैं तो उनको एड्रेस ही नहीं कर रही थी। मैं उनको कुछ नहीं समझती हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप उधर नहीं, इधर देख कर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: वे हैं ही कुछ नहीं। जिनको बोलने की समझ नहीं है, उनसे क्या बात करनी है।

मैं तो यह कह रही हूँ कि इस देश को मत बॉटिए। इस देश के टुकड़े मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नफरत मत फैलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहन जी, चुप रहिए। जो बोलना होगा, आप अपनी बारी में बोल लेना। आप चुप करके बैठे रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देश के टुकड़े मत कीजिए। आज जो हम इस स्थिति ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी CAA से आज जो आपका एक ही देश था, पाकिस्तान, आपसे नाराज है, चाइना आपको कुछ नहीं समझता, नेपाल भी आपसे खफा हो गया है और एक बंगलादेश था ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बंगलादेश था, जिसको भी आपने इस CAA से नाराज कर दिया है। आज उसके चार मंत्रियों ने अपना प्रोग्राम कैंसिल किया, सिर्फ इसलिए कि इस देश में ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि यूरोपियन यूनियन को बोलने का, प्रस्ताव लाने का हक नहीं है, तो उनके एमपी क्यों ले आये थे, उनको कश्मीर क्यों ले गये थे? आपने खुद उनको इन्वाइट किया है। आपने खुद इसको इंटरनेशनल बनाया है। आपने खुद इनको, दूसरे लोगों को इसके ऊपर दखल देने के लिए बुलाया है, औरों ने नहीं बुलाया। जब तक हमारी सरकारें थीं, किसी की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती थी कि हमारे देश की तरफ देख ले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सब आप लोगों ने किया है। अपनी करतूतों को छुपाने के लिए उन लोगों की मदद ले रहे हैं। आपके पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है, आपके पास कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। केवल एक कार्यक्रम है कि गोली से उड़ा दो, मार दो। यही आपका एक कार्यक्रम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही आप करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से कहती हूं कि इस देश को मत बांटिये, इस देश की एकता को बनाये रखिये। इस देश में जो लोग भी यहां है, वे सदियों से यहां रह रहे हैं, अभी नहीं आए हैं। पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश, वे तो हैं ही इस्लामिक कंट्रीज, उनके बारे में क्या बोलना है। हम सेक्युलर हैं, हम धर्म को मानते हैं। आप किस धर्म की बात करते हैं ?आप किस राम की बात करते हैं? जिसने अपनी मर्यादा को रखने के लिए जनता की बातें सुनी थीं। उस जनता की बात सुनकर उसने सीता को वनवास भेज दिया था और आप लोग बात तक नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप किस रामराज्य की बात करते हैं? आप किसको पूजते हैं? आप मंदिर बनाइये, जरूर बनाइये, लेकिन उनके आदर्शों को भी मानिये। उनकी बताई गई बातों को भी मानिये। केवल कहने भर से बात नहीं बनती, ऊंचे-ऊंचे भाषण देने से बात नहीं बनती।

इसलिए अंत में मैं यहीं कहूंगी कि इस देश को मत बांटिये, एक रहने दीजिए, यह नफरत मत फैलाइये, यह आपके लिए और हमारे लिए भी बहुत खतरनाक है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Bhupender Yadav and seconded by Shri Sudhanshu Trivedi.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, it was the first Address by the hon. President of India to the Parliament after the dawn of this new decade, 2020. The Address was full of aspirations and, quite clearly, highlighted the Government's policies, priorities and plans for the upcoming years. But, Sir, the hon. President has missed out on assuring the country and the Parliament that the Government shall focus on better implementation of the laws that have been enacted by this Parliament. When I talk about implementation of the enacted laws, I am referring in particular to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, which has failed to live up to the expectations of the five crore people of Andhra Pradesh. I wish that the Government focuses on the economic situation and finances of the country, more particularly, the States which are really backward and agriculture-based States like Andhra Pradesh, as much as it does in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. I am not opposing the financial aid to Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka or Telangana. I am only asking for more aid to Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I draw your kind attention to para 15 of the President's Address which quotes Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and talks about the parity in the rights of the citizens and between the States. I see that the Government, based on the special needs of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Ladakh, is giving extra finances this year, but it does nothing in the case of Andhra Pradesh. I see that the President has assured speedy establishment of IIM and IIT in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, but the IIM at Visakhapatnam is functioning out of a temporary arrangement.

Sir, I now come to the Special Category Status. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, claims to be the architect of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Special Category Status, which was promised by the then Prime Minister of the country, has not been given till date by the present Government. Sir, the Special Category Status is a condition as my friend is aware, to pass the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. The very process of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh is predicated upon the assurance of Special Category Status. Therefore, Special Category Status is supplemental, incidental and consequential to the bifurcation. There is no mention of Special Category Status in the President's Address. There is no mention of Special Category Status when the Terms of Reference have been framed in the Fourteenth Finance Commission. There is no reference to the Special Category Status when the Terms of Reference have been drafted in the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

Sir, the Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and its members, namely, Shri Govinda Rao and Abhijit Sen gave it in writing that the Fourteenth Finance

Commission did not recommend anything on the Special Category Status (SCS), whereas the Ministers of NDA on various occasions claimed that the Fourteenth Finance Commission did not accept the Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. It is quite misleading and unwarranted. The Fifteenth Finance Commission did not recommend Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh. In fact, I draw your kind attention to the Report of the Fifteenth Finance Commission. Para 7.4 of the Report says, "Some States have requested for the grant of Special Category Status. This does not constitute part of the mandate of the Fifteenth Finance Commission and remains entirely in the domain of the Union Government which can take appropriate decision after due consideration." Therefore, I am trying to say that the Ministers in NDA are misleading the Parliament by saying that the Fourteenth Finance Commission or the Fifteenth Finance Commission did not accept granting of Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. I really don't understand why the UPA, which has enacted this law, is quiet in this regard. We are only demanding implementation of the decision of the then Union Cabinet. The then Union Cabinet, before the elections in the month of February 2014, took a decision that the Special Category Status would be granted to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, coming to the Fifteenth Finance Commission, I would show how step-motherly treatment has been given to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. The Fifteenth Finance Commission submitted its Report in the last week. What criterion has it followed? The criterion adopted by the Fifteenth Finance Commission is population on the basis of 2011 Census instead of 1971 Census. By virtue of that criterion, all the southern States, be it Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or Telangana, are losing. Why is this injustice? Why is step-motherly treatment being given to the southern States of this country? Owing to this, Andhra Pradesh is losing ₹1,521 crore and it has fallen like a bolt from the blue on Andhra Pradesh. On population parameter, the weightage of Andhra Pradesh has come down to 15 per cent which has resulted in a loss of ₹1,521 crore. Why are we being penalised? We are being penalised because Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have strictly implemented the family planning and population control measures. Is it the sin that southern States have committed? This question has to be answered. The Fourteenth Finance Commission released the funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh at the rate of 4.305 per cent, but the Fifteenth Finance Commission, because of this criterion, has released the funds at the rate of 4.11 per cent. It is an injustice that has been meted out to Andhra Pradesh. As the special grant was given to Telangana, Karnataka and other States, including Jammu and Kashmir, on the similar lines, Andhra Pradesh should be given special grant.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

In fact, the Comptroller and Auditor General has certified and approved the revenue deficit of Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15 to the extent of ₹16,075 crore which the Central Government promised to reimburse, but it has not been done.

If PRC arrears and deferred bills are also added to ₹16,075 crores, then it comes to ₹22,948 crores. The Government of India has so far given ₹3,979 crores. I request the Government of India and hon. Prime Minister of the country to release the balance amount of ₹18,969 crores. Sir, coming to the Polavaram project, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far spent ₹11,860 crores. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will take two more minutes. The Government of India has given only ₹8,577 crores and the balance amount of ₹3,283 crores is yet to be released. The revised DPR and cost estimation of ₹55,548 crores was approved by the Technical Advisory Committee but it is pending before the Government of India. Sir, very important aspect which my friend Jairam Rameshji is also aware of, is the package for backward districts. And my friend has proposed in the Act itself that in respect of the Backward Districts of Andhra Pradesh, — this is under Section 46(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act — a special package should be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh for seven districts. What has been given so far is only ₹1,050 crores. But, what has been promised? The package will be on the similar lines of Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, KBK District in Odisha. If the package on the similar lines is worked out, it will come to ₹24,350 crores, whereas the Government of India has so far given only ₹1,050 crores. This is definitely an injustice that is meted out to the State of Andhra Pradesh. When it comes to the industrial incentives, the Government of India is saying that post-GST, no industrial incentives would be given to Special Category status States. It is not correct, Sir. The Government of India is misleading. As per 2017 notification, ₹27,000 crores have been allotted to 4,324 units in Special Category status States till sunset period of March, 2027. In 2018, the Commerce Ministry approved the North-East Industrial Development Scheme to the tune of ₹3,000 crores. It is up to March, 2020.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is already over. There is one more speaker in Others' category.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this is last point. Coming to the Railway zone, the Railway zone has been incorporated... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें एक और स्पीकर हैं।

3.00 P.M.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: A railway zone has been promised in the AP Reorganisation Act. With great difficulty and with lot of fighting, the Railway Minister has finally approved to create a separate zone for Visakhapatnam, whereas the existing Visakhapatnam Division has been proposed to be dismantled and then clubbed with the Division of Vijayawada-Guntur, which is not totally acceptable to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, my last point is — I will not extend and will not ask for any further time — about Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor. This is very important. How has injustice been done? The Government of India has taken up the Mumbai-Gurgaon Expressway connecting country's two most backward districts, Mewat in Haryana and Dahod in Gujarat. It costs about ₹60,000 crores. When the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor has been stipulated and incorporated in AP Reorganisation Act, why is the Government of India not implementing it? When similar projects are being undertaken in the other parts of the country, why is step-motherly treatment given to the State of Andhra Pradesh? In conclusion, Sir...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड। इस कैटेगरी में एक और स्पीकर हैं। सारा टाइम खत्म हो गया है। आपने दो मिनट अधिक लिए। आठ मिनट की जगह आप लगभग 13 मिनट बोले हैं। प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is the conclusion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It must be the last line.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Yes, Sir, it is the conclusion. Paras 31 and 32 of the President's Address state that the Government is striving hard for social, economic and educational progress of the minority communities. Therefore, I believe that it is also within the ambit of the Government of India to ensure that insecurity in the minority community does not arise. ...(Time-bell rings)... And, even if it does, the onus is on the Central Government to reach out to them and clarify their doubts. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker now. Nothing more will go on record now, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Now, Shri Ramkumar Verma.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया। मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

यहाँ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा हुई और इस चर्चा के अंदर कई लोगों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। इस अभिभाषण का एक मतलब यह भी है कि सरकार ने पाँच वर्ष तक तथा पिछले सात महीनों में जो कुछ किया है, उसका एक प्रतिबिम्ब इसमें सामने आया है। उपसभापति जी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में 101 बिन्दुओं के माध्यम से भारत सरकार के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो कार्य हुए, उनके बारे में बताया गया। यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि वे कार्य ऐतिहासिक हुए हैं, तो इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इन 101 बिन्दुओं के माध्यम से एक के बाद एक बहुत संक्षिप्त में जो कुछ भी उल्लेख किया गया है, वह तथ्यात्मक है, आँकड़ों से साबित है और जो काम किए गए हैं, उनमें उन्हीं का बखान किया गया है। राज्य सभा का हमारा यह सदन, जो कि उच्च सदन है, यहाँ कल के पिछले दिन से और आज भी यह चर्चा हो रही है। मुझे मालूम है कि इस सदन के अंदर, सत्ता में जो लोग नहीं हैं, वे बहुत अनुभवी हैं। अच्छा राजनीतिक अनुभव होने के साथ-साथ, वे लॉयर्स भी हैं और अच्छे-अच्छे विद्वान भी हैं।

महोदय, लोकतंत्र वह है, जिसमें जब एक पार्टी सत्ता में आए, तो विपक्ष उसको यह सजेशन दे कि देशहित के लिए जो कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, उनमें और क्या सुधार करना चाहिए। वह यह सुझाव दे कि उन कामों में क्या कमी है और प्रगति की गति को किस तरह से बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इसके लिए वह उपाय बताए, लेकिन अफसोस है कि इतनी बड़ी चर्चा और बहस में केवल दो मुद्दे ही छाए रहे। देश के दो ऐसे वर्ग, जिनको आज़ादी के बाद तथा संविधान लागू होने के बाद यह उम्मीद थी कि उनके साथ कहीं न कहीं न्याय होगा, जस्टिस होगा और उनके लिए जो आवाज उठाएगा, उसके अनुसार वे कार्य भी करेंगे, लेकिन अफसोस है कि उन विशेष वर्ग के लोगों को, पिछड़े, दलित एवं वंचित समाज के लोगों को आज किस तरह से भ्रमित किया गया है, भयभीत किया गया है। यहाँ इस सदन में कहा गया कि संविधान को खतरा है, संविधान को सुरक्षा चाहिए। यह भी कहा गया कि देश में एकता को खतरा है। एक धर्म विशेष के व्यक्तियों के लिए भी यहाँ कहा गया और पता नहीं उनके लिए कितने विशेषण और उप-विशेषण लागू किए गए।

महोदय, वर्ष 2014 के पहले, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने चुनाव के दौरान देश के लोगों को आश्वस्त किया था कि अगर आप हमें जनादेश देंगे, तो निश्चित है कि बिना किसी भेद-भाव के हम प्रत्येक वर्ग का, प्रत्येक धर्म और श्रेणी के व्यक्ति का सम्मान भी करेंगे और विकास भी करेंगे। उन्होंने यह वादा किया था। वर्ष 2014 में देश के सामने क्या परिस्थिति थी? महोदय, समय की सीमा है और समय को देखते हुए मैं उन बातों के विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा। वर्ष 2014 से पहले, जब माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार भी नहीं आई थी, तब देश के अंदर क्या हालात थे? तब निराशा का माहौल था। अगर हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखें, तो उस समय विश्व के पटल पर देश की स्थिति क्या थी? तब भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर था। देश के अंदर कहीं-कहीं लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर सही नहीं था, बल्कि किस तरह की monopoly थी और उस पर control नहीं था। उन हालात से गुजरने के लिए माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एक बड़ा जनादेश लेकर

आने के बाद आश्वस्त किया। उन गरीबों ने, मध्यम क्लास के लोगों ने और सभी वर्ग ने इस उम्मीद के साथ में जनादेश दिया कि यह व्यक्ति आएगा और इनकी पार्टी की सरकार आएगी तो निश्चित है कि ये देश के बारे में सोचेंगे। उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था और वादा किया था, आज जो संविधान की बात करने के लिए यहां पर खड़े होते हैं, वे बहुत फख्र के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जी के लिए, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए और सत्ता में बैठे लोगों के लिए पता नहीं कौन-कौन से वड्र्स डिक्शनरी से छांटकर लाते हैं, निश्चित है कि सुनने वालों को भी शर्म आती है और देश के लोगों को भी अफसोस होता है। उन्होंने वादा किया था कि संविधान मेरे देश की आत्मा है, हम उसका सम्मान करेंगे, अक्षरश: सम्मान करेंगे, देश के शासन की व्यवस्था संविधान के मुताबिक चलाएंगे और हम उसका अक्षरश: पालन करेंगे।

उन्होंने देश का विकास करते समय यह भी कहा था कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास और हमने जो विश्वास दिया है, उस विश्वास को बनाने के साथ सब कार्य करेंगे। उनके लिए उन्होंने इसी तरह से संविधान की भी रक्षा की और सबके विकास के लिए बिना किसी भेदभाव के, जिसमें न जाति का भेद देखा गया, न धर्म का भेद देखा गया, न श्रेणी का भेद देखा गया, न भाषा का भेद देखा गया और न ही क्षेत्र का भेद देखा गया। भारतीय संविधान की मूल भावना, अनेकता में एकता के भाव को लेते हुए और हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की जो सोच और दृष्टिकोण था, उसका सम्मान करते हुए देश को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य किया। एक के बाद एक निर्णय हुए, ऐतिहासिक निर्णय हुए। राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति थी, देश के हित को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए, देशहित में जनादेश के अंदर निर्णय लिए गए, लेकिन आज पांच साल के कार्य को नहीं देखा गया। जनता ने उसे देखा और जनादेश दिया, अप्रत्याशित जनादेश दिया, लेकिन हमारे पूर्व सत्ता में जिन्होंने बहुत दिनों तक शासन किया, उन्होंने जिन वर्ग के लिए दुहाई दी, उसी वर्ग ने उनको नकार दिया और वे सदमे में हो गए और आज हताशा के कारण उनकी भाषा में भी परिवर्तन हो गया।

अभी कुछ दिन हुए, वे कहते हैं कि देश के अंदर जो हुआ, उससे देश के टुकड़े हो जाएंगे, देश के अंदर एकता भंग होगी, देश में आग लगेगी, कोई 'fascism' और कोई 'Hitler' इस तरह की बातें अपने मुंह से निकाल रहे हैं। दलितों की सहानुभूति प्रकट की गई है। हर पार्टी करती है। पिछले साढ़े तीन साल का मेरा अनुभव है कि दलितों के नाम पर किस तरह से बातें की जाती हैं, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं। हमने संविधान की रक्षा की, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जिस तरह से मेहनत करके अपना जीवन संघर्ष में डालते हुए सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक न्याय के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी और अपने बौद्धिक बल से ज्ञान के आधार पर संविधान को बनाने में उनकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमि रही, उन्होंने यह संविधान दिया। यह संविधान किसी एक वर्ग के लिए नहीं दिया, बल्कि पूरे देश को बांधते हुए संविधान की 395 धाराओं को देखते हुए उनमें मेंशन किया। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि यह संविधान ऐसा संविधान कि अगर आप इसको पढ़ेंगे, लिखेंगे और देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि हर समस्या का समाधान इसके अंदर है और बहुत दिनों से इस देश के लोगों की मांग थी और विशेष रूप से उनकी मांग थी, जिनके लिए विपक्ष में बैठने वाले आज भी कहते हैं कि दलितों का शोषण हो रहा है, दलितों के साथ अन्याय हो जाएगा, हमारे मुस्लिम भाइयों के लिए बहुत अन्याय कर दिया गया है, लेकिन

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा कि जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान हैं, उनका संरक्षण तो करेंगे ही, बल्कि सबका विकास भी करेंगे। 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान बन कर तैयार हुआ। उन्होंने 26 नवम्बर, 2015 को 125वीं जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में "संविधान दिवस" घोषित किया। उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने संविधान दिवस पर ऐसा क्यों किया? देश को जो भ्रमित करने वाले लोग हैं, वे संविधान को पढ़ें, उसके Preamble को पढ़ें, उसके आर्टिकल्स को देखें, उसके फंडामेंटल राइट्स को देखें, उसकी डयूटीज़ को देखें और उसके बाद में संविधान की बात करें, लेकिन हमें अफसोस होता है कि संविधान को पढ़ने वाले और इस सदन में बैठने वाले भी कहते हैं कि संविधान को खतरा है। क्या संविधान के लिए जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया... मैं दलितों की बात कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे सम्माननीय विपक्ष में बैठने वाले लोगों ने कहा ...(**समय की घंटी**)... आरक्षण खत्म कर दिया गया है। सर, शायद मुझे पन्द्रह मिनट दिए गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: हमारे पास दस मिनट का समय लिखा हुआ है।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, बस दो-चार मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, दो-चार मिनट नहीं। सिर्फ एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: मैं बहुत कुछ कहना चाह रहा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ दो मिनट।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: आरक्षण के मामले में देखा जाए। प्लीज़...प्लीज। आरक्षण के मामले में प्रोटेक्शन किसने दिया? वर्ष 1991 में इंदिरा साहनी केस के अंदर जो decision हुआ, उसके बाद आरक्षण समाप्त हो गया था। उस समय किसकी सरकार थी? उसमें अमेंडमेंट्स किए, नहीं किए। अटल जी की सरकार में आने के लिए जो 500 ऑफिस मेमोरेंडम्स थे, उनमें अमेंडमेंट्स करके उनको बहाल किया गया। मोदी जी ने जब पिछले दिनों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की हालत देखी, तो देखा कि वहां बैकलॉग पड़ा हुआ है और जिस तरह का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का decision आया था, उसको बदलकर फिर से आरक्षण बहाल किया। उन्होंने 13 प्वाइंट्स को 200 प्वाइंट्स में बदल कर किया। क्या यह संविधान की रक्षा नहीं है? ऐट्रोसिटीज़ की बात करते हैं। वर्ष 1955 में सिविल प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट बना। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐट्रोसिटीज एक्ट को बदला था, ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन्होंने उसको भी ठीक किया।...(**व्यवधान**)... जितनी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में... सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, दो मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे सदस्यों का ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। हमारे पास ...(**व्यवधान**)... ...(**समय की घंटी**)... दो मिनट नहीं। ...(**समय की घंटी**) ... तो मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, एक मिनट का समय तो दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबों को आवास देना, बैंकों से जोड़ना, मुद्रा बैंकिंग का होना, उज्ज्वला योजना में होना और जिस तरह से मुफ्त में बिजली दी, इसमें कौन हैं? उसमें सबसे अधिक दलित समाज के लोग हैं। मैं सी.ए.ए. पर विरोध करने वालों से कहता हूं कि 70 प्रतिशत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को अधिकार मिल रहे हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर में तीन लाख शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों को अधिकार मिला है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है? उसको नकारते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... कहते हो कि इससे एस.सी., एस.टी. को नुकसान होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इसका समर्थन करें और विपक्ष सद्भावना, सकारात्मक और पॉज़िटिव होकर कार्य करे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री श्वेत मलिक जी, आपके पास दस मिनट का समय है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं माननीय आज यहां महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूं। सर, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण रहा, उसमें उन्होंने मूल रूप से कहा है कि भारत का उज्ज्वल भविष्य आत्मनिर्भर होने में है। उन्होंने हमें जो संदेश दिया है, वह संदेश यह है कि भारत में बनी वस्तुएं, जो स्वदेशी वस्तुएं हैं, उनका उपयोग हमें करना चाहिए, जिससे भारत आगे जाए और यही भावना हमारे युगपुरुष, तपस्वी, यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की भी रही है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्किल इंडिया का जो विभाग बनाया, मिनिस्ट्री बनाई कि भारत को skilled करना है और मैं पढ़ रहा था कि France में जो skilled लोग हैं, वे 92 per cent हैं। In the European Union, the average is above 80 per cent but, unfortunately, भारत में 2.3 per cent skilled लोग हैं। अब हम सब जानते हैं कि जो स्किल है, वह efficiency skill से निकलती है। एक तरफ एक लकड़हारा है, जो पुराने औज़ार से लगा रहता है, वह सारा दिन लगा रहेगा, लेकिन एक पेड़ पर काम नहीं कर पाएगा और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा है, जिसके पास modern machinery है, वह कई पेड़ों पर काम करेगा - skill का मतलब यह है। उन्होंने इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री बनायी, ताकि जो industry है, उसको skilled labour मिले। उन्होंने 'Make in India' बनाया, ताकि भारत में ही products बनें। हम कितना धन विदेशों में दे देते हैं और वहां से import करते हैं - क्यों न वे वस्तुएं भारत में बनें, ताकि भारत को व्यवसाय मिले और भारत को उसकी आमदनी मिले। भारत आत्मनिर्भर हो, इसके लिए उन्होंने 'Make in India' बनाया। इस सब के लिए धन कहां से मिले, उसके लिए उन्होंने 'MUDRA Bank' बनाया, ताकि बिना किसी collateral security के हर Startup को, हर बच्चे को धन मिले, जिससे वह अपना व्यवसाय शुरू कर सके, खुद भी आत्मनिर्भर बने और दूसरों को भी आत्मनिर्भर करे।

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

उपसभापति महोदय, एक भूखे को जब हम रोटी देते हैं तो वह फिर भोजन मांगता है, लेकिन अगर हम उसे आत्मनिर्भर कर देते हैं तो वह दूसरों को भी आत्मनिर्भर करता है। सर, 70 वर्ष तक हमारा देश कुशासन का शिकार रहा। जब 2014 में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आयी तो इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार का तांडव हो रहा था। इस देश के आम आदमी की रीढ़ की हड्डी मानो टूट गयी थी। तब देश ने एक निर्णय लिया और दशकों के बाद एक पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बनी। उस राष्ट्रभकत प्रधान मंत्री ने इस संविधान के मंदिर में माथा टेककर कहा था, "सौगंध मुझे इस मिट्टी की, मैं देश नहीं मिटने दूंगा, मैं देश नहीं झुकने दूंगा।" इसलिए आज जो सत्तर वर्ष बनाम साढ़े पांच वर्ष हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं एक छोटा सा वाक्य पढ़ूंगा। माननीय मोदी जी का और कुशासन करने वाले जो काँग्रेस के पहले लोग थे, उनका जो comparison है, वह इस प्रकार है:

"चम्पा के दस फूल, चमेली की एक कली,
मूर्ख की सारी रात, चतुर की एक घड़ी।"

यह साढ़े पांच वर्ष और सत्तर वर्ष का इतिहास है। मैं पंजाब में अमृतसर से आता हूं। उपसभापति जी, मैं पंजाब की तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूं कि पंजाब के महान गुरुओं को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आदर दिया है, श्री गुरु नानक देव जी के साढ़े पांच सौ साला प्रकाश उत्सव, उनके आगमन पर्व और गुरु तेग बहादुर जी के चार सौ साला प्रकाश उत्सव के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुले मन से घोषणाएं की हैं। 70 वर्ष तक पहले जो एक राजनीतिक गलती की गयी कि करतारपुर साहिब, जो सिखों की, पंजाबियों की तपोभूमि है, जहां पर मस्तक झुकता है, वह बॉर्डर से सिर्फ दो किलोमीटर दूर था, उसे काँग्रेस ने पाकिस्तान में क्यों जाने दिया? 70 वर्ष से सिख समाज और पंजाबी यह मांग कर रहे थे कि हमें वहां के खुले दर्शन-दीदार हों। तो जिस राष्ट्रभक्त ने उनकी इस इच्छा को पूरा किया, उस राष्ट्रभक्त का नाम है, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, जिन्होंने करतारपुर साहिब का corridor बनाकर खुले दर्शन-दीदार करवाए।

आप 1984 को याद कीजिए। उस वक्त हज़ारों निर्दोष सिखों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ। दिल्ली में उनके गलों में टायर डाले गए, उनके घरों को जला दिया गया, छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को जला दिया गया, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हुआ। लम्बे समय तक कानूनी प्रक्रिया चली, लेकिन उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिला।

उस समय की काँग्रेस की सरकारों ने कानूनी प्रक्रिया को बंद किया कि इसमें अब कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। ये प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी थे, जिन्होंने आगे एसआईटी का गठन किया, जांच को तुरंत दुबारा शुरू किया और सिखों को, पंजाबियों को न्याय मिला। काँग्रेस के जो नेता इस भीषण हत्याकांड में संलिप्त थे, उनकी जेल यात्रा हुई और वे जेल में बैठकर चक्की पीस रहे हैं। सज्जन कुमार और उनके साथी समेत बहुत लोग जेल जा चुके हैं और बहुत लोग हैं, जो जेल में जाने के लिए तैयार बैठे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस जघन्य हत्याकांड में, जिसमें निर्दोषों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ, किसी को भी बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। ऐसे हैं प्रधान मंत्री। आज पंजाब में सुल्तानपुर

लोधी को जहां गुरु नानक देव जी ने अपने जीवन के अधिकतम साल गुजारे, उसको world class city बनाया जा रहा है। गुरु नानक देव जी की जो शिक्षाएं थी, उनकी शांति की जो शिक्षाएं थीं, उनको दुनिया की हर भाषा में ट्रांसलेट किया जा रहा है, ताकि सारी दुनिया में उनका संदेश पहुंचाया जा सके। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पंजाब में किसानों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। एक तरफ काँग्रेस का राज था कि यूरिया लेने जाते थे, तो डंडे पड़ते थे, पुलिस पकड़कर ले जाती थी और आज वहां खुले आम खाद मिलती है। आज नीम-कोटेड यूरिया मिलता है। किसान खुशहाल हो रहा है और किसान को पेन्शन भी दी है।

आज मैं आपको उस पृष्ठभूमि में लेकर चलूंगा, जब यह सरकार बनी थी। जब भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला था, उस टाइम प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने नारा दिया था 'न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा।' मैं जलियांवाला बाग का विषय भी आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। मैं सौभाग्यशाली हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे वहां ट्रस्टी बनाया। ट्रस्ट के 70 वर्ष काँग्रेस के रहे और जलियांवाला बाग के साथ अन्याय हुआ। सबसे बड़ी शहीदी वहां पर हुई, वह prime land of sacrifice था, वहां की दयनीय स्थिति थी। वहां शहीदों की आत्माएं रो रही थीं। जब मैं वहां सांसद बना, वहां पर न शौचालय था, न पीने का पानी था और न ही विज़िटर्स को कोई जानकारी दी जाती थी। इन सभी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिए, जो नया ट्रस्ट बनाया है, उससे पता चलता है - 70 वर्ष बनाम 70 दिन। 70 दिन पहले नया ट्रस्ट बनाया गया है, जिसमें मुझे सेवा मिली है, पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी को मिली और त्रिलोचन सिंह जी को भी मिली है। 20 करोड़ की लागत से आज जलियांवाला बाग का विकास हो रहा है। वहां पर शौचालय बनाए जा रहे हैं। शहीदों की याद में वहां काम किया जा रहा है। शहीदों की आत्माओं को आज वहां satisfaction मिला है। उनके जीवन पर documentary भी होगी, वहां light and sound show भी होगा, वहां digital panels लगेंगे, CCTV cameras भी लगेंगे, infrastructural development भी होगा, सुंदर lighting होगी और जलियांवाला बाग, जो पांच बजे बंद हो जाता था, अब वह रात के दस बजे तक खुला रहेगा। ये हैं 70 दिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के और 70 साल काँग्रेस के।

आज जो विदेश नीति है, मैं उसके बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। पंजाबी में एक वाक्य आता है - "दुनिया मन्ने जोरां नूं, लख लानतां कमजोरां नूं। एक वे प्रधान मंत्री थे, सरदार मनमोहन सिंह जी, जिनको पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री, एक कमजोर पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री, दयनीय स्थिति के, कंगाल पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री नवाज़ शरीफ ने कहा - एक देहाती औरत और सब सुनते रहे। प्रधान मंत्री पूरे देश के होते हैं। वे अपमान सहते रहे और एक वे बब्बर शेर प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादियों को पाकिस्तान की धरती में धूल चटा कर बताया कि भारत क्या है। आज वे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जिन्होंने भारत की विजय पताका सारे विश्व में लहराई है। लोग उन पर कटाक्ष करते रहे, वे 18-18 घंटे काम करते रहे। वे विदेशों में गए और भारत के पक्ष में विदेशों में मत बनाया। सभी को भारत के साथ खड़ा किया। आज वही प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जिनको उच्चतम ऑनर्स मिले हैं। उनको अफगानिस्तान ने ऑनर दिया है, सउदी अरेबिया ने दिया है, United Arab Emirates ने दिया है, फिलीपींस ने दिया है, म्यांमार ने दिया है, रूस ने दिया है। उनको स्वच्छ भारत पर UAE का 'Global Goalkeeper Award' मिला है। इसके अलावा Champions

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

of the Earth Award जो environment के ऊपर है, वह मोदी जी को मिला है। जो "Howdy, Modi!" show हुआ, जिसमें हजारों-लाखों भारतीय इकट्ठे हुए, जिनको देखकर सीना चौड़ा हो गया, हर भारतवासी का सीना 56 इंच का हो गया जब लोगों ने देखा कि विश्व का जो सबसे शक्तिशाली अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति है...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, एक मिनट का समय मिलेगा।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: अमेरिका का जो राष्ट्रपति था, वह हाथ में हाथ डालकर हमारे बब्बर शेर मोदी जी के साथ चल रहा था। आज भारत ने infrastructure में बहुत तरक्की कर ली है। आज सड़कें और highways बने हैं, longest tunnel बनी है, सबसे बड़ा sea link बना है, सबसे बड़ा broadband बना है। हमारी सरकार ने ढाई करोड़ घरों में बिजली दी है, आठ करोड़ मुफ्त gas connection दिए हैं, 38 करोड़ लोगों के जनधन योजना के तहत खाते खोले हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में banking sector है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट समाप्त हो गया है। आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: "स्वच्छ भारत" कार्यक्रम में करोड़ों शौचालय बने हैं। सबसे बड़ी healthcare, income tax में राहत , किसान, व्यापारी, मजदूर को पेंशन दी है और धारा 370 हटाई है। हमने ट्रिपल तलाक हटाया, रेलवे का आधुनिकीकरण किया। हम सुरक्षा और infrastructural revolution लाए हैं। मैं विपक्ष के लोगों को कहूंगा कि इस तरह से नये भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, एक मिनट। Last one mintue.

श्री उपसभापति: आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: नये भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... I am concluding आतंकवाद मुक्त भारत ...(**समय की घंटी**)... भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत, जातिवाद मुक्त भारत और गंदगीमुक्त भारत इसको सिद्ध करेंगे। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: इसके साधन भी आप होंगे। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, माननीय सदस्य एक बात कहना भूल गए कि चीन ने भी घुटने टेक दिए।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री के. भावानंद सिंह। माननीय के. भावानंद सिंह जी मणिपुरी में बोलेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। बहुत बढ़िया, आप इसका स्वागत करिए।

*SHRI K.BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, I express my gratitude to you from my heart. And also I thank you Deputy Chairman Sir for allowing me to express my views in my mother-tongue, Manipuri admist all the representatives of the country. At the same time I also thank my party leaders particularly those who love me for allowing me to express my views in this August House.

Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir today while deliberating upon the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address we have heard arguments and counter arguments and also heard the views of the Leader of the Opposition. But I want to express my views regarding my land and my region, I am from Manipur. I would like to wholeheartedly emphasize on what the party had done and what the Government had done for the region. I want to share with you what I know and experience.

We all know what people normally perceive about Northeast. People think that there is always law and order problem. But in the last 6 years of Narendra Modi Government particularly in the NDA - 1 and 5 years we have seen a dramatic change in the region. Not only that what the Northeast people now feel there is a sea change. In fact Modiji could establish an emotional connect with the people. As soon as he became Prime Minister he maintained that without the development of Northeast, India can't be developed. He also said that according to Hindu belief and according to 'Vastushartra' and 'Yumsarol' northeast is very sacred. He really mentioned about the locational importance of the northeast. We can see a huge change in the approach. Modi ji also said that why should northeast come to Delhi — instead Delhi should go to northeast. As a consequence of such confidence building measure, the Union Ministers have been visiting NE states at least once in a month.

After becoming Prime Minister, Modiji himself visited the northeast more than 20 times. Tomorrow again he is going to Assam. When such a person becomes the Prime Minister change is bound to happen in the country. The change is quite visible in the northeast.

Earlier the previous Government had initiated the Look East Policy and now when he comes, it has been converted to Act East Policy. After this the change has become so rapid — whether it is infrastructure or connectivity - we have never seen such a

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. Bhabananda Singh]

progress. New rail lines are being laid and we are confident that by 2022 all the state capitals of the northeast region will be connected by rail. New institutes have been set-up. In Guwahati we have AIIMS and in Manipur the National Sports University has been established.

In the long process of development earlier northeast was being treated as the child of a step-mother; but today the pace of development is equal with others. Not only that, the issues which could not be solved by the Congress and previous Governments have been solved. A few days back the issue of Bru-Reang refugees had been settled. On 16th January, 2020 by the Government of India alongwith the Government of Tripura, Mizoram and Bru-Reang people had signed a historic agreement. This Bru-Reang issue remained unsettled for about 23 years. Now under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji it has been settled on priority basis. 34 thousand Bru-Reang people remained as internal refugees though they are our own citizens. For a long time nobody did try to find a settlement for them. Now Modi ji have settled the Bru-Reang problem.

After that, on 27th January, 2020 an understanding was reached with the Bodo insurgents. We all know that northeast is an insurgency prone area. Bodo insurgency is almost five decades old. After the arrival of Narendra Modiji Bodo accord is also signed. He is going tomorrow on 7th February to celebrate the agreement. And 1615 insurgents belonging to 3 Bodo insurgents groups have surrendered. This is a visible change.

Such kind of positive changes have taken place in the northeast. In fact these changes where unexpected. Today step-motherly treatment towards the region has been done away with; it happens with the arrival of Modi ji.

Then Manipur was dealing with the issue of ILP and CAA. Next to Assam, Manipur has been the most disturbed state regarding CAB/CAA. We have been demanding Inner Line Permit System for quite long. Many Government came and went but nobody gave us ILP. We tried to give ILP like system by passing few Bills. But we could not get Presidential assent. However at the time of passing CA Bill hon. Home Minister Shri Amit Shah ji had given ILP to the State of Manipur. This was given to protect and safeguard the indigenous people of the State. So, as the representative of Manipur I would like to profusely praise Amit Shah ji and Prime Minister Modi ji.

Not only that a peace talk is going on with the Naga group, NSCN (IM) which is known as the mother of insurgency in the northeast to find an amicable solution.

Many stakeholders are involved in this negotiation; the surrounding states of Nagland namely Manipur, Assam and Arrunchal must be taken into confidence. We have the confidence that a peaceful settlement will be found in the near future without hurting the interest of others.

Since I am from Manipur, I would like to share the changed perception of the people. Whether you are aware or not, more than 60 persons from Manipur are working in Parliament. And in every Delhi hospital you will find at least 10 nurses from Manipur. Earlier we did not come out from Manipur or from the northeast. Today our people have come to Delhi and started working here and they have no fear considering themselves as part and parcel of the country.

And for the 8th Feb. Delhi election northeast people here are also taking keen interest in the democratic process. A few days back our Chief Minister also came here and led the election campaign. After him I also did some campaigning. Such things were not visible earlier and never thought of. Change in perception, thinking and approach is what I want to share with you all.

Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to cite another example that four years ago only 1 airline service was there between Delhi and Manipur; that was the only direct link between Delhi and Manipur. Today we have 5/6 airlines operating daily between Delhi and Imphal. Earlier, they said, it is not commercially viable. Today you can come from Delhi in the morning and fly back to Delhi in the afternoon after doing a work.

Sir finally I would like to remind a part of history. Northeast had been facing a series of unfortunate events. I pick up from the history; 20 Oct. 1962, please remember the Chinese invasion of India. When we were believing in Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai, China suddenly attacked India. Northeast became a concern of the then Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhabanandaji, please conclude.

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: One very important point, Sir.

Fear was from Chinese intervention and underground insurgency; but these are almost gone. Now new threat is from the Tukde-Tukde gang; they want to break India by the chicken-neck. We should remain vigilant against Tukde-Tukde gang. With these few words, I conclude. Thank you Sir.

श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हो रहे धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर

[श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव]

दिया है। मैं इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं अपनी प्रस्तुति में तीन-चार विषयों की ओर माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा, कुछ मुख्य विषयों पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहला विषय तो यह है कि पूरे देश में हर नागरिक इस बात को मानता है देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। देश ने 2019 में मोदी जी को जो बड़ा जनादेश दिया था, यह उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है। इसको नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। हो सकता है कि राजनीतिक कारणों की वजह से आप इसको नहीं मानेंगे, लेकिन देश की जनता इसको पूरी तरह मानती है। इस सरकार ने देश के विकास को speed, scale देने का काम किया है और देश की व्यवस्था को सुधारने का काम किया है। इसी का नतीजा है कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस बात का ज़िक्र है। 5 साल की अवधि में हमारे देश की Ease of Doing Business ranking में सुधार आया। पिछले साल विश्व में हमारा 63 रैंक था, जो 5 साल पहले 142 था। मतलब केवल 5 साल के अंतराल में इतना बड़ा इजाफा विश्व में किसी देश ने नहीं किया, केवल भारत ने इसको साबित करके दिखाया। Global Innovation ranking में भारत की ranking 74 से ऊपर उठ कर 52 हुई है। Innovation के बगैर किसी देश की व्यवस्था, किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था बेहतर नहीं हो सकती है। यह एक और अच्छा सूचकांक है। Travel and Tourism competitiveness में हमारी रैंक 52 से उठ कर 34 हुई है। 5 साल की अवधि में इतनी बड़ी improvement न भारत में कभी हुई, न विश्व में कभी किसी देश में हो पाई। इसलिए हम सबको इस बात को लेकर गर्व होना चाहिए। देश बदल रहा है, देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह देश का मिजाज है।

महोदय, हम चाहते थे कि हमारे राजनीतिक विरोधी हमसे विकास के क्षेत्र में स्पर्द्धा करें, लेकिन नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपने भाषण में बड़े विस्तार से जम्मू-कश्मीर की तुलना गुजरात से और भारत से की। जम्मू-कश्मीर पहले से एक संपन्न प्रदेश था।

जम्मू-कश्मीर को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस देश ने, सारी सरकारों ने देश में जम्मू-कश्मीर को एक महत्व देने का काम किया है, Special Status का दर्जा दिया है। देश के Special Category funds में देश ने हर साल 10 परसेंट केवल एक प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर को दिया था, ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर आगे बढ़े। वहाँ जिस प्रकार देश विरोधी गतिविधियाँ चलती थीं, केन्द्र सरकार ने उनको रोकने का प्रयास किया था, लगातार सरकारों ने प्रयास किया था। लेकिन नेता विपक्ष के बयान में इसका कहीं ज़िक्र नहीं था, इसका मुझे दुख है। नेता विपक्ष ने जम्मू-कश्मीर की तुलना गुजरात से की। आपको गुजरात से क्या दिक्कत है, हमें समझ नहीं आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा होता कि आप कम से कम जम्मू-कश्मीर की तुलना पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर से करते, तो देश को पता होता, पूरे विश्व को पता होता, किस प्रकार पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर को विकास से वंचित रखा गया, यह पूरे विश्व को पता चलता। लेकिन हम अपनी ही राजनीति में खोए हुए हैं, हम देश की और विश्व की परवाह नहीं करते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा विषय यह है कि एक Team India spirit के तहत मोदी जी ने 5 साल सरकार चलाई। आज भी इसी spirit के तहत सरकार चलती है। लेकिन नागरिकता संशोधन

कानून पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा पास होने के बाद जिस प्रकार अलग-अलग सरकारों ने, State Assemblies ने विरोध स्वर सुनाने का काम किया, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह इस लोकतंत्र के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा है। 'नागरिकता' हमारी Union List में एक subject है। संघ सूची में 17वें नम्बर पर 'नागरिकता' प्रस्तुत है। नागरिकता पर संशोधन करने और कानून बनाने का अधिकार केवल और केवल लोक सभा और राज्य सभा को है। इसको असंवैधानिक ठहराने वाले आप कौन हैं? केन्द्र सरकार को असंवैधानिक ठहराने का अधिकार किसी प्रदेश सरकार को किसने दिया है? किसकी इतनी हिम्मत है? इसकी चुनौती कोर्ट में दी जा सकती है। इस विधेयक को लेकर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कई याचिकाएं पहले से दर्ज की गई हैं, तो आप भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्याय का इंतज़ार करते। आप माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले का इंतज़ार करते और उसका सम्मान रखते। अगर हर कोई इस प्रकार से निर्णय करने लगेगा, तब तो इस देश में Constitutional mayhem पैदा हो जाएगा। State Assembly में एक मुख्य मंत्री ने जो इस प्रकार का बयान दिया था, मैंने उसको लेकर एक Breach of Privilege Notice दिया है, जो माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के अधीन आता है। मेरा मानना है कि यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। इस विषय पर इस हाउस को बहुत गंभीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। आर्टिकल 11 के तहत नागरिकता के विषय पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार केवल और केवल पार्लियामेंट के पास है। आर्टिकल 246 के अधीन यह विषय Union List में included है, लेकिन यह किसी भी राज्य सरकार या State Assembly का दायित्व नहीं है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र सरकार को चुनौती देने का काम कर रही हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि किसी को केन्द्र सरकार की 56 इंच की छाती देखनी है, तो सार्वजनिक तौर पर मत बोलिए, केन्द्र सरकार को चुनौती देने का काम करिए। हम अमल नहीं करेंगे, हम होने नहीं देंगे, आप इस प्रकार की चुनौती देकर देखिए, उसके बाद 56 इंच का सीना क्या होता है, आर्टिकल 256 क्या होता है, आर्टिकल 356 क्या होता है, इसका परिचय आपको मिल जाएगा। देश इस प्रकार नहीं चल सकता है। इस प्रकार से संसद को चुनौती देकर यह देश नहीं चल सकता है। इस वक्तव्य के ज़रिए मैं इस सदन और दूसरे सदन से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को वे बहुत गंभीरता से लें।

तीसरा विषय है, विकास की नई राजनीति। महोदय, इस सरकार ने विकास की एक नई राजनीति का परिचय दिया है - "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास" विकास कार्यों में किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव किसी वर्ग, किसी प्रदेश या किसी सम्प्रदाय के साथ नहीं किया गया है। यही इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी खूबी है। जो लोग तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति से इस देश को चलाते थे, जो लोग आज भी तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति करते है, वे पचा नहीं पा रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार यह सरकार सबका साथ और सबका विश्वास जीतने का काम कर रही है। हर विषय पर कट्टरपंथियों की जो सोच है, एक सम्प्रदाय विशेष की जो सोच है, वे इस देश में उसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जो लोग कह रहे हैं कि हम संविधान की मर्यादा रखेंगे, वे अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन इनके मन में तो औरंगज़ेब का विधान है। औरंगज़ेब ने एक कानून बनाया था - 'फतवा-ए-आलमगीरी' और औरंगज़ेब के बाद मुगल सरकार के जितने शासक आए, उन सबने इसी 'फ़तवा-ए-आलमगीरी' का पालन किया था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कानून भारत में नहीं चल सकता है। जब हम संविधान की बात करते हैं, तो अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान की बात करते हैं। यहां औरंगज़ेब का विधान नहीं है।

[श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव]

हमने हाल ही में इस देश में कुछ ऐसे बयान सुने हैं, जो छात्र संगठनों से निकले हैं। मुझे उनमें से कुछ नाम लेने पड़ेंगे, जैसे शरजील इमाम, फैज़ुल हसन। इन लोगों ने जिस प्रकार के बयान दिए हैं, ये इस देश के लिए खतरा हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं से इनको इस प्रकार के बयान देने की हिम्मत मिल रही है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या ये ऐसे किसी का नाम ले सकते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: हम दिखवा देंगे।

श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव: उनके नाम क्यों नहीं ले सकते हैं? पूरे देश में इनके खिलाफ कानून के मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। मैं आप सबसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में कितने राजनीतिक दलों ने इसका खंडन किया था? किसी भी राजनीतिक दल या विपक्ष ने इसका खंडन नहीं किया। यह बहुत गलत परम्परा है। जब कोई देश को बांटने का काम करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ बोलना हम सबका दायित्व है, नहीं तो इस सदन में बैठने से पहले हमने भारत के संविधान की जो शपथ ली थी, हम उस शपथ का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। एक और नेता हैं, जो दक्षिण भारत के एक राजनीतिक दल के हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इस देश में 800 साल मुस्लिम रूल रहा, हमने चारमीनार बनाया, हमने रेड फोर्ट बनाया। यह कौन सी मानसिकता है? यह आज़ाद भारत है, तो यह गुलामी वाली मानसिकता को भूल जाइए। यहाँ हर नागरिक और हर सम्प्रदाय के, सबके अधिकार समान हैं। आपके पूर्वजों ने क्या बनाया, किसके पैसे से बनाया, क्या लूट कर बनाया, यह आज की चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। तो इस प्रकार देश को बॉटने, देश की सोच को बदलने के इस प्रकार के बयानों की आलोचना होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि ऐसा सारे राजनीतिक दल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

चौथा विषय, यह देश बदला है। कुछ राजनीतिक दल या कुछ गैर-राजनीतिक वर्ग, जो हमें पसंद नहीं करते हैं, देश बदला है, लेकिन वे देश से बदला लेना चाहते हैं। वे जीत नहीं सके, वे हमारी सोच को नहीं हरा सके, इसलिए देश के खिलाफ एक बदले की भावना से कई लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने यह जो उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है, वह सब इसी प्रकार की मानसिकता का एक प्रतीक है। भाई साहब, भाजपा का विरोध करिए, कोई भी कर सकता है, लेकिन भारत का विरोध मत करिए। आज भाजपा का विरोध करते-करते आप भारत का विरोध करने लगे हैं। इसीलिए इस प्रकार की सोच को बदलना पड़ेगा। विपक्ष है विचार के लिए, विमर्श के लिए, सरकार के जो भी फैसले हैं, उनमें कुछ खामियाँ हैं, उनको गिनाने के लिए, मार्गदर्शन के लिए। विपक्ष का रोल मैं जहाँ तक समझता हूँ, यह है- विमर्श करने का। विपक्ष का रोल यह नहीं कि वह ऐसी ताकतों को समर्थन दे, जो 'वि' मतलब विनाश, 'प' मतलब पतन और 'क्ष' मतलब क्षति- देश के विनाश, पतन और क्षति चाहने वाली ताकतों का समर्थन करना किसी विपक्ष का दायित्व नहीं हो सकता है। हमारा विरोध करिए, हर स्तर पर विरोध करिए, लेकिन आपसे हमारा आग्रह है कि देश से विरोध मत करिए। सोच को बदलने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष अपनी सोच में गुलाम नहीं हो, वह गुलाम नहीं, आज़ाद हो और देश के साथ हो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को विराम देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव जी। हाउस की परम्परा यह है कि जो व्यक्ति मौजूद नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लिया जाता। उसके अनुसार हम एग्जामिन करेंगे। श्री रामदास अठावले जी।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन): कल भी ऐसे नाम लिये गये थे। वे भी हटाये जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हाँ, वह भी एग्जामिन होगा। श्री रामदास अठावले जी। Not present. माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात रखूँ और आपकी घड़ी शुरू हो, पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लें।

मैं सदन की परम्परा की बात करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने यह बात रखी है, आपके ध्यान में भी लायी है और नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने भी पहुँचायी है कि जब सदन में इस तरह की चर्चा होती है, तो सत्ताधारी दल के लोग बोलते हैं, सत्ताधारी दल के मंत्रियों को भी अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। कल भी मुख्तार अब्बास नज़्वी जी बोले, आज भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर सदन में मौजूद हैं, उनका नाम है और वे भी बोलेंगे, उनका अधिकार है। परन्तु क्योंकि यह सदन है, यहाँ सत्ता पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष दोनों बैठे हैं, तो ऐसा पहली बार होगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से पहले उन्हीं के कैबिनेट के मंत्री बोलें और प्रतिपक्ष के लोग न बोलें। इसमें आपको तरमीम करनी चाहिए थी। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो यह पहली बार होगा। आज कल जो सुनते हैं कि पहली बार, तो यह भी पहली बार होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, just one minute. मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: एक मिनट। मैं परम्परा की बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं। आपने परम्परा की बात की। अब आप मुझे बताने दें। आपके बोलने से पहले सत्ताधारी दल से लगातार 4 लोगों को मैंने बुलाया। इसके बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। चूँकि आपने परम्परा की बात उठायी, व्यवस्था यह है कि rotation के साथ जाएँ। मैंने एक ही दल के लगातार चार लोगों को बुलवाया, उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री को कहा। अब आपके पहले एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बाकी हैं, इसलिए मुझे आपको बुलाना पड़ रहा है। अब आपका समय शुरू होता है, माननीय आनन्द जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : चलिये, अगर नई परम्परा है तो अच्छा है, मुबारक।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव सत्ताधारी दल की तरफ से श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने पेश किया है, मैं उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीतियां, सरकार की सोच, सरकार की उपलब्धियों का जिक्र है, उनका बड़ा विस्तार से उल्लेख है। काफी बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर एक तस्वीर पेश की है कि भारत देश में सब चीज ठीक है, तेजी से विकास हो रहा है, कोई बड़ी समस्या इस देश के

4.00 P.M.

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

सामने नहीं है। यह चर्चा हमको एक अवसर देती है, एक दृष्टि डालने की कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की विजय और मोदी जी के नेतृत्व की सरकार के जनादेश मिलने पर और उनके गठन के आठ महीने के बाद देश में यह सफर कैसा रहा, क्या दिशा है और क्या दशा है, यह अवसर उस पर बात कहने का है। यह जो अभिभाषण है, वह नीरस है, निराशाजनक है, ज़मीनी हकीकत को नकारता है। देश के अंदर आज भय का वातावरण है, देश के अंदर लोगों को चिंता है अपने भविष्य की, खास तौर पर हमारे देश के जो बेटे, बेटियां हैं, जो भविष्य हैं, वे सोचते हैं कि हमारा भविष्य क्या होगा, क्या रूपरेखा सरकार के पास है? बिगड़ते हुए हालात को देखते हुए, कारखानों को बंद होते देखते, मां-बाप को अपने बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में चिंता है। इस अभिभाषण में वह जो वास्तविकता है, उसको अनदेखा किया गया है। सरकार की कई विवादित नीतियां, निर्णय और कानूनों का उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण के अंदर है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह अनावश्यक था। भारत की सरकार ने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ भी अन्याय किया कि उनके अभिभाषण में ये चीजें डलवा दीं।

महोदय, सीएए पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, हम अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। चाहे वह एनसीआर है, इन पर अलग-अलग मत हैं। उसके कारण हैं, मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं सदन में बोल चुका हूं। परंतु जहां तक हमारी समझ है, वह असंवैधानिक है, अनकन्स्टीट्यूशनल है, उसमें नैतिकता की कमी है। आम जनता को बराबरी के जो मौलिक अधिकार संविधान ने दिये हैं, यह उनको चोट पहुंचाता है। The jury is still out on this matter. It is before the hon. Supreme Court of India. संवैधानिक पीठ उसको देखेगी, Constitutional Bench देखेगी। अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय ही इस पर नहीं आया और कई राज्यों में इस पर बेचैनी है। राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करते हुए एक के बाद एक सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित किए हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े राज्य हैं और उसके बाद इसको उपलब्धि बताना और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उसको शामिल करना, मैं कहूंगा यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। सरकार को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए और धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के अंदर इसे निकालने का संशोधन सरकार स्वयं लाए। प्रजातंत्र में एकमत, हम यहां सुनते हैं, एकमत, एक विचार, एक आवाज यह संभव नहीं है। यह स्वीकार्य नहीं हो सकता। इस देश की परम्परा है, प्रजातंत्र कायम होने से पहले भी पुरानी परम्परा है और प्रजातंत्र की रवायत है, चर्चा की, वाद-विवाद की और संवाद की। सरकार के हर निर्णय और नीति का अनुमोदन हो, करतल ध्वनि से ताली बजाकर विपक्ष के द्वारा स्वागत किया जाए, यह प्रजातंत्र नहीं कहता कि आप जो भी कहें, हम हां में हां मिलाएं।

देश उसका अनुमोदन करे और जो उस पर सवाल पैदा करे, वह देशद्रोही बन जाए। मैं सत्ताधारी के लोगों को सुन रहा था, आप जीत कर आए हैं, हम आपको उस चीज की बधाई दे चुके, पर यह मत भूलिए कि भारत के 62-63 परसेंट लोगों ने खिलाफ में भी वोट दिया है। आप अपनी पार्टी को equate करते हैं कि जो बीजेपी के खिलाफ बोलेगा, वह हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बोल रहा है। आप भारत बन गए, तो हम कौन हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे यह कहना है कि जहाँ

तक विरोध की बात है, आंदोलन की बात है, आवाज़ उठाने की बात है, तो भारत के लोगों को संविधान ने यह अधिकार दिया है, हर नागरिक का यह अधिकार है। इसको आप छीन नहीं सकते। सरकार की क्या जिम्मेवारी है, क्या दायित्व है? उसका यह दायित्व है कि उसको वह सुने, खुले दिल से सुने, संवेदनशील हो। जो विरोध करते हैं, उनको आप आरोपित मत करें, प्रताड़ित मत करें। अगर सरकार संवेदनहीन हो जाती है, अगर सरकार अपनी जनता से झगड़ा शुरू कर देती है, हर विषय पर स्वयं लड़ाई करना चाहती है, तो यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है और आने वाले वक्त के लिए, मैं कहूँगा कि यह देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है। आप विरोध प्रदर्शन को अपराध कहते हैं। जनता की आवाज़ को दबाना, वह भी दमन से, शासन की शक्ति से..., आप किनको दबा रहे हैं? कौन लोग पिट रहे हैं? क्या यह आपको अच्छा लगता है? महात्मा गाँधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं, महात्मा गाँधी के चश्में और नाम के विज्ञापन से नहीं होगा, बल्कि उनकी सोच को अपनाइए। उनके मूल सिद्धांतों को अपनाइए। आप दुनिया को क्या दिखा रहे हैं? आप यह दिखा रहे हैं कि जो अहिंसा के पुजारी थे, अहिंसा के प्रतीक थे, उनकी 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर हमारे देश में बच्चे-बच्चियों पर अपनी बात कहने, अपनी आवाज़ उठाने पर लाठी और गोली चलती है। महात्मा गाँधी का इससे बढ़ कर और क्या अपमान हो सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी बोलना है। आप टोका टोकी मत कीजिए। कृपया आप सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहूँगा कि जनता या विपक्ष की आवाज़ को दबाना प्रजातंत्र पर आघात है, यह संविधान पर चोट पहुँचाता है। मैं इस बात को गंभीरता से कह रहा हूँ और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सुनी जाएगी। आज क्या होता है? अगर कोई भी किसी भी विषय पर बात कहना चाहे, तो तुरंत धारा 144 लग जाती है। सेक्शन 144 के मायने क्या? अंग्रेजों के समय में था, ठीक है, आज भी चलता है, पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया है कि अगर ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति बने, ऐसे हालात हों, तभी मैजिस्ट्रेट धारा 144 लगाएगा। यहाँ मुँह खोलने से पहले धारा 144, अश्रु गैस, लाठी और वॉटर कैनन, यह तो एक नई रिवायत बन रही है कि बोलने से पहले, कुछ करने से पहले और फिर एमएमएस बंद, इंटरनेट बंद। आप दुनिया का लीडर बनना चाहते हैं, तो आप अच्छी चीजों के लिए नेता बनें। हिन्दुस्तान सबसे बड़ा प्रजातंत्र है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम विश्व गुरु बनना चाहते हैं, आप बनिए। हमारा देश सबसे बड़ी इकॉनमी बने, मुबारक हो। हमारा देश है, जरूर बनना चाहिए, पर आप लीडर किस चीज के बन रहे हैं? आप इंटरनेट शटडाउन के लीडर बन रहे हैं, आप सिविल लिबर्टीज़ की कर्टेलमेंट के लीडर बन रहे हैं। आपने यह विश्व की लीडरशिप प्राप्त कर ली है। कृपा करके इस रास्ते को जरा छोड़ें और हम जो कह रहे हैं, उन पर चिन्तन करें।

महोदय, हमने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस सदन के अंदर सुना और यहाँ भी सुनेंगे। वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, पर देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी दो दिन पहले दिल्ली चुनाव में विरोध की एक व्याख्या की है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा? कहा कि एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है, देश को तोड़ने का। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। आज जो विरोध की आवाज उठाए,

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

वह देश को तोड़ रहा है, तो जब आप यहाँ पर थे और प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे और केन्द्र सरकार के खिलाफ मोर्चा निकालते थे, विरोध करते थे, तो वह राष्ट्रभक्ति थी और आज अगर हम आवाज उठाते हैं, तो वह देशद्रोह हो जाता है? इससे बढ़कर गलत बात नहीं हो सकती। यह शब्द वापस लिया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इससे देश कमजोर होगा, देश की एकता कमजोर होगी और समाज की एकता कमजोर होगी।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष, जैसा मैंने कहा कि विरोध करना और अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी प्रजातंत्र की बुनियाद है। यह अनिवार्य है और हम उस आवाज को दबने नहीं देंगे। यह हमारा भी कर्तव्य है। अगर आप दबाएंगे, आप कोशिश करते रहें, पर जब हिन्दुस्तान के लोग खड़े होते हैं, तब उनकी आवाज को न अंग्रेज दबा पाए और हम कहते हैं कि कोई नहीं दबा पाएगा, न आप दबा पाएंगे। आपकी सरकार की सोच और नीति, आपका Cooperative Federalism... आप आम सहमति बनाने में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, consensus में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। शुरुआत में ही confrontation, टकराव शुरू हो जाते हैं। क्या आपको राज्यों से चिंता है? राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के अधिकार हैं। वे प्रस्ताव क्यों करते हैं, चर्चा क्यों करते हैं? यह उनका अधिकार है। यह federal country है, संघीय प्रणाली है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सवाल है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ये सब विवादित कदम उठाने से पहले राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा की थी? क्या राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को बुलाया था? आप आम सहमति भी नहीं करना चाहते और केवल आरोप की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं और दमन की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए हमें आपसे आपत्ति है। मैं कहूँगा कि What is the new binary today in the country? क्या संवाद है, क्या नैरेटिव है? सरकार विरोधियों के खिलाफ है। जो आपका समर्थन करें, वे राष्ट्रभक्त और हम सब लोग देशद्रोही, सब लोग, तमाम, राष्ट्रभक्त आप! हमें अपनी देशभक्ति की प्रामाणिकता की आपसे, मोदी जी से, सरकार से जरूरत नहीं है। हमने इस देश के लिए संघर्ष भी किया है, बलिदान भी दिए हैं, हमारे पूर्वजों ने भी दिए हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि इस देश का, भारत का हर नागरिक देशभक्त है, भारत से प्यार करता है। आज अगर आपका सर्टिफिकेट बांटना शुरू करें, तो इस देश को संसद की जरूरत नहीं रह जाएगी, संविधान के मायने खत्म हो जाएंगे, प्रजातंत्र का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारत की सेना हमारी शक्ति है। हर भारतवासी को भारत की फौज पर नाज़ है, उनकी बहादुरी पर, उनके बलिदान पर नाज़ है। वे सरहदों पर हमारी हिफाजत करते हैं, रक्षा करते हैं। भारत की सेना तिरंगे के नीचे युद्ध करती है। इस सेना को अपनी सेना कहना बंद करो। ये हिन्दुस्तान की फौज है और वैसी ही रहेगी। यह फौज एक राजनीतिक दल की, एक प्रधान मंत्री की और एक सरकार की नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में आपकी सरकार को मिले मैनडेट का ज़िक्र है। हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इसी में न्यू इंडिया बनाने का ज़िक्र है और न्यू इंडिया बनाने की बड़ी व्याख्या इसमें

भी है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी की है। यह इत्तेफाक है कि 20 जून, 2009 को राष्ट्रपति ने चुनाव के बाद जो अभिभाषण दिया, उसमें भी इसी बात का ज़िक्र है, मैनडेट का ज़िक्र है और न्यू इंडिया का ज़िक्र है। उसमें पैरा 13 और पैरा 109 में इसका जिक्र किया और यहाँ भी पैरा 101 तथा पैरा 10 एवं 11 में किया। इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी और जून महीने में धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव भी पारित हो चुका, लेकिन इसको फिर दोबारा डाल दिया गया। पहले पढ़ तो लिया होता कि राष्ट्रपति जी को क्या भेज रहे हैं। जिस पर वे बोल चुके हैं, चर्चा हो चुकी है और प्रस्ताव पारित हो चुका है, उसको ये फिर ले आए। जाहिर है, आपके पास कहने को चीज़ें कम हैं, जो आवश्यक हैं।

एक तो, जो मैंने बताया कि विरोधियों को, हमको ये क्या-क्या तमगा नहीं देते। चुनाव में पाकिस्तान तो ऐसे घूमता है, जैसे आप सुबह भजन कर रहे हैं, भगवान का स्मरण कर रहे हैं। सुबह से शाम, पाकिस्तान। जो आपके खिलाफ, वह पाकिस्तान की आवाज़ बोलता है। जो आपका विरोध करता है, पाकिस्तान को लाभ पहुँचाता है। माननीय, मैं एक चीज़ से चिंतित हूँ कि मान लीजिए, अगर कभी पाकिस्तान ही नहीं हो, तो फिर आप क्या करेंगे, किससे झगड़ा शुरू करेंगे? फिर क्या होगा? आपका प्रोजेक्ट खराब हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये चीन की बात कहाँ करेंगे! इसी अभिभाषण में कह दिया कि पड़ोसियों से रिश्ता बड़ा अच्छा है। पड़ोसियों से रिश्ता! बंगलादेश क्या बोल रहा है? नेपाल कया बोल रहा है? मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। हम नहीं चाहते कि ऐसी बातें हों। अफगानिस्तान तक चिन्ता करता है, क्योंकि आप उन सबको बदनाम करते हैं। आप सबको कहते हैं कि वे ज्यादती करते हैं, वरना अफगानिस्तान के बारे में ऐसा नहीं बोलना चाहिए था, बंगलादेश के बारे में आपको नहीं बोलना चाहिए था। अगर आप सही मायने में मानवता की बात करते हैं, पीड़ित लोगों की बात करते हैं, तो बहुत लोग पीड़ित हैं। संविधान अधिकार देता है, कानून अधिकार देते हैं, पर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि प्रश्न केवल सोच का ही नहीं, बल्कि नीयत का भी सवाल है।

प्रश्न यह है कि आपको कौन-से नये इंडिया का मैण्डेट मिला? एक भारत हम जानते हैं, जिसे अपने गौरवशाली अतीत पर गर्व है। आप कहते हैं कि पुराने इंडिया के अंधकार को दूर कर देंगे। यह नया भारत क्या है? क्या कोई नया देश बनने जा रहा है? असली भारत, जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, आपकी सरकार को विरासत में मिला, उस भारत में क्या कमी थी? उसी भारत में तो आपने भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी! आज उस भारत पर आपको शर्मिन्दगी नज़र आती है। वर्ष 2014 का भारत एक सम्मानित और सशक्त भारत था। वह हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी का एक प्रतीक था। आज़ादी के बाद इस देश ने बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ हासिल कीं। वही पुराना भारत, हमारा भारत! उसका ज़िक्र कितना किया जाए? सन् 1947 के बाद बड़ी संस्थाएँ बनीं, इस देश के अंदर बड़े-बड़े काम हुए। वह भारत, जिसके प्रधान मंत्री आप वर्ष 2014 में बने थे, वह सन् 1974 में एक परमाणु शक्ति बन गया था, जब इंदिरा गाँधी प्रधान मंत्री थीं। वह भारत सन् 1975 में अंतरिक्ष में चला गया था, जब आर्यभट्ट गया था। जब भारत में डा. मनमोहन जी की सरकार थी, तो वर्ष 2008 में हम चन्द्रमा पर पहुँच गए थे, चन्द्रयान पहुँच गया था। वर्ष 2013 में हमने मंगलयान को रवाना कर दिया था। देश में सरकार बदलती रहती है, देश तो वही रहता

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

है, निरंतरता रहती है। वह भारत, जो हम छोड़कर गए थे, वह दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की इकोनॉमी था। वही भारत, जिसे आपको न्यू इंडिया बनाना है।

माननीय, मैंने कई चीज़ों का उल्लेख कर दिया, सारा नहीं कहूँगा, पर उस भारत में पहला आईआईटी सन् 1951 में खड़गपुर में बना था। प्रधान मंत्री जी के अहमदाबाद में, आईआईएम अहमदाबाद सन् 1961 में बन गया था। NID सन् 1961 में बन गया था। सरदार सरोवर डैम, नर्मदा पर सरदार पटेल की मूर्ति लगाई गई है। पटेल जी भी तो भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे। पटेल ने जो और किया, वह चर्चा में मत लाइए। अगर आप कहना ही चाहते हैं, तो 4 फरवरी, 1948 का पटेल का ऑर्डर यहा लाइए और प्रतिमा के नीचे कांसे की पट्टिका लगाइए।

अगर पटेल जी का सम्मान करते हैं तो साहस सीखिए, स्वीकार कीजिए कि सरदार पटेल जी का क्या आदेश था। सरदार सरोवर डैम का नाम-नाम सरदार पटेल जी के लिए श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने दिया, वह भी 5 अप्रैल, 1961 को दिया गया था। यह एक वास्तविकता है, इसलिए मैं कहूंगा। आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा कि भारत की रैंकिंग बढ़ गई है, मैं उसी की बात कर रहा हूं। यह अच्छी बात है, किसमें रैंकिंग बढ़ गई, Ease of Doing Business में आपकी रैंकिंग बढ़ गई। मैं माननीय सदन के माध्यम से देश को बतता हूं कि केवल दो बड़े शहरों में Ease of Doing Business है, वह भी केवल पांच मानक पर है। वह दिल्ली और भारत के लिए है, पूरे भारत का नहीं है। इसमें 95 प्रतिशत देश के उद्योग बाहर हैं, पर ईज़ ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस में आप आगे बढ़ गए, मुबारक हो।

आपने competitive index की बात कही, वास्तविकता यह है कि उसमें आप आगे नहीं गए। मैं ज़रा उस index का हवाला दूं, जिसमें हम ऊंचे गए हैं, तो नहीं जाना चाहिए था, वह करप्शन का index है। Transparency International ने जो Global Hunger Index निकाला है, वहां आप क्यों गिर गए? अभी हंगर इंडेक्स निकला है, उसमें 10 स्थान नीचे गिर गए। बंगलादेश, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका से ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत नीचे चला गया। यह अच्छी बात है कि आपको शब्दों का शौक है, अभिभाषण में डाला है 'स्टैंडअप इंडिया', क्या पहले सोये हुए थे, 'खेलो इंडिया ' क्या पहले खेलते नहीं थे? हम भी खेलते थे, आप भी खेलते होंगे। आज आप कौन सा खेल खेल रहे हैं जो समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, जो देश ने नहीं खेला था, समझ ा ही नहीं आ रहा है, फिर कह रहे हैं 'फिट इंडिया ', अरे भाई मुबारक हो फिट इंडिया, बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं, Global Hunger Index में आपका 117 देशों में से 102वां स्थान है। आप भूखे पेट लोगों को फिट बनाएंगे या उन्हें रोटी खिलाएंगे? फिट इंडिया हो गया। ये क्या गज़ब के लोग हैं, कुछ मर्ज़ी हो लिख दो। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी तो देश-दुनिया को जानते हैं, आप मुस्कुरा रहे हैं, आप सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं, बाकी ये लोग भी मुस्कुरा रहे हैं, सच्चाई इनको भी पता है। इनके हालात ऐसे हैं कि इनको कहना वही है जो मजबूरी है, ये कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बड़बोलापन है, खोखले दावे हैं, किंतु कुछ चीज़ें हैं, जिनका ज़िक्र ही नहीं है। किन चीज़ों का ज़िक्र नहीं है, there is no reference to the economics crisis.

There is no crisis! There is no reference to unemployment, lack of jobs and industries shutting down, कारोबार टूट रहा है। आपने 5 साल में हिन्दुस्तान की मज़बूत अर्थव्यवस्था को चौपट किया है, अर्थतंत्र चरमरा गया है। देश में दो चीज़ें हैं, क्या सिर्फ दो ही बातें बताऊं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नम्बर दो का कौन है, यह तो वक्त बताएगा!

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 45 साल में बेरोजगारी सबसे ऊपर है और नॉमिनल जीडीपी 4.5 प्रतिशत, जो 45 साल में सबसे नीचे है, ये आपकी उपलब्धि है। 'न्यू इंडिया', उसके साथ रोज़गार पैदा नहीं हो रहे हैं, बल्कि रोज़गार टूटे हैं, आपने करोड़ों में रोज़गार तोड़े हैं, देश के कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं, बाज़ार टूट रहा है, रुपया टूट रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि चिंता की कोई बात नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में इसका ज़िक्र भी नहीं होना चाहिए, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया, फिट इंडिया, खेलो इंडिया। यह बात कौन करेगा, राष्ट्रपति जी को इससे कोई चिंता नहीं है। ये हिन्दुस्तान के आंकड़े हैं और इसके दो मुख्य कारण हैं, मेरे से पूर्व लोग इसके बारे में कह चुके हैं। क्या कारण हैं? एक तो प्रधानमंत्री जी का 8 नवम्बर का एकतरफा नोटबंदी का फैसला, हुआ यह कि 99.6 प्रतिशत पैसा वापस आ गया, काला धन कहां गया, नकली नोट कहां गए?

पैसा वापस आया। आपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी पर लाठी मारी। जो असंगठित क्षेत्र हैं, जहां 90 प्रतिशत मजदूर लोग काम करते हैं, वे टूट गए, इसलिए आज यह बेरोजगारी तेजी से बढ़ी है, इसलिए हताशा है। आपके पास देश को उस समस्या से उभारने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। हमने बजट भी देख लिया। मैं बजट पर नहीं बोलूंगा, चिदम्बरम जी और हमारे दूसरे साथी बोलेंगे। जब हम बजट सुन रहे थे, तो याद आ रहा था कि केन्द्रीय कक्ष में पंखा चलता है। वहां 14 और 15 अगस्त की मध्य रात्रि पर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का भाषण हुआ था, जिनको काफी कोसा गया। एक बार उनका ज़िक्र आया और किस संदर्भ में आया? अपने नेता को वहां पर अंलकृत करने के लिए आया, आप कीजिए। वहां पर भी ज़िक्र आया कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कैबिनेट में मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि नेहरू जी अंग्रेजों की जेल में लंबे समय तक कैद रहे। जिनको आप कोस रहे हैं और इन्हीं विषयों को लेकर हिंदुस्तान के बंटवारे का मैं इस सदन में कह चुका हूं, मेरे साथी कह चुके हैं, पर दोबारा दोहराना पड़ता है। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि कितनी बार बोलें? वर्ष 1937 में हिंदू महासभा का अधिवेशन हुआ था और प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ था कि हिंदू और मुसलमान एक देश नहीं हो सकते हैं। वर्ष 1938 में अलग-अलग देश होंगे। Partition of India Resolution, Muslim League पारित करती है। कॉंग्रेस की सरकारें सूबों के अंदर बरखास्त हो जाती हैं, इस्तीफे हो जाते हैं। उस समय के वायसराय Linlithgow को हिंदू महासभा की अंडरटेकिंग दी जाती है। मैं यहां लिखित रख चुका हूं कि we will help in the formation of alternative Governments loyal to Her Majesty's Government. उसके बाद यह होता है कि बंगाल और पंजाब कत्लोगारत ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी बहुत समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): पांच मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, ज्यादा नहीं हुए हैं। शायद आपको सूचना नहीं होगी। इनसे पूछ लीजिए। मेरा समय ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है, कोई गलतफहमी हो रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आनन्द जी, अगर ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है, तो कम भी नहीं हुआ है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, मेरा समय कम हुआ है। कृपा करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके 12 मिनट कम हुए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्लीज आप सुनिए और अभी यह जो घंटी बजाने का भी वक्त कटा है, वह वापस कर दीजिए। जितना मेरा समय व्यर्थ हो रहा है, मैं उससे दुगुना समय लूंगा।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): दूसरा कोई होता है, तब तो आप लोग कमेंट कर देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए। आनन्द जी, आप बोलिए। आपको अपनी बात पूरी करनी है। यह आखिरी पैराग्राफ है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मुझे न बताएं कि कितना पैराग्राफ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं sentence नहीं बोल रहा हूं, paragraph बोल रहा हूं। आप पैराग्राफ कितना समझते हैं, वह मैं जानता हूं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मुझे आपसे यह कहना है कि यह सरकार कहती है इसी अभिभाषण में कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनेगी, जरूर बननी चाहिए, लेकिन 4.5 जी.डी.पी. है। 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर बनने के लिए निरंतर पांच साल double dighit GDP की बढ़त होनी चाहिए। Uninterrupted GDP growth for five years. पहले करो फिर अभिभाषण में डालो। आपने कह दिया, सबने सुन लिया और हो गया। What has happened to the economy in the country, as I just referred to, is because of the monumental mismanagement of the Indian economy by this Government. I am saying this will full sense of responsibility. मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आपने हमारी PSUs को बेचने के बारे में कहा है। LIC को भी आप stake की sale कर रहे हैं, जो profit-making PSUs हैं, उनको आप बेच रहे हैं, क्योंकि आपके राजस्व का बहुत बड़ा घाटा है। आपका कलेकशन में जो रेवेन्यू है, उसमें बहुत बड़ी कमी है। एक-दो हजार करोड़ की नहीं, कम से कम तीन लाख करोड़ की कमी हो सकती है। आप करते क्या हैं? रिजर्व बैंक का 1 लाख 76 हजार करोड़ पैसा ले लिया, बस खुश हो गए। यह नहीं देखा कि कमी है, वह घाटा पूरा करने के लिए लाए थे। उसके बाद यह किया कि कॉरपोरेट टैक्स को 1 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे दो। आपने रिजर्व बैंक से पैसा लिया क्यों था?

You are embarking on a grand clearance sale of national assets which have been built over 70 years by this country only to cover up for how you have destroyed the economy. Please read the word strategic sale. It is not only disinvestment; the word is also strategic sale. Read the Budget also carefully. हां, वह बजट तो ऐसा था जिसको सुनते समय काफी लोगों को समझ में नहीं आया, अगर आपको समझ आया तो आपको बधाई, आप सिर हिला रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हम तो आनन्दित हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: और आनन्दित होंगे, लेकिन लोगों का सिर ऐसे घूम रहा था ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप कृपया सुनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): तीस मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह बढ़ा दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): तीस मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अभी नहीं, अभी मैं बोल रहा हूं, अभी मैं और बोलूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): पार्टी के टाइम से भी सात मिनट अधिक हो गए हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: तो मुझे यही कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मेरा टाइम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, आप फिर से वही कह रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप देखिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप देखिए, बोर्ड क्या कह रहा है?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बोर्ड गलत कह रहा है। देश में हर चीज़ गलत हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत कह रहा है, इन्हें मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, ये मशीन को इधर-उधर कर दें ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने देश को घुमा दिया, तो बोर्ड को तो छोड़ दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आनन्द जी, यह आरोप सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मुझे आपसे एक चीज़ कहनी है कि यह सरकार असली मुद्दों से भाग रही है, इसमें चर्चा करने की हिम्मत नहीं है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और बीजेपी सत्ताधारी दल है। आप अपना 2014 का manifesto देख लें, 2019 का देख लें - आपने सब्ज़बाग तो दिखाए, वायदे तो किए, लेकिन वादाखिलाफी की है और वादाखिलाफी की जवाबदेही से आप भाग रहे हैं, लोगों को गुमराह करके, भ्रामक प्रचार करके और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करके, जिसमें असुरक्षा हो, हिंसा हो और टकराव हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मुझे सरकार

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

को एक सलाह देनी है। आप तो अच्छी कविता लिखते हैं, शेर-ओ-शायरी करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ये running commentary होती रहेगी तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के समय भी होती रहेगी। आप चलाएं, हमारे पास भी बोलने वाले लोग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... करिए, करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... करिए फिर ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब होगा, अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो वैसा भी होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): Commentary की इजाज़त नहीं है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, यह नहीं होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बोलिए, अपनी बात को पूरा करें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप गंभीरता से बात को सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, आप भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): खिलाड़ी को खेलना चाहिए, इधर-उधर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: खिलाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पैराग्राफ तो मैंने अपनी कलम से लिखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. के.केशव राव: पैराग्राफ कितना बड़ा होता है, वह है पैराग्राफ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप अपनी बात को पूरा कीजिए। मैं समझ गया हूं, आप अच्छा बोलते हैं, लेकिन आप अपनी बात को पूरा करिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप समझते हैं, बार-बार टोका-टाकी करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं एक चीज़ कहूंगा, सरकार को मैं एक सलाह देना चाहता हूं। वह सलाह यह है कि इस मानसिकता को बदलिए, विरोध की आवाज़ और आलोचना सुनने की क्षमता रखिए, संवेदनहीनता छोड़कर संवेदनशीलता लाइए, जनता से लड़ना बंद कर दीजिए, भारत के अपने बच्चों से लड़ना बंद कर दीजिए, अगर भाईचारा पैदा करना चाहते हैं - मैं तो निवेदन कर सकता हूं, आग्रह कर सकता हूं, प्रभु आपको सद्बुद्धि दे, सच बोलना सीखिए। गांधी जी का 150वां साल हैं, आप सच बोलना सीखिए।

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): 70 साल से ये सच ही बोल रहे थे!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बीच में मत बोलिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस देश की शक्ति विविधता में एकता है। हम बहुधर्मी देश हैं, बहुभाषी देश हैं, यही भारत की शक्ति है, इसलिए इस देश की गंगा-जमुनी तहज़ीब, जिसका ज़िक्र भाई त्रिवेदी जी ने भी किया था, उसको शब्दों में नहीं कहिए, उसकी हिफाज़त कीजिए, गंगा-जमुनी तहज़ीब की हिफाज़त कीजिए। इसलिए जो आपसे अलग हैं, सोच में, बोली में, धर्म में, उनका

भी सम्मान कीजिए, तभी हम कहेंगे कि आप जो कहते हैं - कहीं बदल रहे हैं और शायद ठीक रास्ते पर आ जाएं। यह देश न मेरा है, न आपका है, यह देश हमारा है, यह देश हर भारतवासी का है। इस देश की आत्मा पर चोट लगाना बंद कीजिए और प्रजातंत्र तथा संविधान में अगर आपका विश्वास है तो हमने जो कहा है, उसको गौर से सुनिए। आप चाहते थे कि हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने न बोलें - जो इच्छा होगी, जब वे बोलेंगे, अगर आवश्यकता हुई तो फिर भी बोलेंगे, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): धन्यवाद आनन्द शर्मा जी। डा. अमर पटनायक। पटनायक जी, आपके पास केवल तीन मिनट का समय ही है। अब आप सारवान बातें बोलकर अपना वक्तव्य पूरा करें।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the President's Address lists out a number of achievements of the Government. From these achievements, our State has benefited in several areas and there are several areas in which we still expect the Government to do more for us. In paragraph 10, the President's Address talks about a new India in which adequate facilities and new opportunities for growth are available for the poor, dalits, women, youth, tribals and minorities. In paragraph 72, it says that Census plays a crucial role in enabling the Government in formulation of appropriate schemes and targeted interventions, and, therefore, using the powers under Articles 15(4) and 16(4), the State Government wanted to make special provisions for advancement of any Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of citizens. The State Cabinet passed a Resolution. We had made a recommendation to the Central Government. But, yesterday, in reply to an Unstarred Question by an hon. Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, the Minister of State for Home Affairs has said that there is no proposal to include SEBC and OBC quota in the Census enumeration. I really don't understand how a particular community's concerns and social, economic development can take place unless it is enumerated separately. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to look into it because that is a process which the State Government cannot independently do.

The second aspect that I would like to talk about is the DBT. Indeed, a number of achievements have been mentioned, a number of benefits have been mentioned, but let me talk about the situation in Odisha. Out of the total number of bank branches of 5,395, in rural areas, there are only 2,838 branches. Out of 6,798 gram panchayats, 80 percent of them do not have a brick and mortar branch of any bank. The Finance Ministry says that within five kilometres, there would be a brick and mortar branch. Eighty per cent of our gram panchayats do not have a bank branch. Now, even if you

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

have a Direct Benefit Transfer scheme, the benefits of the scheme do not really go to the people, for whom it is intended. So, I would request that in the coming days, this particular initiative may be taken to increase tele-density and tele-banking in Odisha so that the rural areas of the State can be benefited.

The other aspect that I would like to talk about is the Clean Energy Cess. We have a number of industries. We get royalty, but the benefit comes to the entire country. There has been no transfer from the Clean Energy Cess because the entire thing has gone to the GST compensation and nothing has come to the State Government. We would request the Central Government to take this into account.

There is another aspect about disaster. In paragraph 96 on page 26, the hon. President talks about the Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, which is a very welcome development, a very welcome step. We have indeed benefited during our cyclone. May I also mention here that during the last 25 years, we have had 21 super-cyclones, cyclones and floods? The Prime Minister was kind enough to give us about ₹4,500 crores after Cyclone Fani, but the problem is that the loss to the State's economy was to the tune of about ₹34,000 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The electrical infrastructure was not included in the Disaster Management Act for the purpose of getting any benefit. There are several issues, but there is paucity of time. I would, however, acknowledge the fact that there are aspects in which, looking through the lens of the State, the State has gained, but there are a number of aspects which I have mentioned, though I have not mentioned about the Railways. The State Government is giving the land completely free and also 50 percent of the project cost, but several Railway projects have been delayed beyond comprehension. So, once again, while supporting the Motion, I would say that the Central Government should look into this. Thank you, Sir.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): पीठासीन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सभी चर्चाओं को सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लगा, क्योंकि सभी सदस्यों ने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं एक नए विषय को पहले स्पर्श करता हूं कि राजनीति में अपनी-अपनी राय होती है, अपना-अपना पक्ष होता है, लेकिन पाखंड नहीं होना चाहिए और पाखंड है, तो फिर अपने को एक बार स्मरण भी करना चाहिए। जैसे अभी जिन विषयों की चर्चा चल रही है, मैं उन्हीं का जिक्र करूंगा। यहां पर NRC की चर्चा होती है। भाई, NRC केवल असम में है और असम में NRC राजीव गांधी जी लाए, काँग्रेस लाई, इसके लिए दोष हमें दे रहे हो। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा और कल

भी जवाब में भी कहा कि अभी देश भर में NRC लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। आप NRC को लाए, तब NRC अच्छा था, 1985 में यह अच्छा था, अब हमने NRC का नाम भी लिया, तो यह बुरा हो गया, अपवित्र हो गया। इसे राजनीतिक पाखंड कहते हैं, दूसरा कुछ भी नहीं कहते हैं। NPR ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. के. केशव राव: यह आपके प्रेजिडेंशियल एड्रेस में है, इसीलिए हमने कहा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसीलिए बोला कि उन्होंने कहा तब अच्छा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जब NRC राजीव गांधी ने असम में लागू किया, तब अच्छा है और हमने कहीं भाषण में भी कहा, तो बुरा है, इसे राजनीतिक पाखंड कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, आप बीच में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अभी तो पांच, सात, आठ विषय हैं। अभी से क्यों इतने उद्वेलित होते हो? NPR की चर्चा होती है कि जैसे कोई नया संकट लाया। उस समय जो हमारे गृह मंत्री थे, श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी हमारे सदन के सदस्य हैं, वे ही तो NPR को 2010 में लाए थे और 2010 में लाया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल): आपने जो दिया है, वह अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भट्टाचार्य जी, भट्टाचार्य जी, NPR अलग नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। आप सबके भाषण हमने बिना टोका-टोकी के सुने हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: ऐसा तो नहीं होता न!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): कुछ रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इस NPR को तो काँग्रेस लेकर आई थी। अच्छा, हमने कहा कि अच्छी चीज़ है। उस समय NPR लाया गया, तो हमने उसका स्वागत किया, क्योंकि हम वहां थे। हमने स्वागत भी किया और NPR का सिटिजन कार्ड भी तैयार किया और प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने श्रीमती प्रतिभा पाटिल जी को दिया भी। जब आपने NPR किया, तब बहुत अच्छा और हमारे यहां NPR की चर्चा होती है और NPR करने का निर्णय कैबिनेट करती है, तो एकदम से NPR बुरा। इसे राजनीतिक पाखंड कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बोल चुके हैं, कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में जाने वाला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य: *

श्री जयराम रमेश: *

प्रो.एम.वी. राजीव गौडा (कर्नाटक): *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह आपके वक्त की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आप कहते हैं, लेकिन नॉन परफारमिंग नहीं है। अच्छा, आगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: रमेश जी, मेरी बात सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... धारा 370, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आपने उनका नाम लेकर कहा। आपने कहा कि प्रतिभा पाटिल जी को दिया। सर, आप कुछ तो रिस्पेक्ट रखिए। वे महिला हैं, तो आप...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: राष्ट्रपति जी को दिया। राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती प्रतिभा पाटिल जी को दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, शुद्ध हो गया है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। उनके साथ हमारे संबंध अलग थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ओ.के., जैसे धारा 370 है, यह transient है, temporary है, यह नेहरू जी ने कहा, वह करेक्ट है और धारा 370 temporary है, इसलिए हमने उसको हटाया, तो हम बुरे हो गए। यह पाखंड नहीं तो और क्या है? अभी कश्मीर में पूर्व तीन सी.एम. कुछ दिनों से हिरासत में हैं, वे अपने घरों में हैं। उनमें से दो लोग गेस्ट हाउस में हैं।

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*Not recorded.

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): कुछ समय से नहीं, 6 महीने से हैं।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** کچھ وقت سے نہیں چھ مہینے سے ہیں۔

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वे 6 महीने से हैं ना! भाई, आपने तो शेख अब्दुल्ला को 11 साल रखा, तब वह पाखंड नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने शेख अब्दुल्ला को 11 साल रखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई, एक मिनट।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): चेयर की इजाजत के बिना कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री फारुख अब्दुल्ला जी को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आप हिस्ट्री पढ़िए और उसके बाद comparison कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** آپ ہسٹری پڑھئے اور اس کے بعد کمپیریژن کیجئے ---(مداخلت)---

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हिस्ट्री पढ़ी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वह गलत जगह की हिस्ट्री है। वह सारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत हिस्ट्री है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** وہ غلط جگہ کی ہسٹری ہے۔ وہ ساری ---(مداخلت)--- غلط ہسٹری ہے ---(مداخلت)---

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं, वह गलत जगह की हिस्ट्री नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री पढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी पार्टी की हिस्ट्री मत पढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** آپ ہندوستان کی ہسٹری پڑھئے ---(مداخلت)--- آپ اپنی پارٹی کی ہسٹری مت پڑھئے ---(مداخلت)---

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फारुख अब्दुल्ला जी कुछ दिन के लिए हिरासत में हैं, तो वह बुरा है और शेख अब्दुल्ला 11 साल जेल में रहे, तो अच्छा है, यह कैसे सही हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप हिस्ट्री पढ़िए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देखिए कि वे किस रीज़न के लिए गए और ये किस reason के लिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آپ ہسٹری پڑھئے ---(مداخلت)--- آپ دیکھئے کہ وہ کس ریزن کے لئے اور کس ریجن کے لئے؟ ---(مداخلت)---

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप एक मिनट के लिए सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात में आप हारे, तो EVM खराब है और मध्य प्रदेश में जीते, तो EVM ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश में हम जीते, तो EVM खराब है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि वे कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब हम उत्तर प्रदेश में जीते, तो इन्होंने कहा कि EVM खराब है और जब पंजाब में काँग्रेस जीती, तो EVM अच्छी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया बैठे-बैठे न बोलें और आपस में बातें न करें। सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह है कि डिबेट को अच्छी तरह से चलने दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसके अलावा कुछ तीन-चार और सीरियस मुद्दे हैं, उन्हें भी बताना चाहता हूं। यह मुद्दा भी बहुत सीरियस मुद्दा है।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दिल्ली में चुनाव प्रचार में जाता हूं। इसी दौरान मैं पिछले सप्ताह आदर्श नगर, दिल्ली में चुनाव प्रचार में गया। वहां शरणार्थियों का एक कैम्प लगा है। मैं शरणार्थियों के बीच गया। सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, वे वोटर नहीं हैं, फिर भी मैं मिलने गया। जब उन शरणार्थियों से मिला, तो उन्होंने जो दास्तान मुझे बताई, उसे सुनकर मुझे लगा कि उसे यहां आकर सभी सांसदों को सुनाना चाहिए। उनमें से कोई पांच साल, कोई सात साल, कोई आठ साल, कोई 10 साल पहले और कोई 12 साल पहले पाकिस्तान से यहां आया है। किसी की बेटी उठाकर ले गए, इसलिए वह यहां आया। किसी को मज़हब के कन्वर्ज़न के लिए बहुत जबर्दस्त दबाव आया, इसलिए वह यहां आ गया। किसी की रोज़ी-रोटी छीनी, इसलिए वह वहां से निकल कर यहां आया। चूंकि उनमें दलित ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए सभी ने अपना एक कॉमन अनुभव बताया कि वे वहां अगर किसी होटल में भी जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए अलग बर्तन रखे जाते हैं,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

उन बर्तनों में ही उन्हें सर्व किया जाता है। आज भी वहां होटलों में हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए अलग बर्तन रखे जाते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप भी दलितों के दूल्हों को घोड़ी पर नहीं बैठने देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप अपना सीट लें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्री अठावले जी, कृपया बैठ जाएं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वहां होटलों में बर्तन भी अलग रखे जाते हैं, उन्हीं में डिशेज लेनी होती हैं। वहां इस तरह की ज्यादती होती है। वहां ह्यूमन राइट्स का इतना बड़ा वॉयलेशन है, लेकिन क्या हम एक लफ़्ज़ नहीं निकालेंगे? क्या हम एक लफ्ज भी उसके फेवर में नहीं बोलेंगे कि सचमुच प्रताड़ना है? उन्हें नागरिकता मिलनी चाहिए, यह गांधी जी ने कहा, नेहरू जी ने कहा, सबने कहा। अब उन्हें नागरिकता दी गई है, तो उसका तो आप लोग स्वागत करिए। आपको बाकी किसी और चीज का विरोध करना है, तो करें, लेकिन वास्तविकता को तो स्वीकार करिए।

महोदय, अब कहा गया कि एक मज़हब को क्यों दूर रखा जा रहा है, यही कहा गया, यही मुद्दा है? अरे भाई, नागरिकता कानून, 1955 जिंदा है। उस कानून के तहत, दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से का आदमी यहां का नागरिक बनने के लिए आवेदन कर सकता है। पिछले पांच सालों में ऐसे अनेक लोगों ने एप्लीकेशन्स दी हैं, जिन्होंने शर्तें पूरी कीं, उन्हें नागरिकता दी जाती है। हर देश के नागरिकता कानून में कुछ शर्तें होती हैं।

महोदय, अमेरिका में जाइए, आपके तो कुछ मित्र या परिचित वहां रहते ही होंगे। वे अमेरिकन सिटिज़न कैसे बनते हैं, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। पहले वहां वे 10-12 साल रहते हैं, वहां की वे शर्तें पूरी करते हैं, फिर उन्हें नौकरी मिलती है। उसके बाद एक स्किल टैस्ट होता है और फिर एग्जामिनेशन भी होता है। उसमें पास होने के बाद नागरिकता मिलती है। अगर इस प्रकार के हर देश के नागरिकता के नियम हैं, तो हमारे देश की नागरिकता का भी यह कानून है। उसके तहत पिछले पांच सालों में 11,000 लोगों को नागरिकता मिली है, हम यह भूल जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि केवल CAA ही नागरिकता का कानून है। CAA is a specific amendment for a specific group of persons, who have been religiously persecuted in those countries, which were with us as one country. इसलिए हम CAA के बारे में एक भूमिका लेंगे और नागरिकता कानून, जो चल रहा है, जो आज भी जारी है, जिसके तहत 11 हज़ार लोगों को नागरिकता मिली, हम उसकी बात नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जो आदर्श नगर के शरणार्थी हैं, उनको नागरिकता न देने की बात करेंगे- यह राजनीति है, यह मानवता नहीं है। हमें इसको समझना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Verma*ji*. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: *

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी आप कृपा करके बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय एलओपी. ...(**व्यवधान**)...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): हम उनको नागरिकता देने के हक में हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... नागरिकता देने के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** ہم ان کو ناگرکتا دینے کے حق میں ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- ناگرکتا دینے کے خلاف نہیں ہیں ---(مداخلت)---

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सदन में किसने किसको वोट दिए? आप लोगों ने सदन में ...(**व्यवधान**)... खिलाफ में वोट दिये हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सारा रिकॉर्ड है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: *

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने हिंदुओं को संरक्षण दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे जो हिंदू भाई पाकिस्तान में हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... बंगलादेश में हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... अफगानिस्तान में हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम उनको नागरिकता देने के बिल्कुल खिलाफ नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप यह प्रचार ...(**व्यवधान**)... इलेक्शन के लिए हमारे खिलाफ कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप पार्लियामेंट में बहुत असत्य बोलते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آپ نے ہندوؤں کو سنرکشن دیا ہے ---(مداخلت)--- ہمارے جو ہندو بھائی پاکستان میں ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- بنگلہ دیش میں ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- افغانستان میں ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- ہم ان کو ناگرکتا دینے کے بالکل خلاف نہیں ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- آپ یہ پرچار ---(مداخلت)--- الیکشن کے لئے ہمارے خلاف کر رہے ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- آپ پارلیمنٹ میں بہت استئے بولتے ہیں ---(مداخلت)---

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: रामदास अठावले जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: *

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आपका यह सुझाव अच्छा है कि जो 2014 के बाद आए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको भी मिलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please address the Chair.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं एक और मुद्दे की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूं। 2004-2014 तक हम क्या न्यूज देखते थे? हम न्यूज़ देखते थे कि दिल्ली में बम फूटा, पुणे में बम फूटा, जयपुर में बम फूटा, अहमदाबाद में बम फूटा, संकट मोचन मंदिर में बम फूटा। उस दौरान सभी जगह बम फूटे, लेकिन पिछले पाँच सालों में कोई भी ऐसी न्यूज़ नहीं आई, किसी भी शहर में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, यह बहुत महत्वूर्ण है। यह इसका एक उदाहरण है कि इंटरनल सिक्युरिटी कितनी सुधरी है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में माओवादी कार्रवाइयाँ बहुत जोरों पर चलती थीं, लेकिन उन माओवादी कार्रवाइयों के लिए आज सभी आठों राज्य मानते हैं, जिनमें काँग्रेस के भी राज्य हैं, बाकी पार्टियों के भी राज्य हैं, उन सभी राज्यों ने मिलकर जो coordinated efforts किए गए हैं, उनके कारण माओवादी गतिविधियों में दो-तिहाई की कमी आई है और मासूम लोगों की, निरपराध नागरिकों की जो बलि चढ़ती थी, वह भी कम हुई है। यह एक fact है कि माओवादी गतिविधियों में कमी आई है।

उपसभापति जी, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जैसे अभी बोडोलैंड का इश्यू हुआ है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बोडोलैंड का समझौता हमारे देश के लिए एक गौरव का इतिहास है, क्योंकि जो मुद्दा सत्तर सालों से चल रहा था, उसका अच्छी तरह से निष्पादन हुआ है। वहाँ Bru और Reang, जो त्रिपुरा में बसे हैं, उनकी समस्या का भी परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन हुआ। मिज़ोरम, Bru, Reang community, त्रिपुरा और असम, इन सबको मिलाकर एक एग्रीमेंट बना। बोडोलैंड में सभी ने एग्रीमेंट किया और इस पर कहा। सर, बोडोलैंड के एग्रीमेंट की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है कि उन्होंने बोडोलैंड की मांग छोड़ दी है। हमें इस पर जरूर अभिमान होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है, क्योंकि मैं आपको internal security के ऐसे प्रमाण दे रहा हं।

उपसभापति जी, कश्मीर के लिए जिसकी जो राय है, वह बता सकता है, लेकिन fact remains कि वहाँ पिछले सात महीनों में आतंकवाद की सबसे कम वारदातें हुई हैं एवं अमन-चैन और शांति का एक माहौल बना है। वहाँ पिछले सप्ताह फुटबाल का मैच हुआ था। यह भी

*Not recorded.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

एक सच्चाई है, यह भी कश्मीर की एक वास्तविकता है कि वहाँ पर स्टेडियम overflow हो गया था। आज वहाँ हजारों युवक सेना में भर्ती के लिए, पुलिस में भर्ती के लिए सामने आ रहे हैं, यह कश्मीर की वास्तविकता है। वहाँ 4,400 चुनाव संपन्न हुए हैं, यह भी एक वास्तविकता है। इसके साथ ही यह भी एक वास्तविकता है कि 300 ब्लॉक्स के चुनाव संपन्न हुए हैं और वहाँ पर नए नेतृत्व की लीडरशिप आई है। यह भी कश्मीर की एक सच्चाई है। सर, इंटरनल सिदक्युरिटी में स्थिति कुछ तो सुधरी है। आज जो यह सब हुआ है, यह मोदी सरकार की achievement है और हमें इसको समझना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको एक और नया विषय बता रहा हूं, जिसकी कम चर्चा हुई है।

वह विषय है - Aspirational District. अगर अपना देश एक साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, तो left, right, north, south, east, west, सभी बढ़ने चाहिए। हमें पता है कि देश के वेस्ट इलाके में ज्यादा तरक्की हुई, लेकिन ईस्ट इलाकों में नहीं हुई। इसलिए असम हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हो, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो, झारखंड हो, ये सब जो चारों-पाँचों राज्य हैं, ये बहुत पिछड़ गए। 70 साल में समतामूलक विकास न होने के कारण ये पिछड़ गए। अब जो जिले पिछड़ गए, ऐसे जिलों को क्या कहना है? पहले तो हम कहते थे अविकसित जिले, दूसरा कहते थे पिछड़े जिले। मोदी जी ने उनका नाम भी बदला - आकांक्षी जिले, Aspirational Districts. Aspirational Districts में 112 जिले तय किए गए। अब पश्चिमी बंगाल के हमारे मित्रों को एक बार आप भी बताइए कि Aspirational Districts राजनीति का विषय नहीं हैं। इसमें तो सबको शामिल होना चाहिए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से एक-दो राज्य इसमें शामिल नहीं हो रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: हम शामिल होंगे, लेकिन पहले बताइए कि कितनी smart cities बनी हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं वह बताता हूँ, लेकिन Aspirational Districts में कितना प्रभाव हुआ है, मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूँ। Aspirational Districts में 62 हजार गाँवों को चिह्नित करके वहाँ सरकारी अधिकारी भी गए और ground level से, यहाँ से भी Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, सब गए। सबकी duty लगाई गई कि सात सेवाएँ हर घर में हों। हरेक का घर हो, हरेक का बैंक खाता हो, हरेक का 12 रुपए और 330 रुपए का इंश्योरेंस हो, हरेक के पास गैस चूल्हा हो, उनके घर में बेटी है, तो उसके नाम से सुकन्या एकाउंट हो, बिजली हरेक के घर में हो। ऐसी सात सेवाएँ निश्चित रूप से मिलें, इसका saturation करना, 100 परसेंट। ये सुविधाएँ 62 हजार गाँवों में तय करके 6 महीने में 100 परसेंट यह काम पूरा किया गया। पहली दफा इस तरह का काम हो रहा है। इसलिए सारे Aspirational Districts में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात हुई है। यह सुशासन का एक नया रूप है। यह विकास का तरीका है। वहाँ पैसे भी ज्यादा दिए गए हैं, वहाँ योजनाएँ भी ज्यादा दी गई हैं। जब हमें दलहन और तिलहन की दिक्कत हुई, तो किसानों के लिए दलहन के बारे में इतने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किए गए कि दलहन की जो किल्लत थी, वह खत्म हुई। यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिए। इसलिए Aspirational Districts

तय करके जो विकास में पिछड़ गए, उनको विकास के रास्ते पर और समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए यह एक जबर्दस्त effort है। यह सुशासन है। आप एकाध बार तो अच्छा लफ़्ज़ निकालिए कि यह अच्छा काम हुआ है। आप NPR लाए, तो हमने कहा कि आप अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके मुँह से तो मुझे सुनना बाकी है कि हमने अच्छा किया है। हमने surgical strike की, तो उस पर भी सवाल उठाते हैं और बालाकोट में जाकर घुसे, तो भी कितने मरे, इसका हिसाब माँगते हैं। इसलिए यह राजनीति परिपक्व राजनीति नहीं होती है। यह राजनीति नकारा राजनीति है। जनता ऐसी नकारा राजनीति करने वालों को भी नकारती है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए। इसलिए यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात हो गई है।

सर, मैं पर्यावरण मंत्री हूँ, तो अनेक बार दुनिया में विभिन्न conferences होते हैं, जिनमें मुझे जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं जाता रहता हूँ। वहाँ के मंत्री मुझसे क्या पूछते हैं? आस्ट्रेलिया में जाएँ, कनाडा में जाएँ, अमेरिका में जाएँ, यूरोप में जाएँ, जापान में जाएँ, जहाँ भी जाएँ, वहाँ वे मुझसे एक ही सवाल निश्चित पूछते हैं कि प्रकाश जी, आप यह बताइए कि हमारे देश में हमारे नेता की जितनी बड़ी रैली होती है, उससे ज्यादा बड़ी रैली आपके प्रधान मंत्री की हमारे देश में होती है, यह कैसे होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ऐसे ही नहीं होता है। दुनिया में देश का जो दबदबा बढ़ा है, उस दबदबे के बढ़ने से हमारी leadership भी recognize हुई। अब 2022 में यहाँ G20 का सम्मेलन भी होने वाला है। ये सब developments हो रहे हैं। दुनिया के प्रमुख विषयों में, क्योंकि जब पेरिस में समझौता हुआ, तब मैं वहाँ था, तो पेरिस समझौते में भी आखिर में जब पेंच फँसा, तो यह एक दिन आगे गया।

जब वह आगे गया और जब ऐसा माहौल था कि समझौता होगा, नहीं होगा, टूटेगा या क्या होगा, तब दुनिया के चार नेताओं ने दिन-रात फोन पर बात करके आपसे में चर्चा की। वे चार नेता थे, अमरीका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति ओबामा, फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति ओलांद, चाइना के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष जिनपिंग और इनके साथ-साथ प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी। इन सबकी आपस में चर्चा हुई और इन चारों ने जो निर्णय लिया, उसके कारण एक ढंग से समझौता तैयार हुआ, जो विश्व के पर्यावरण को बचाने का संदेश दे सकता है। लेकिन पहले हमारी भूमिका क्या रहती थी? पर्यावरण की चर्चाओं में, COP में भारत जाता था और backbencher होता था। उसके पास एक huddle होता था, क्योंकि वह सबको ना करता था। लीमा में एक परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी, तो मैंने वहां के अधिकारियों से पूछा इसमें हमारी भूमिका क्या है? उन्होंने मुझे टिप्पणी दी कि ये-ये प्रस्ताव हैं, जिन प्रस्तावों का हम विरोध करते हैं, तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप विरोध मत करो। वे मुझसे बोले कि तब जो गलत है, क्या हम उसका सपोर्ट करें? मैंने उनसे कहा कि नहीं, आप प्रपोज करो। Do not oppose, propose. प्रपोज करने में आपको आल्टरनेटिव देना पड़ता है, आल्टरनेटिव इश्यू देकर उसका तरीका बताना पड़ता है। यह एक पॉज़िटिव मुद्दा होता है। दुनिया में हमारे देश का दबदबा बढ़ा है, यह हम सबके लिए आनन्द की बात होनी चाहिए। उसी आनन्द के आधार पर आज दुनिया में हम कहां से कहां पहुंच गए हैं, इसका हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। हमें इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ हो रहा है। हमारी छोटी-छोटी कृतियां बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं। मालदीव में जो हुआ, यह उसका एक उदाहरण है। अभी परसों हम वुआन से भारतीय छात्रों को वापस लाए हैं, जिसमें

म.प. 5.00 बजे

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

मालदीव के भी पांच छात्र थे। भारत की सुषमा जी अब नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब सुषमा जी विदेश मंत्री थीं, तब दुनिया के 48 अलग-अलग देशों से 53,000 लोगों को वापस लाने का काम भी हमने किया था। आज दुनिया के मंच पर भारत की जो तस्वीर है, वह सबके सामने है। हम इस काम को कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए दुनिया में भारत का वजूद है। एक उदाहरण, जो आपके संबंध में था, मनमोहन जी यहां बैठे हैं, उस समय DBT की शुरुआत हुई थी, लेकिन आपको मालूम है कि राजीव गांधी जी क्या कहा करते थे? 1984-85 में उन्होंने कहा था अगर मैं यहां से 100 रुपये भेजता हूं, तो गरीब के पास 15 रुपये पहुंचते हैं। यह 15 रुपये पहुंचने की जो बात थी, इसका एक ही समाधान था कि Direct Benefit Transfer शुरू हो, ताकि लोगों के खातों में पैसे जाएं। इसके लिए इतने लोगों के खाते चाहिए थे। 1970 से 1980 तक मैं राष्ट्रीय बैंक में काम करता रहा हूं। राष्ट्रीय बैंकों में जनता के लिए दरवाज़े तो खुले हैं, लेकिन पूरे दरवाज़े नहीं खुले हैं। 2014 में जब हमने... stock taking किया, तब 35 करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे, जिनके कभी किसी बैंक में खाते खुले ही नहीं थे। मनमोहन जी, आपने जो DBT शुरू किया, उसमें सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह थी कि सबके खाते ही नहीं थे, इसीलिए मोदी जी ने सबसे पहले यह तय किया कि सबके खाते खोले। केवल 35 महीनों में जनधन के 35 करोड़ खाते खुले, यह सबसे बड़ा expansion और financial inclusion है। इस inclusion के बाद, Direct Benefit Transfer शुरू हुआ और पिछले तीन वर्षो में 400 योजनाओं के 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये लोगों के खातों में सीधे पहुंचे हैं। अब उनके खातों में 100 के 100 रुपये पहुंचते हैं। राजीव गांधी जी कहते थे कि अगर मैं 100 रुपये भेजता हूं तो 15 रुपये गरीब को मिलते हैं, अब मोदी जी 100 रुपये भेजते हैं, तो 100 के 100 रुपये गरीब के खाते में जाते हैं। यह काम हमने करके दिखाया है। इसके कारण हमारे 1,70,000 करोड़ रुपये बचे हैं। कैसे बचे? इसलिए बचे हैं, क्योंकि पहले false beneficiaries थे। Beneficiaries की एक नई category तैयार हुई थी। एक genuine beneficiary और एक false beneficiary. जो बच्ची जन्मी ही नहीं, उसको विधवा बनाकर, उसके नाम से विधवा पेंशन लेने वाले खाते खुले थे। पहले यह काम हो रहा था, लेकिन अब सब बाहर आ गया है। इस तरह से एक नई शुरुआत हुई और DBT को हमने चरम सीमा पर पहुंचा दिया। अब तो digital transactions भी होने लगी हैं।

कल मुझे एक चीज़ अच्छी लगी। सबके लिए यह नियम है या नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन लोक सभा के कैंटीन में मैं खाने पर गया था, तो मैंने पैसे निकाल कर दिये, तब उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, अगर आपका कार्ड है, तो वह चाहिए। ये कार्ड माँग रहे हैं, तो यह एक अच्छी चीज़ है- डिजिटल पेमेंट की व्यवस्था। आज मैं जहाँ जाता हूँ, लोग 'गूगल पे' से ही काम करने लगे हैं। यह एक नयी व्यवस्था आयी है और जिसको देश ने स्वीकार किया है। लोगों को लगता था कि ये कैसे बोल रहे हैं कि डिजिटल होंगे। मुझे उस समय की चर्चा याद है। डिजिटल कैसे समझेगा, लोगों को क्या समझेगा? इस देश में 130 करोड़ फोन हैं और उनमें से 100 करोड़ फोन प्रीपेड हैं और 100 करोड़ फोन में लोग हर महीने अपना कार्ड डिजिटली रीचार्ज चार्ज करते हैं। तो यह सब लोग समझते हैं। लोग अब सूझ-बूझ वाले हैं। नानी पालकीवाला जी हमेशा कहते

थे कि "Illiterate intelligence in our country is more effective than educated incapacity." वे यह भी कभी-कभी कहते थे, क्योंकि सचमुच में गरीब की जो सूझ-बूझ है, इतने राजनीतिक परिवर्तन आज़ादी से लेकर आज तक सभी राज्यों में लोगों ने कर दिखाये। मुझे याद है कि इमरजेंसी के दिनों में हम छात्र आन्दोलन में थे और हम जेल में सत्याग्रह करके गये थे। जब हम वहाँ रहे तो फाइनली 18 जनवरी, 1977 को इंदिरा गांधी जी ने रेडियो पर भाषण किया। उन्होंने भाषण क्या किया कि 'भाई, हम चुनाव मार्च में करायेंगे', क्योंकि यह 1976 में होना था, उसको एक साल आगे कर दिया था। उन्होंने घोषणा की कि 20 मार्च को चुनाव होगा और इसके लिए जो राजनीतिक बंदी हैं, उनको छोड़ा जायेगा। हम 26 जनवरी को छूटे। तो बीच में एक सप्ताह जेल में क्या हुआ था? उस समय मोबाइल वगैरह कुछ था ही नहीं। उस समय सभी लोगों में चर्चा हो रही थी कि इस trap में हमें जाना है या नहीं, कि काँग्रेस ने आम चुनाव की घोषणा की है, यह एक trap है, क्योंकि 50 दिन मिलेंगे, धन नहीं मिलेगा, वाहन नहीं मिलेगा, साधन नहीं मिलेगा, उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलेगा। उसके कारण ऐसा चुनाव लड़ने पर हम जब हारेंगे तो लोग कहेंगे कि emergency correct है और इंदिरा जी का यही खयाल है, इसलिए चुनाव का बहिष्कार करें। ऐसा उस समय एक विचार था। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और बाकी कुछ पार्टियों का यह आग्रह था, लेकिन तब जय प्रकाश नारायण जी, आडवाणी जी, अटल जी, नानाजी देशमुख उस समय बहुत सक्रिय होते थे और बाकी सारी पार्टियों के भी लोग जमा हुए और उन्होंने तय किया कि नहीं, 50 दिन का यह अवसर मिला है, वह लेना चाहिए, वह लिया। 50 दिन में से एक-एक दिन का मुझे याद है। हम जब जेल से बाहर आये, तो हमारे 5-10 मित्र ही लेने के लिए आये थे, लेकिन जब यह रोज-रोज बढ़ता गया, तब 10 के 100 आने लगे, 100 से 1,000 हो गये और 1,000 से 10,000 हो गये। ऐसा रोज बढ़ता गया। वही एक ऐसा चुनाव है, जिसमें लोगों ने वोट भी दिया और नोट भी दिया। उस समय हम चादर में सारा पैसा इकट्ठा करते थे। तो यह लोगों का चुनाव होता है। अपने देश में लोगों की सूझ-बूझ कितनी है, उसका उससे ज्यादा बड़ा उदाहरण मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में नहीं देखा। 50 दिन के बाद 20 तारीख को जब चुनाव हुआ, तब अमेठी भी हारे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमेठी पहले भी एक बार हारे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने अभी फिर से हराया। लेकिन अमेठी भी हारे, रायबरेली भी हारे और एक जबरदस्त तरीके से जनता पार्टी की विजय हुई। पार्टी जो बन रही थी, उसकी विजय हो गयी, यह काम लोगों ने करके दिया। तो लोग हैं, जो कि सब समझते हैं। We should not think कि लोगों को कैसे भी मूर्ख बनाया जा सकता है। थोड़ा समय बना सकते हो, लेकिन लोग समझते हैं। हमने CAA की चर्चा में भी देखा। लोग शाहीन बाग की बात करते हैं। बहुत से लोगों के मुँह से मुझे 'शाहीन बाग' सुनाई दिया। पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शाहीन बाग में 60 दिन में पुलिस ने जाकर लाठी भी नहीं चलाई, वॉटर कैनन भी नहीं चलाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई साहब, आपने रामदेव बाबा के प्रदर्शन पर रामलीला मैदान में जैसा किया था, वैसा कुछ नहीं किया। यह काम भी पुलिस ने करके दिखाया। यह समझने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि शाहीन बाग में क्या हुआ? शाहीन बाग में कुछ लोगों को बरगलाकर प्रदर्शन पर बिठाया, कुछ लोगों को गलतफहमी पैदा करके प्रदर्शन में बिठाया, लेकिन वहाँ भाषण क्या हो रहे हैं? एक 6 साल की लड़की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको जितना समय मिला है, उसी proportion में ...**(व्यवधान)**... टाइम अधिक हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक 6 साल की लड़की और 8 साल का बेटा अगर यह कहता है कि मैं मोदी और अमित शाह को मारना चाहता हूँ, तो किस तरह का जहर फैला रहे हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

किस तरह का ज़हर फैला रहे हो, इसका यह मुद्दा है। इसलिए शाहीन बाग़ का हमें एक रूप यह भी समझना पड़ेगा कि शरजील जो नारे देते हैं, घोषणा करते हैं, वह असम तोड़ने के नारे देते हैं। मैं सबको पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो शाहीन बाग़ का समर्थन करते हैं, क्या वे शरजील के इन नारों का समर्थन करते हैं कि असम को तोड़ेंगे, नार्थ-ईस्ट को तोड़ेंगे, देश के पांच-पांच लाख लोग अगर असम में जाएंगे तो असम टूट जाएगा, भारत के टुकड़े होंगे, ऐसा जो सपना देखते हैं, वे राजनीति से खत्म होते हैं। लेकिन हम भारत के टुकड़े नहीं होने देंगे और न ही होते हैं। वह आपको तय करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आएंगे। मैं दो उदाहरण और देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। अभी तो इमरजेन्सी पर लाया हूं, 1977 पर लाया हूं, अभी बहुत बाकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको मालूम है, इसलिए मैंने फिर से नहीं दोहराया है। वहां आपके कोयला घोटाला, एयर इंडिया घोटाला आदि जो घोटाले निकाले, वह एक बहुत बड़ी कहानी है। लेकिन आप भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में यह देखो, आप विपक्ष में हो, हम सत्ता में हैं, 67 महीने हो गए हैं, एक भी मंत्री पर आप भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप तक नहीं लगा सके, यह मोदी सरकार की कहानी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: लोकपाल का क्या हुआ?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: लोकपाल हो गया, कपिल जी, आप बैठिये, मैं बताता हूं। लोकपाल का कानून पास हो गया, लोकपाल नियुक्त हुए, लोकपाल का बजट मंजूर हुआ, लोकपाल का काम शुरू हुआ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: अभी तक रूल्स नहीं बने हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: रूल्स भी बन गए हैं, आप समझो, सब हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे एक नहीं, अनेक मुद्दे हैं कि जिन पर सुशासन का एक जबरदस्त पाठ मोदी जी ने देश के सामने पेश किया। इसलिए मोदी जी को सभी लोग पसन्द करते हैं, यह ऐसे ही नहीं है। आम जनता की जो सूझ-बूझ है, उसने उन्हें चुना है।

मैं राजस्थान के चुनाव में जा रहा था तो 5-6 महिलाएं तथा खेतिहर मज़दूर दोपहर में पेड़ के नीचे खाने के लिए बैठे थे। मैं उनके पास गया और उनसे पूछा कि भाई साहब, आप तथा बहन जी किसको वोट देंगे? वे बोले मोदी जी को देंगे। मैंने कहा क्यों मोदी को देंगे ? उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, वह गरीबी से आया है, इसलिए गरीब की सोचता है। यह गरीब की सोच है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए। इसलिए एक अच्छी सरकार चलाई, अच्छी सरकार दी, इसका सही वर्णन नए भारत की प्रतिमा और विज़न, It is a vision with mission. इसका वर्णन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर,

बहुत ही अच्छा सा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण,
क्योंकि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी मजबूत कर रहे हैं भारत नेशन।
गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी अब आप दोनों मत लाओ उल्टा-
सीधा मोशन
और थोड़ा शांति से सुनो मेरा भाषण।

समाज को तोड़ने की मोदी जी को आदत नहीं है, उन्हें हिन्दू, मुसलमान और सभी को जोड़ने की आदत है। काँग्रेस को जोड़ने की आदत नहीं है, इसलिए वह समाज को तोड़ रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी की नागरिकता छीनने की मोदी जी को आदत नहीं है, जिनको नागरिकता देना आवश्यक है, उनको नागरिकता देने की उन्हें आदत है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, इसको हम सब लोगों ने सुना है और भाषण बहुत अच्छा है। आनन्द जी का भी भाषण बहुत अच्छा था, कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे विरोध में आप बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं। आप हमारे विरोध में बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, लेकिन बाद में हम सब लोग आपकी पोल खोलते हैं। यह ठीक है कि एक-दूसरे पर आरोप -प्रत्यारोप करने की आवश्यकता भी होती है, क्योंकि अगर आप सब लोग हमारे बाजू में बोलते रहेंगे, तो हमें भी हमारी सरकार चलाने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। लोकतंत्र में एकजुटता होनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन मैं कॉग्रेस पार्टी को इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं, आप लोग बहुत सालों तक सत्ता में रहे हैं और अगर हम अभी सत्ता में आए, पौने छः साल हो रहे हैं, आप अगर 60 साल रहे हैं, तो हमें भी 25 साल रहने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप भी अच्छा काम करेंगे, तो आपको भी सत्ता मिल सकती है, लेकिन जब तक हमारा काम अच्छा है, तब तक हम सत्ता में रहेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गए हैं, हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सरकार का जो एजेंडा है, नए भारत का एजेंडा है, भारत को मजबूत करने का एजेंडा है और सभी दलित, आदिवासी, ओबीसीज़ चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुस्लिम हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, लिंगायत हों, जैन हों, पारसी हों, ऐसे सभी लोगों को न्याय देने की भूमिका हमारी सरकार की है। मोदी साहब ने कभी किसी धर्म की बात नहीं की है। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास," - इसी तरह की भूमिका हमारी सरकार की है, इसलिए मैं मोदी जी के साथ हूँ, बीजेपी के साथ हूँ। मेरी जो रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया है, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की पार्टी है, बाबा साहेब ने संविधान बनाया है और इस संविधान को माथा टेक कर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने शपथ ली है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने प्रतिज्ञा की है कि भारत का कोई भी आदमी हो, 134 करोड़ लोगों को न्याय देने की भूमिका मोदी जी की है, इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि आप लोगों को उनका साथ देने की आवश्यकता है। जब आप लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया था, तब इन लोगों ने आपको साथ दिया था, तो अभी आप लोग विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

(**श्री सभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

आज भी अगर अच्छा कानून होता है, सीएए, जो कानून है, इसमें आप लोगों से हमारी अपेक्षा थी कि आप लोग इसका सपोर्ट करेंगे, क्योंकि इसके तहत पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और अफगानिस्तान से आए हुए हिन्दू, बुद्धिस्ट, सिख, ईसाई, पारसी, जैन लोगों को नागरिकता देने का कानून है। यहाँ के मुसलमान की जो नागरिकता है, उसको छीनने का कानून नहीं है, लेकिन मुसलमानों को इस संबंध में भड़काया गया। इससे मुसलमानों का नुकसान हुआ, इसलिए आपको इस कानून का सपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता थी। जो अच्छा कानून होता है, उसमें आपको सपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर आप इसी तरह से विरोध करते रहेंगे, तो जिन्दगी भर आप उधर ही रहेंगे। धारा 370 को खत्म किया गया। हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी हैं, उनके प्रति हमें बहुत आदर है, आप वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं। वहाँ पर उमर अब्दुल्ला जी हैं, फारूक अब्दुल्ला जी हैं, मुफ्ती महबूबा जी हैं, उनको नजरबंद रखा गया, क्योंकि वे उल्टा-सीधा बोलते नहीं हैं। चूँकि वे ठीक नहीं बोलते हैं, इसलिए हमने उनको नजरबंद रखा है। हमने अभी तक उनको अंदर नहीं किया है।...(**व्यवधान**)... जो लोग 370 का सपोर्ट करते हैं... आपके साथ तो ऐसा नहीं किया है न? हमने आपको तो फ्री छोड़ दिया है। जो कुछ है, आप कीजिए।

महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि धारा 370 को जो खत्म किया गया है, इससे जम्मू-कश्मीर का भला होने वाला है।

श्री सभापति: राइट, अठावले जी।

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन काँग्रेस पार्टी से मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि जब हम अच्छा कानून बनाएँ, तो उसमें आपका साथ मिलना चाहिए। अगर आपका साथ नहीं भी मिलेगा, तब भी हम कानून पास करने वाले हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास majority है। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप सिर्फ विरोध करके आपका जो मेंडेट है, उस मेंडेट को धक्का देने का काम मत कीजिए। इतना ही निवेदन करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री सभापति: मनोविज्ञान और मनोरंजन के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी की संयुक्त सदन को जो सीख मिली है, उनका जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, वह 130 करोड़ भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं और अपेक्षाओं का रिफ्लेक्ट करता है। मैं इस सदन में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर समर्थन देने के लिए आपके बीच प्रस्तुत हूँ। करीब 45 से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों ने इस अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार रखे हैं। यह वरिष्ठजनों का गृह है, अनुभवी महापुरुषों का गृह है। चर्चा को समृद्ध करने का हर किसी का प्रयास रहा है। श्रीमान गुलाम नबी जी, श्रीमान आनन्द शर्मा, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, सुधाकर शेखर राय जी, राम चन्द्र प्रसाद जी, राम गोपाल जी, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, संजय राउत जी, स्वप्न दास जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, ए. नवनीत जी, ऐसे सभी

अनेक अपने माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। जब मैं इन सारे भाषणों की जानकारियाँ ले रहा था, कई बातें नई-नई उभरकर आई हैं। सदन इस बात के लिए गर्व कर सकता है कि एक प्रकार से हमारा पिछला सत्र बहुत ही प्रोडक्टिव रहा और सभी माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग के कारण ये संभव हुआ और इसके लिए सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य अभिनंदन के अधिकारी हैं। लेकिन यह अनुभवी और वरिष्ठ महानुभावों का सदन है, इसलिए स्वाभाविक देश की भी बहुत अपेक्षाएं थीं, ट्रेज़री बेंच पर बैठे हुए लोगों की भी बहुत अपेक्षाएं थीं और मेरी स्वयं की तो बहुत ही अपेक्षाएं थीं कि आपके पास से बहुत अच्छी बातें देश के काम के लिए मिलेंगी, अच्छा मार्गदर्शन मुझ जैसे नए लोगों को मिलेगा। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि ये जो नए दशक में, नए कलेवर की मेरी अपेक्षा थी, उसमें से मुझे निराशा मिली है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि आप जहाँ ठहर गए हैं, वहाँ से आगे बढ़ने का नाम नहीं लेते हैं, वहीं रुके हुए हैं और कभी-कभी तो लगता हैं कि पीछे चले जा रहे हैं। अच्छा होता हताशा, निराशा का वातावरण बनाए बिना, नया उमंग, नए विचार, नई ऊर्जा, इसके साथ आप सबसे देश को दिशा मिलती, सरकार को मार्गदर्शन मिलता, लेकिन शायद ठहराव को ही आपने अपना virtue बना दिया है और इसलिए मुझे काका हाथरसी का एक व्यंग्य काव्य याद आता है। बड़े अच्छे ढंग से उन्होंने कहा था,

"प्रकृति बदलती क्षण-क्षण देखो,
बदल रहे अपु, कण-कण देखो,
तुम निष्क्रिय से पड़े हुए हो"
कविराज कपिल जी बड़े गौर से सुन रहे हैं।
"तुम निष्क्रिय-से पड़े हुए हो, भाग्यवाद पर अड़े हुए हो,
छोड़ो मित्र पुरानी डफली, जीवन में परिवर्तन लाओ,
परम्परा से ऊँचे उठकर, कुछ तो स्टैंडर्ड बनाओ!"

माननीय सभापति जी, चर्चा का प्रारंभ करते हुए जब गुलाम नबी जी बात बता रहे थे, तो कुछ आक्रोश भी था, सरकार को कई बातों से कोसने का प्रयास भी था, लेकिन वह बहुत स्वाभाविक भी है। लेकिन, उन्होंने कुछ बातें ऐसी कहीं, जो बेमेल थी। अब जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का फैसला सदन में बिना चर्चा के हुआ। देश ने टीवी पर पूरे दिन भर चर्चा देखी है, सुनी है और सभी तरफ से अपनी-अपनी बातें कही गईं। यह ठीक है कि दो बजे तक कुछ लोग वैल में थे, लेकिन जब बाहर से ख़बरें आने लगीं, तो सब समझ गए कि अब ज़रा वापस जाना ही अच्छा है। देश ने देखा है, व्यापक चर्चा हुई है, विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है और विस्तार से चर्चा होने के बाद निर्णय किए गए हैं और सदन ने निर्णय किया है, सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने वोट देकर के निर्णय किया है। लेकिन, जब ये बात हम सुनाते हैं, तो ये भी याद रखें। और आज़ाद साहब, मैं आपकी याददाश्त को ज़रा ताजा कराना चाहता हूँ। पुराने कारनामे लोग इतना जल्दी लोग भूलते नहां हैं। जब तेलंगाना बना, तब इस सदन का हाल क्या था? दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए गए थे, टीवी का टेलिकास्ट बन्द कर दिया गया था, चर्चा का तो कोई स्थान ही नहीं बचा था और जिस हालत में वो पारित किया गया था, वह कोई भूल नहीं सकता है। और इसलिए हमें आप नसीहत दें, आप वरिष्ठ हैं, लेकिन फिर भी, सत्य को भी स्वीकार करना होगा। दशकों

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

के बाद आपको एक नया राज्य बनाने का अवसर मिला था। उमंग, उत्साह के साथ सबको साथ लेकर आप कर सकते थे। अभी आनन्द जी कह रहे थे कि राज्यों से पूछा, ढिकाने से पूछा, फलाने से पूछा ! बहुत कुछ कह रहे थे। आप कम से कम आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना वालों से तो पूछ लेते कि उनकी क्या इच्छा थी ! लेकिन, आपने जो किया वह इतिहास है। और उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने लोक सभा में एक बात कही थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको आज हमें याद करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था, "Democracy in India is being harmed as a result of the ongoing protests over the Telangana issue." अटल जी की सरकार ने उत्तराखंड बनाया, झारखंड बनाया, छत्तीसगढ़ बनाया पूरे सम्मान के साथ, शांति के साथ और सद्भाव के साथ। और आज ये तीनों नए राज्य अपने - अपने तरीके से देश की प्रगति में अपना योगदान दे रहे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख को लेकर जो भी फैसले लिए गए, वे पूरी चर्चा के साथ और लम्बी चर्चा के बाद हुआ।

यहाँ पर जम्मू-कश्मीर की स्थिति के संबंध में कुछ आँकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए। कुछ आँकड़े मेरे पास भी हैं। मुझे भी लगता है कि इस सदन के सामने मुझे वह ब्योरा देना चाहिए। 20 जून, 2018, वहाँ की सरकार जाने के बाद एक नई व्यवस्था बनी। गवर्नर रूल लगा था। उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति शासन आया और 370 हटाने का निर्णय हुआ। और उसके बाद मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार वहां के गरीब सामान्य वर्ग को आरक्षण का लाभ मिला, जम्मू-कश्मीर में पहली बार पहाड़ी भाषी लोगों को आरक्षण का लाभ मिला, जम्मू-कश्मीर में पहली बार महिलाओं को ये अधिकार मिला कि वे अगर राज्य के बाहर विवाह करती हैं तो उनकी संपत्ति छीनी नहीं जाएगी, पहली बार स्वतंत्रता के बाद वहाँ ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल के इलेक्शन हुए, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में रेरा का कानून लागू हुआ, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्टार्टअप पॉलिसी, ट्रेड एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी, लॉजिस्टिक पॉलिसी बनी भी और लागू भी हो गई। देश को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो की स्थापना हुई है, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में अलगाववादियों को सीमा पार से हो रही फंडिंग पर नियंत्रण आया, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में अलगाववादियों के सत्कार समारोह की परम्परा समाप्त हो गई, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद और आतंकियों के खिलाफ वहां जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस और सुरक्षा बल मिलकर निर्णायक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुलिसकर्मियों को उन भत्तों का लाभ मिला है, जो अन्य केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को दशकों से मिलते रहे हैं, पहली बार अब जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुलिसकर्मी एलटीसी लेकर कन्याकुमारी, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट या अंडमान निकोबार घूमने जा सकते हैं।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, गवर्नर रूल के बाद 18 महीनों में वहां 4,400 से अधिक सरपंचों और 35,000 से ज्यादा पंचों के लिए शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव हुआ, 18 महीनों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में ढाई लाख शौचालयों का निर्माण हुआ, 18 महीनों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में 3,30,000 घरों में बिजली कनेक्शन दिया गया है, 18 महीनों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में साढ़े तीन लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को आयुष्मान भारत योजना के गोल्ड कार्ड दिए जा चुके हैं, सिर्फ 18 महीनों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में वहां डेढ़ लाख बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों को सरकार की पेंशन स्कीम से जोड़ा गया है।

आज़ाद साहब ने यह भी कहा कि विकास तो पहले भी होता था, हमने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा, लेकिन विकास कैसे होता था, मैं ज़रूर एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। पीएम आवास योजना के तहत मार्च, 2018 तक सिर्फ साढ़े तीन हज़ार मकान बने थे। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत मात्र 2 साल से भी कम समय में इसी योजना के तहत 24,000 से ज्यादा मकान बने हैं। अब कनेक्टिविटी सुधारने, स्कूलों की स्थिति सुधारने, अस्पतालों को आधुनिक बनाने, सिंचाई की स्थिति ठीक करने, टूरिज्म बढ़ाने के लिए पीएम पैकेज समेत अन्य कई योजनाओं को तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आदरणीय वाइको जी का एक स्टाइल है। बहुत इमोशनल रहते हैं हमेशा रहते हैं हमेशा उन्होंने कहा कि 5 अगस्त, 2019 जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए ब्लैक डे है। वाइको जी, ये ब्लैक डे नहीं थे आतंक और अलगाव को बढ़ावा देने वालों के लिए ब्लैक डे सिद्ध हो चुका है। वहां के लाखों परिवारों के लिए एक नया विश्वास, एक नई आशा की किरण आज नज़र आ रही है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यहां पर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की भी चर्चा हुई है। आज़ाद साहब कह रहे थे कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट जल रहा है। अगर जलता होता, तो सबसे पहले आपने अपने एमपियों का डेलिगेशन वहां भेजा होता और प्रेस कांफ्रेंस तो जरूर की होती, फोटो भी निकलवा दी होती। और इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि आज़ाद साहब की जानकारी 2014 के पहले की है और इसलिए मैं अपडेट करना चाहूंगा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट अभूतपूर्व शांति के साथ आज भारत की विकास यात्रा का एक अग्रिम भागीदार बना है।

40-40, 50-50 साल से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो हिंसक आंदोलन चलते थे, blockades चलते थे और हर कोई जानता है कि कितनी बड़ी चिंता का विषय था, लेकिन आज वे आंदोलन समाप्त हुए हैं, blockades बंद हुए हैं और शांति की राह पर पूरा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं एक बात का ज़रूर उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। करीब-करीब 25-30 साल से ब्रू जनजाति की समस्या है। आप भी वाकिफ हैं और हम भी वाकिफ हैं। करीब 30 हजार लोग अनिश्चितता की जिदंगी जी रहे थे। इतने छोटे से कमरे में, एक छोटा-सा हट बनाया हुआ है, टेम्परेरी, जिसमें 100-100 लोगों को रहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा तीन-तीन दशक तक। यातनाएं कम नहीं हैं और गुनाह कुछ नहीं था उनका और मजा देखिए कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुतेक आप ही के दल की सरकारें थीं और त्रिपुरा में आपके साथी दल की सरकार थी, आपके प्रिय मित्र थे। आपने चाहा होता, तो मिजोरम सरकार आपके पास थी, त्रिपुरा में आपके मित्र बैठे थे केन्द्र में आप बैठे थे, अगर आप चाहते, तो ब्रू जनजाति की समस्या का सुखद समाधान ला सकते थे। लेकिन आज इतने सालों के बाद उस समस्या का समाधान और स्थायी समाधान करने में हम सफल हुए हैं। मैं सोचता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी समस्या पर इतनी उदासीनता क्यों थी? लेकिन यह मुझे अब समझ में आने लगा है कि उदासीनता का कारण ये था कि ब्रू जाति के जो लोग थे, जिन्हें अपने घर से, गांव से बरबाद कर दिया गया था, उनका दर्द तो असीमित था, असीमित दर्द था, लेकिन वोट बहुत सीमित था और ये वोट का ही खेल था, जिसके कारण उनके असीमित दर्द को हम कभी अनुभव नहीं कर पाए और उनकी समस्या का हम समाधान नहीं कर पाए, ये हमारा पुराना इतिहास है। हम न भूलें। हमारी सोच अलग है- हम सब का साथ, सब का विकास, सब का विश्वास, इस मंत्र

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को लेकर पूरी जिम्मेदारी और संवेदना के साथ, जो भी हमसे बन सके, हम समस्याओं को सुलझाने में लगे हुए हैं और हम उनकी तकलीफ को समझते हैं। आज बड़ा गर्व कर सकता है देश कि उन 30,000 लोगों को अपना घर मिलेगा, अपनी एक पहचान बनेगी, अपनी एक जगह मिलेगी, वे अपने सपने बुन पाएंगे, अपने बच्चों के भविष्य को वो तय कर पाएंगे। इसलिए ब्रूजनजाति के प्रति और पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्याओं के समाधान के रास्ते हैं। मैं बोडो के संबंध में विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वह भी अपने आपमें एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम हुआ है और उसकी विशेषता है कि सभी हथियारी ग्रुप, सभी हिंसा के रास्ते पर गए हुए ग्रुप एक साथ आए हैं और सबने agreement में लिखा है कि इसके बाद बोडो आन्दोलन की सभी मांगें समाप्त होती हैं, कुछ बाकी नहीं बचा है - यह agreement में लिखा है।

श्रीमान सुखेन्दु शेखर जी सहित अनेक साथियों ने यहां आर्थिक विषयों पर चर्चा की है। जब ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी, तब भी मैंने सबसे आग्रह से कहा था कि ये पूरा का पूरा सत्र हमें आर्थिक विषयों की चर्चा के लिए समर्पित करना चाहिए, गहन चर्चा होनी चाहिए, सारे पक्ष उजागर होकर आने चाहिए और जो भी talent हम लोगों के, सबके पास है - कोई यहां हो या वहां हो, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन हम मिलकर ऐसी नयी चीज़ें बताएं, ऐसी नयी चीज़ें खोजें, ऐसे नए रास्ते develop करें, और आज जो वैश्विक आर्थिक परिस्थति है, उसका अधिकतम लाभ भारत कैसे ले सकता है, भारत अपनी जड़ें कैसे मजबूत कर सकता है, भारत कैसे अपने आर्थिक हितों का विस्तार बढ़ा सकता है, उस पर हम गहन चर्चा करें, ये मैंने ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में सबके सामने request की थी और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सत्र को पूरी तरह से देश के आर्थिक विषयों पर हमें समर्पित करना चाहिए। बजट पर चर्चा होनी है, उसको और अधिक विस्तार से चर्चा करें - उससे अमृत ही निकलेगा। हो जाए - कुछ छींटाकशी हो जाएगी, तू-तू, मैं-मैं हो जाएगी, आरोप -प्रत्यारोप हो जाएंगे, फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि उस मंथन से अमृत ही निकलेगा। इसलिए मैं फिर से निमन्त्रित करता हूं सबको कि अर्थव्यवस्था पर, आर्थिक स्थिति पर, आर्थिक नीतियों पर, आर्थिक परिस्थितियों पर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी जैसे अनुभवी महानुभाव हमारे बीच हैं - जरूर देश को लाभ मिलेगा, और हमें चर्चा करनी चाहिए, हमारा मन इस विषय में खुला है। लेकिन यहां जो अर्थव्यवस्था के संबंध में चर्चा हुई है, देश को निराश होने का कोई कारण नहीं है और निराशा फैलाकर कुछ पाने वाले भी नहीं हैं। आज भी देश के अर्थव्यवस्था के जो बेसिक सिद्धांत हैं, मानदंड हैं, उन सारे मानकों में आज भी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सशक्त है, मज़बूत है और आगे जाने की पूरी ताकत रखती है - inherent यह quality इसके अंदर है। और कोई भी देश छोटी सोच से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। अब देश की युवा पीढ़ी हमसे अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हम बड़ा सोचें, दूर का सोचें, ज्यादा सोचें और ज्यादा ताकत से आगे बढ़ें। इसी मूल मंत्र को लेकर 5 trillion dollar economy को लेकर हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं - निराश करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। पहले ही दिन हम कह दें कि नहीं, नहीं नहीं यह तो संभव ही नहीं है। अरे भाई, जो संभव नहीं है तो फिर जो संभव है, क्या वही करना है? हर बार हमें उतना ही करना है कि दो कदम चलते हैं तो क्या वही चलना चाहिए क्या? कभी तो पांच कदम के लिए हिम्मत करें, कभी तो सात कदम के लिए हिम्मत करें,

तभी तो देश चलता है। यह निराशा देश का भला कभी नहीं करती है और इसलिए 5 trillion dollar economy की बात करने का सुखद परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो विरोध करते हैं, उसको भी 5 trillion dollar economy की बात करनी पड़ती है। हर किसी को आधार 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकॉनोमी को बनाना पड़ रहा है। यह तो बहुत बड़ा बदलाव हुआ, वरना हम ऐसे ही मौहल्ले में खेलते रहते। अब हमने दुनिया के सामने खेलने का एक canvas तो खड़ा कर दिया है, मानसिकता तो बदली है हमने। इसीलिए उनको पूरा करने के लिए गांव और शहर में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो, एमएसएमई क्षेत्र हो, टेक्सटाइल का क्षेत्र हो, जहां रोजगार की संभावनाएं हैं, हमने टेक्नोलॉजी को बढ़ावा मिले, start-ups को बढ़ावा मिले। टूरिज़्म एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर है। हमें पिछले 70 सालों में टूरिज़्म के क्षेत्र में भारत की जितनी branding करनी चाहिए थी, किसी न किसी कारण से हम वो मिस कर गए हैं। आज भी अवसर है और भारत को भारत की नज़र से ही टूरिज़्म को डेवलप करना चाहिए। पश्चिमी नज़र से हम भारत के टूरिज़्म को डेवलप नहीं कर सकते हैं। दुनिया भारत को देखने के लिए आनी चाहिए, वरना उसे हंसी-खुशी की दुनिया देखनी है, तो दुनिया में बहुत सी जगहें हैं, वे वहां चले जाएं। मेक इन इंडिया पर हमने बल दिया है और उसके शुभ फल नज़र आ रहे हैं। विदेशी निवेश के आंकड़े आप देखते होंगे। टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को लेकर, सारी प्रोसेस को सरल करने के लिए हमने लगातार प्रयास किया है और दुनिया में भी Ease of Doing Business की रैंकिंग की बात हो या भारत में Ease of Living का विषय हो, हमने एक साथ दोनों को... हमने बैंकिंग सैक्टर में बराबर याद है, जब मैं गुजरात में था, तो कई बड़े विद्वान जो एक आर्टिकल लिखते थे, वे कहते थे कि हमारे देश में बैंकों का मर्जर करना चाहिए। अगर यह हो जाए, तो बहुत बड़ा रिफॉर्म माना जाएगा। ऐसा हमने कई बार पढ़ा है। ये सरकार है, जिसने कई बैंकों का मर्जर कर दिया है, आसानी से कर दिया और आज ताकतवर बैंकों का स्ट्रक्चर तैयार हो रहा है और हो गया है, जो आने वाले समय में देश की फाइनेंशियल रीढ़ को मजबूती देगा और गति देगा।

आज manufacturing के sector में एक नया दृष्टिकोण भी देखना होगा कि जो बैंकों में पैसे फंसे, क्या कारण था? मैंने पिछली सरकार के समय बड़े विस्तार से कहा है और मैं बार-बार किसी को भी नीचा दिखाने के लिए प्रयास नहीं करता हूं। देश के सामने जो सत्य रखना चाहिए, उसे रखकर मैं आगे बढ़ने में ही अपना समय लगाता हूं। ऐसी चीज़ों में मैं अपना समय व्यर्थ में गंवाता नहीं हूं, वरना कहने के लिए बहुत कुछ है।

एक ऐसी चर्चा आई कि जीएसटी में बार-बार बदलाव आया है। इसको अच्छा मानें या बुरा मानें? मैं हैरान हूं। भारत के फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर की यह एक बहुत बड़ी एचीवमेंट है। जीएसटी की रचना अब राज्यों की भावनाओं का उसमें प्रकटीकरण होता है। काँग्रेस शासित राज्यों की तरफ से भी वहां विषय आते हैं। क्या हम यह कहकर बंद कर दें कि नहीं-नहीं हमने जो किया वह फाइनल है, सारी बुद्धि भगवान ने हमको ही दी है। अब कोई सुधार नहीं होगा, जो है वह चल रहा है। ऐसा करेंगे क्या? ऐसा हमारा विचार नहीं है। हमारा मत है कि समयानुकूल परिवर्तन जहां आवश्यक है, करना चाहिए। इतना बड़ा देश है, इतने बड़े विषय हैं। जब राज्यों के बजट आते हैं, तो सेल्स टैक्स में आपने देखा होगा कि बजट पूरा होते -होते सेल्स टैक्स हो या अन्य

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

कोई टैक्सेज़ हों, कई चर्चाएं आती हैं और आखिर में राज्यों को बदलाव भी करने पड़ते हैं। अब वह विषय राज्यों से हटकर एक हो गया है, तो जरा ज्यादा लगता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यहां कहा गया कि जीएसटी बहुत सरल होना चाहिए, ढिकाना होना चाहिए था, फलाना होना चाहिए था। मैं जरा पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर इतना ही ज्ञान आपके पास था, इतना ही सरल बनाने का क्लीयर विज़न था, तो इसको लटकाए क्यों रखा था ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह भ्रम मत फैलाइए। मैं सुनाता हूं, आज आपको सुनना चाहिए। प्रणब दा जब वित्त मंत्री थे, तब गुजरात आए थे और हमारी विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि दादा यह technology-driven व्यवस्था है, इसके विषय में क्या हुआ है? उसके बिना तो यह चल ही नहीं सकता है, तो दादा ने कहा ठहरो भाई, तुम्हारा सवाल है। उन्होंने अपने सचिव को बुलाया और उन्होंने कहा कि देखो भाई, ये मोदी जी कया कर रहे हैं? मैंने कहा कि भाई देखिए, यह तो टेक्नोलॉजी driven की व्यवस्था है, इसमें टेक्नोलॉजी के बिना आगे बढ़ना नहीं है। तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हमने अभी-अभी निर्णय किया है और हम किसी कम्पनी को हायर करेंगे और करने वाले हैं। मैं उस समय की बात करता हूं, जब मुझे जीएसटी के लिए कहने आए थे, तब भी यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी।

दूसरी बात, तब मैंने कहा था कि आपको जीएसटी सफल करने के लिए जो manufacturing States हैं, उनकी कठिनाइयों को आपको एड्रेस करना होगा। तमिलनाडु है, कर्णाटक है, गुजरात है, महाराष्ट्र है, by and large, they are manufacturing States. जो उपभोक्ता राज्य हैं, जो consumer States हैं, उनके लिए मुश्किल नहीं है और मैं आज बड़े गर्व से कहता हूं कि जब अरुण जेटली वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इन बातों को एड्रेस किया, इसका समाधान किया, उसके बाद जीएसटी में पूरा देश साथ चला। और इसीलिए मैंने मुख्य मंत्री के नाते जो मुद्दे उठाए थे, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते उन मुद्दों को सुलझाया है और सुलझाकर के जीएसटी का रास्ता प्रशस्त किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इतना ही नहीं, अगर हम बदलाव की बात करते हैं, तो कभी कहते हैं कि बार-बार बदलाव क्यों? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे महापुरुषों ने इतना बड़ा महान संविधान दिया, उसमें भी उन्होंने सुधार के लिए अवकाश रखा है। हर व्यवस्था में, सुधार क्या, हमेशा स्वागत होना चाहिए और हम देशहित में हर नये और अच्छे सुझावों का स्वागत करने के विचार करने के विचार को लेकर चलते हैं।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में एक चीज़ अभी भी बहुत कम उजागर हुई हैं, जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। देश में एक बड़ा बदलाव आ रहा है। उसमें हमारे tier II and tier III city बहुत तेजी से proactively contribute कर रहे हैं। आप स्पोर्ट्स में देखिए, tier II and tier III city के बच्चे आ रहे हैं, आप शिक्षा में देखिए, tier II and tier III city के बच्चे आगे आ रहे हैं, आप स्टार्टअप्स देखिए, tier II and tier III city में सबसे ज्यादा स्टार्टअप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। और इसीलिए हमारा देश जो आकांक्षी हुआ है, जो तामझाम के बोझ ा में दबा हुआ नहीं है, वह एक बड़ी नई शक्ति के साथ उभर रहा है और हमने इन छोटे शहर, छोटे कस्बों की अर्थ -व्यवस्थाओं में कुछ न कुछ प्रगति आए, इस दिशा में बहुत बारीकी से काम करने का प्रयत्न किया है।

हमारे देश में digital transaction - इसी सदन में digital transaction के जो भाषण हैं, भाषण करने वाले भी अपने भाषण निकालकर पढ़ेंगे, तो उनको आश्चर्य होगा कि मैंने ऐसा बोला था। कुछ लोगों ने तो मोबाइल का मज़ाक उड़ायी थी, कुछ लोगों ने तो digital की, बिलिंग की व्यवस्था का मज़ाक उड़ाया था, लेकिन मैं हैरान हूं कि आज छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर digital transaction सबसे ज्यादा देखने को मिल रहा है और आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण में भी tier II tier III city आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, हमारे रेलवे, हमारे हाईवे, नए एयरपोट्स और उनकी पूरी श्रृंखला है। अब देखिए उड़ान योजनो, अभी-अभी 250वां रूट लांच हो गया, 250 routes within India, कितनी तेजी से हमारी हवाई सफर की व्यवस्था बदल रही है और आने वाले दिनों में और अधिक बदलेगी। हमने बीते पांच वर्ष में 65 operational एयरपोट्र्स थे, आज हमने 100 की संख्या को पार कर दिया है। हमने 65 operational थे, अब 100 operational कर दिए हैं और ये सारे उस नये-नये क्षेत्रों की ताकत को बढ़ाने वाले हैं।

उसी प्रकार से हमने बीते पांच वर्ष में, सिर्फ सरकार ही नहीं बदली है, हमने सोच भी बदली है, हमने काम करने का तरीका भी बदला है, हमने एप्रोच भी बदली है। अब डिजिटल इंडिया की बात करें, ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी की बात करें। अब ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी की बात आए, तो पहले काम शुरू तो हुआ, योजना बनी, लेकिन उस योजना का तरीका और सोच की इतनी मर्यादा रही कि सिर्फ 59 ग्राम पंचायत तक ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी पहुंची थी। आज पांच वर्षों में 1,25,000 से अधिक गांवों में broadband connectivity पहुंच चुकी है और सिर्फ broadband पहुंचाना ही नहीं, पब्लिक स्कूल, गांव और दूसरे दफ्तर तक। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि Common Service Centres को भी चालू किया गया है। वर्ष 2014 में, जब हम आए, तब हमारे देश में 80,000 Common Service Centres थे। आज उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 3,65,000 हो गई है और गांव का नौजवान चला रहा है। और गांव की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पूरी तरह से technology की सेवा दे रहा है। 12,00,000 से अधिक युवा अपने ही गांव में रह रहे हैं। शाम को मां-बाप की भी कभी-कभी मदद करते हैं और खेत का भी काम कर लेते हैं। इनके कारण गांवों के 12 लाख नए युवा इस रोजगार में जुड़ गए हैं। इससे देश को गर्व होगा और होना चाहिए।

हमने सरकार की आलोचना करने के लिए Digital transaction वगैरह का मज़ाक उड़ाया ठीक है, भीम ऐप की इन दिनों विश्व के फाइनेंशियल डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन्स के लिए बहुत ही पावरफुल प्लेटफॉर्म और सिक्योर प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में स्वीकृति बढ़ती चली जा रही है और दुनिया के अनेक देश इस विषय में जानकारी पाने के लिए सीधा संपर्क कर रहे हैं, यह देश के लिए गौरव की बात है। यह कोई नरेन्द्र मोदी ने नहीं बनाया है। यह हमारे देश के नौजवानों की बुद्धि और प्रतिभा का परिणाम है कि आज डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन के लिए एक उत्तम से उत्तम प्लेटफॉर्म हमारे पास है।

और इसी जनवरी महीने में भीम ऐप से, मोबाइल फोन से अपना मनी ट्रांजेक्शन रु.2,16,000 करोड़ हुआ है, यानी हमारा देश बदलाव को कैसे स्वीकार कर रहा है। अब मैं रुपे कार्ड के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। रुपे कार्ड के बारे में आप लोगों को पता है कि बहुत कम संख्या में,

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

करीब हजारों की तादाद में रुपे कार्ड थे और कहते हैं कि डेबिट कार्ड की दुनिया में केवल 0.6 परसेंट हमारा contribution था, आज करीब 50 परसेंट पहुंचा है। और आज रुपे डेबिट कार्ड की internationally दुनिया के अनेक देशों में उसकी स्वीकृति बढ़ती जा रही है। तो भारत का रुपे कार्ड अपनी एक जगह बना रहा है। जो हम सबके लिए गर्व का विषय है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, इस प्रकार से इस सरकार की एप्रोच का एक और भी विषय है, जैसे "जल जीवन मिशन" है। हमने देश की मूलभूत समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए 100 परसेंट की दिशा में जाने का प्रयास किया है। टॉयलेट्स तो 100 परसेंट, घर तो 100 परसेंट, बिजली तो 100 परसेंट, गांव में बिजली तो 100 परसेंट। हमने एक चीजों की कठिनाइयों से देश को मुक्ति दिलाने की एप्रोच लेकर चल रहे हैं। हमने घरों में शुद्ध पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान उठाया है और यह मिशन इसकी विशेषता है। यह भले ही केन्द्र सरकार का मिशन हो, धन केन्द्र सरकार खर्च करने वाली हो, driving force केन्द्र सरकार की हो, लेकिन actually implement, प्रत्यक्ष, जिसे हम कहते हैं federalism की micro unit, हमारा गांव, गांव की बॉडी खुद इसे तय करेगी और वही उसकी योजना बनाएगी और उन्हीं के द्वारा घर-घर पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होगी। और इस योजना को भी हम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

हमारे Cooperative Federalism का एक उत्तम उदाहरण 100 से अधिक A spirational Districts हैं। हमारे देश में वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए अगड़े - पिछड़े बहुत कुछ किया गया, लेकिन इस देश के इलाके भी पिछड़े रह गए। उनकी तरफ अगर हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी, जिसमें हम काफी लेट हो गए। मैंने पाया कि कई ऐसे parameters हैं, जिसमें कई राज्यों के कुछ जिले पूरी तरह से पिछड़े हुए हैं। अगर हम उनको भी ठीक कर लेंगे, तो देश की एवरेज बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सुधर जाएगी। और कभी-कभी तो ऐसे भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स थे, जहाँ ऑफिसर भी रिटायर होने वाले हैं, पर वे ऐसे ही रखे हुए हैं। यानी वहाँ ऊर्जावान और तेजस्वी अफसरों को कोई छोड़ता नहीं था, क्योंकि उनको लगता था कि यह तो गया। हमने उसको बदला है। हमने Aspirational 100 से अधिक Districts को identify किया है। इनमें अलग-अलग राज्यों के districts हैं। हमने राज्यों से भी कहा है कि आप भी अपने यहाँ पर ऐसे 50 Aspirational Blocks identify कीजिए और स्पेशल फोकस देकर उनकी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में, governance में बदलाव लाइए, और उसमें परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास कीजिए। आज अनुभव आया है कि district-level भी - यह Aspirational Districts एक cooperative federalism का implementing agency के रूप में एक बहुत ही सुखद अनुभव के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। और एक प्रकार से डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के अफसरों के बीच में ऑनलाइन competition चलता है। हर कोई प्रयास करता है कि वह district टीकाकरण में आगे निकल गया, मैं इस हफ्ते मैं काम करूंगा, मैं टीकाकरण में आगे निकलूंगा। यानी एक प्रकार से लोगों की सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए वहाँ पर एक अच्छा काम हो रहा है।

हमने "आयुष्मान भारत" में भी काम किया है। यह district ऐसा है कि जहाँ हेल्थ की सेवाएं भी उसी प्रकार की हैं। इस बार हमने priority दी है कि वहाँ health sector को priority दी जाए ताकि हमारा वह क्षेत्र भी आगे बढ़ सके।

म.प. 6.00 बजे

आकांक्षी जिले के लोग हों, हमारे आदिवासी भाई-बहिन हों, चाहे हमारे दिव्यांगजन हों, सरकार पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ उनके लिए काम करने की दिशा में प्रयास कर रही है। बीते पाँच वर्षों से देश के तमाम आदिवासी सेनानियों को सम्मानित करने का काम किया जा रहा है। देश भर के आदिवासियों ने देश की आजादी के लिए जो contribution दिया है, उसको लेकर museum बने हैं, रिसर्च संस्थान बने हैं। और देश को बचाने में, देश को बढ़ाने में उनकी कितनी बड़ी भूमिका थी, वो एक प्रेरणा का कारण बनेगी, देश को जोड़ने का भी कारण बनेगी और इसके लिए भी काम हो रहा है।

हमारे आदिवासी बच्चों में कई होनहार बच्चे होते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अवसर नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर उन्हें अवसर मिले तो चाहे स्पोर्ट्स हो, एजुकेशन हो, वे उनमें बहुत अच्छा परफार्म कर सकते हैं। हमने एकलव्य स्कूलों जैसे उत्तम प्रकार के स्कूलों की रचना करके ऐसे होनहार बालकों को अवसर देने की दिशा में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। आदिवासी बच्चों के साथ-साथ करीब 30 हज़ार Self-Help Groups इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में और वन-धन, जो जंगलों की पैदावार है, उसके लिए भी एमएसपी पर बल देकर उन्हें हमने आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में काम किया है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के क्षेत्र का भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इन चीज़ों का बहुत शॉर्ट में उल्लेख है, लेकिन हमने देश के इतिहास में पहली बार सैनिक स्कूलों में बेटियों के लिए दाखिले की स्वीकृति दे दी है। मिलिट्री पुलिस में महिलाओं की नियुक्ति का काम भी जारी है। देश में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 600 से अधिक One Stop Centre बनाए जा चुके हैं, देश के हर स्कूल में छठी कक्षा से बारहवीं कक्षा तक की छात्राओं को self-defence की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जा रही है।

यौन अपराधियों की पहचान करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय डेटा भी तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें ऐसे लोगों पर नजर रखना होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमने मानव तस्करी के विरुद्ध भी एक यूनिट स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है। बच्चों पर यौन हिंसा के गंभीर मामलों से निपटने के लिए POCSO कानून में संशोधन कर इसके तहत आने वाले अपराधों का दायरे को भी और जोड़ा गया है ताकि हम इन अपराधों को भी सजा के दायरे में ला सकें। ऐसे मामलों में तेजी से न्याय मिले, इसके लिए देश भर में 1,000 से ज्यादा फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाए जाएंगे। आदरणीय सभापति जी, सदन में सीएए पर कई चर्चा हुई है। यहाँ बार-बार यह बताने की कोशिश की गई है कि अनेक हिस्सों में प्रदर्शन के नाम पर अराजकता फैलाई गई।

जो हिंसा हुई, उसी को आन्दोलन का अधिकार मान लिया गया। बार-बार संविधान की दुहाई, उसी के नाम पर undemocratic activity को cover करने का प्रयास हो रहा है। मुझे काँग्रेस की मजबूरी समझ आती है, लेकिन केरल के लेफ्ट फ्रंट के हमारे जो मित्र हैं, उनको ज़रा समझना चाहिए। उनको पता होना चाहिए, यहाँ आने से पहले केरल के मुख्यमंत्री ने जो कहा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

है। केरल में जो प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं, उनमें extremist groups के हाथ होने की बात उन्होंने विधान सभा में कही है। यही नहीं, उन्होंने कड़ी कार्रवाई की चेतावनी भी दी है। जिस अराजकता से आप केरल में परेशान हैं, उसका समर्थन आप दिल्ली में या देश के अन्य हिस्सों में कैसे कर सकते हैं? Citizenship Amendment Act को लेकर जो कुछ भी कहा जा रहा है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, that was a human chain. Don't compare that with Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, your name has not been called. The Prime Minister is on his legs.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: वो, जो प्रचारित किया जा रहा है, उसको लेकर सभी साथियों को खुद से सवाल पूछना चाहिए। क्या देश को misinform करना, misguide करना, इस प्रवृत्ति को हम सबको रोकना चाहिए कि नहीं रोकना चाहिए? क्या यह हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि नहीं? क्या हमें ऐसे campaign का हिस्सा बन जाना चाहिए? मान लीजिए, किसी का राजनीतिक भला होने वाला नहीं है, यह मान के चलिए। और इसलिए यह रास्ता सही नहीं है। मिल-बैठ कर ज़रा सोचें कि क्या हम सही रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं क्या? यह कैसा दोहरा चरित्र है! आप 24 घंटे अल्पसंख्यकों की दुहाई देते हैं। बहुत शानदार शब्दों का उपयोग करके कह रहे हैं, अभी मैं आनन्द जी को सुन रहा था, लेकिन अतीत की गलतियों के कारण पड़ोस में, 'अल्पसंख्यक' शब्द आपको बहुत पसन्द है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ, पड़ोस में अल्पसंख्यक जो बन गए, उनके विरुद्ध जो चल रहा है, उसकी पीड़ा आपको क्यों नहीं हो रही है? देश की अपेक्षा है कि इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर लोगों को डराने की बजाय सही जानकारी दी जाए। यह हम सबका दायित्व है। हैरानी की बात यह है कि विपक्ष के अनेक साथी इन दिनों बहुत उत्साहित हो गए हैं। जो कभी silent थे, आजकल violent हैं। सभापति जी का असर है। लेकिन मैं आज चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन बड़े वरिष्ठ लोगों का है, तो कुछ महापुरुषों की बातें मैं आज ज़रा आपको पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ। पहला बयान है, "This House is of the opinion that in view of the insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern Wing of Pakistan and general denial of all human rights to them in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should, in addition to relaxing restrictions, in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union, also consider steps for enlisting the 'World opinion'."

ये सदन में कही गई बात है। अब आपको लगेगा कि यह कोई जनसंघ के नेता ही बोल सकते हैं, दूसरा कौन ऐसी बात बोल सकता है? चूंकि उस समय तो भाजपा थी ही नहीं, जनसंघ था, इसलिए उन्होंने सोचा होगा कि यह कोई जनसंघ वाला ही बोल सकता है, लेकिन यह वक्तव्य किसी बीजेपी या जनसंघ के नेता का नहीं है। उसी महापुरुष का एक दूसरा वाक्य मैं बताना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है, "जहां तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक़ है, उसका यह फैसला मालूम

होता है कि वहां से नॉन मुस्लिम जितने हैं, सब निकाल दिए जाएं। वह एक इस्लामिक स्टेट है। एक इस्लामिक स्टेट के नाते वह यह सोचता है कि यहां इस्लाम को मानने वाले ही रह सकते हैं और गैर -इस्लामी लोग नहीं रह सकते हैं। लिहाज़ा हिन्दू निकाले जा रहे हैं। ईसाई निकाले जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि करीब 37,000 से ऊपर क्रिश्चियंस आज वहां से हिन्दुस्तान में आ गए हैं। बुद्धिस्ट भी वहां से निकाले जा रहे हैं। "ये भी किसी जनसंघ या भाजपा के नेता का वाक्य नहीं है। और सदन को मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि ये शब्द उस महापुरुष के हैं, जो देश के प्रिय प्रधान मंत्रियों में से एक रहे हैं। वो श्रद्धेय लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी के वाक्य हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप उनको भी कम्युनल कह देंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनको भी हिन्दू और मुस्लिम के डिवाइडर कह देंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: ये बयान लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने संसद में 3 अप्रैल, 1964 को दिया था। नेहरू जी उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थे। तब धार्मिक प्रताड़ना की वजह से भारत आ रहे शरणार्थियों पर संसद में चर्चा हो रही थी, उसी दरमियान शाम्री जी ने यह बात कही थी।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, अब मैं आदरणीय सदन को एक और बयान के बारे में बताता हूं। यह मेरे समाजवादी मित्रों को मैं विशेष रूप से समर्पित करता हूं, क्योंकि शायद यही हैं, जहां से प्रेरणा मिल सकती है। ज़रा ध्यान से सुनें। "हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान जीए और पाकिस्तान का हिन्दू जीए, मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल ठुकराता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के हिन्दू पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं, इसलिए हमें उनकी परवाह नहीं करनी है। पाकिस्तान का हिन्दू चाहे कहीं का नागरिक हो, लेकिन उसकी रक्षा करना हमारा उतना ही कर्तव्य है, जितना हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू या मुसलमान का।" ये किसने कहा था। यह भी किसी जनसंघ या भाजपा वाले का वक्तव्य नहीं है। यह श्रीमान् राममनोहर लोहिया जी की बात है। हमारे समाजवादी साथी हमें मानें या न मानें, लेकिन कम से कम लोहिया जी को अब नकारने का काम हम न करें, यही मेरा उनसे आग्रह है। आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन में शास्त्री जी का एक और बयान पढ़ना चाहता हूं। यह बयान उन्होंने शरणार्थियों पर राज्य सरकारों की भूमिका के बारे में दिया था। आज वोट बैंक की राजनीति के कारण राज्यों के अन्दर विधान सभाओं में प्रस्ताव करके जिस प्रकार का खेल खेला जा रहा है, लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी के इस भाषण को सुन लीजिए आप। आपको पता चलेगा कि आप कहाँ जा रहे थे, कहाँ थे, क्या हो गया आप लोगों का। सभापति जी, लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था- "हमारी तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इसको, refugee settling राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न के रूप में माना है। इसके लिए हम उनको बधाई देते हैं और ऐसा करते हुए हमें बड़ी खुशी होती है। क्या बिहार और क्या उड़ीसा, क्या मध्य प्रदेश और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश या महाराष्ट्र या आन्ध्र, सभी सूबों ने, सभी प्रदेशों ने भारत सरकार को लिखा है कि वे इनको अपने यहाँ बसाने के लिए तैयार है।

*Not recorded.

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

किसी ने कहा है 50,000 आदमी, किसी ने कहा है 15,000 फैमिलीज़, किसी ने कहा है 10,000 फैमिलीज़ बसाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। " शास्त्री जी का यह बयान तब का है, जब 1964 में देश में ज्यादातर काँग्रेस की ही सरकारें हुआ करती थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज बदल गये। हम यह अच्छा काम ही कर रहे हैं। हम यह अच्छा काम ही कर रहे हैं और आप रोड़े अटका रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप रोड़े अटका रहे हैं, क्योंकि आपकी वोट बैंक की राजनीति ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तरीका नहीं है न? ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: 25 नवम्बर, 1947 को, देश आज़ाद होने के कुछ ही महीनों में काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था। 25 नवम्बर, 1947 का काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी का प्रस्ताव क्या कहता है? "The Congress is further bound to afford full protection to all those non-Muslims from Pakistan who have crossed the border and come over to India or may do so to save their life and honour." ...*(Interruptions)*... यह 'non-Muslims' के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: अगर आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जो भाषा बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about Congress of 1947, not present day Congress.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि 25 नवम्बर, 1947 को काँग्रेस communal थी, मैं नहीं मानता हूँ और आज अचानक secular हो गयी, ऐसा भी मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 25 नवम्बर, 1947 को आपने 'non-Muslims' लिखने के बजाय आप लिख सकते थे कि 'पाकिस्तान से आने वाले सब लोगों को।' आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं लिखा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों 'non-Muslims' लिखा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... बँटवारे के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टीवी में नहीं दिखा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: बंटवारे के बाद जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह गये थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... बँटवारे के बाद जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह गये थे, उनमें से अधिकतर हमारे दलित भाई-बहन थे। मिश्रा जी, उनमें से अधिकतर हमारे दलित भाई -बहन थे। रामदास जी, इन लोगों को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने कहा था- "I would like to tell the Scheduled Castes who happen today to be impounded inside Pakistan to come over to India." ये बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भी यही संदेश दिया था। ये सारे बयान जिन महान हस्तियों के हैं, वे इस देश के राष्ट्रनिर्माता हैं। क्या

वे सभी communal थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... काँग्रेस और उसके साथी देश के राष्ट्र निर्माताओं को भी वोट बैंक की राजनीति के कारण भूलने लगे हैं। यह देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदरणीय सभापति जी, 1997 में, यहां अनेक साथी उपस्थित होंगे, हो सकता है कि सदन में भी कोई हो। यह वह साल था, जब से तत्कालीन सरकार के निर्देशों में हिन्दू और सिखों का इस्तेमाल शुरू हुआ, पहले नहीं होता था, जोड़ा गया। 2011 में इसमें पाकिस्तान से आने वाले क्रिश्चियन्स और बुद्धिस्ट की कैटेगरी को भी बनाया गया। ये सब 1997, 2011 में हुआ है। साल 2003 में लोक सभा में सिटिजनशिप अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया। सिटिजनशिप अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल 2003 पर जिस स्टैन्डिंग कमेटी ऑफ पार्लियामेन्ट ने चर्चा की और फिर उसे आगे बढ़ाया, उस कमेटी में काँग्रेस के अनेक सदस्य आज भी यहां हैं, जो उस कमेटी में थे। स्टैन्डिंग कमेटी ऑफ पार्लियामेन्ट की इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया, पड़ोसी देशों द्वारा आ रहे अल्पसंख्यकों को दो हिस्सों में देखा जाए। एक जो religious persecution की वजह से आते हैं और दूसरा वे अवैध migrants जो सिविल डिस्टर्बन्स के कारण आते हैं। यह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। आज जब यह सरकार यही बात कर रही है तो इस पर 17 साल बाद हंगामा क्यों किया जा रहा है?

28 फरवरी, 2004 को केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री, आपको पता होगा कौन मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस मुख्य मंत्री की प्रार्थना पर राजस्थान के दो जिले और गुजरात के चार जिलों के कलेक्टरों को यह अधिकार दिया गया कि वे पाकिस्तान से आए माइनॉरिटी हिन्दू कम्युनिटी के लोगों को भारतीय नागरिकता दे सकें। यह नियम 2005 और 2006 में भी लागू रहा। 2005 और 2006 में आप ही थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: यह पद्धति नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: तब तो संविधान की मूल भावना को कोई खतरा नहीं हुआ था, उसके विरुद्ध नहीं था। आज से दस साल पहले तो ये सारी बातें ठीक थीं, जिन पर कोई शोर नहीं होता था। आज अचानक आपकी दुनिया बदल गई है। पराजय आपको इतना परेशान करता होगा, यह मैंने कभी सोचा नहीं था।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, एनपीआर की भी काफी चर्चा हो रही है। जनगणना और एनपीआर, सामान्य प्रशासनिक गतिविधियां हैं। जो देश में पहले भी होती आई हैं। लेकिन जब vote-bank politics की ऐसी मजबूरी हो तो खुद एनपीआर को 2010 में लाने वाले लोग आज लोगों में भ्रम फैला रहे हैं, विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री समापति: आपका शब्द रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा, कारण कि चुनाव है, आप एक पार्टी हैं। वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: यूपीए के एक तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने एनपीआर के शुभारम्भ के समय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

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*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. Mr. Ramesh, please sit down. प्लीज शांति रखिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, देश आजाद हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no comments. You had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had your say. ...(Interruptions).. This is not going on record. You are wasting your useful energies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ऐसा मत करिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister is leading the nation. Naturally, he has to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Facts cannot be without record. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be some accord about the record.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, अगर आप Census भी देखेंगे, देश आजाद होने के बाद पहले दशक में कुछ सवाल होंगे, दूसरे दशक में कुछ सवाल निकाल दिये गये होंगे, कुछ जोड़े होंगे। जैसी-जैसी आवश्यकता रहती है, हर चीज में ये governance के विषय होते हैं, छोटे-मोटे बदलाव होते रहते हैं। हम अफवाहें फैलाने का काम न करें। हमारे देश में पहले मातृभाषा का इतना बड़ा संकट कभी नहीं था।...**(व्यवधान)**... मातृभाषा पर इतना बड़ा संकट पहले कभी नहीं था। आज सूरत के अंदर ओडिशा से माइग्रेट हो करके बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग आए हैं और गुजरात सरकार यह कहे कि हम उड़िया स्कूल नहीं चलाएँगे, कब तक चलेगा? मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार के पास यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि कौन कौनसी भाषा बोलते हैं, उनके पिता जी कौन-सी भाषा बोलते थे, तब जा करके सूरत में उड़िया स्कूलों को चालू किया जा सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले माइग्रेशन नहीं होता था।...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जब माइग्रेशन होता है, तब यह आवश्यक होता है कि किन जिलों में से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए, ये सब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, टीवी पर नहीं आ रहा है। आप क्यों चिंता करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पद्धति नहीं है। कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, पहले हमारे देश में माइग्रेशन बहुत कम मात्रा में होता था। समय रहते-रहते शहरों के प्रति लगाव बढ़ना, शहरों का विकास होना, लोगों के aspiration बदलने के कारण पिछले तीस-चालीस साल में हम लगातार देख रहे हैं कि माइग्रेशन नजर आता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the fair way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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*Not recorded.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, किन जिलों से ज्यादा माइग्रेशन होता है, कौन जिलों से लोग जिला छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, इसकी जानकारी के बिना उन जिलों के डेवलपमेंट को आप प्राथमिकता नहीं दे सकते हैं। आपके लिए आवश्यक है कि ये सारे..... दूसरा, इतनी अफवाहें फैला रहे हैं, लोगों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, आपने तो 2010 में एनपीआर लाया। हम 2014 से यहाँ बैठे हैं। क्या इसी एनपीआर को ले करके हमने किसी के लिए सवालिया निशान खड़ा किया है? रिकॉर्ड तो हमारे पास है। क्या नहीं है? आप क्यों * बोल रहे हैं? क्यों मूर्ख बना रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके एनपीआर का रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास है।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके समय के एनपीआर का रिकॉर्ड हमारे पास है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इतना ही नहीं, इस देश के किसी भी नागरिक को उस एनपीआर के आधार पर प्रताड़ित नहीं किया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

इतना ही नहीं आदरणीय सभापति जी, यूपीए के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री एनपीआर के शुभारंभ के समय हर सामान्य निवासी, usual resident के एनपीआर के enrolment की आवश्यकता पर विशेष बल देते हुए कहा था कि हर किसी को इस प्रयास का हिस्सा बनना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: क्या यह कोई parliamentary system है कि बीस लोग खड़े होकर बोलें? यह कोई पद्धति नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: उन्होंने बाकायदा मीडिया से भी अपील की थी कि मीडिया एनपीआर का प्रचार करे, लोगों को शिक्षित करे, लोग एनपीआर से जुड़ें। उस समय के गृह मंत्री ने इस तरह से सार्वजनिक अपील की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, please listen to my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: पहले ऑर्डर, then my point. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: 2010 में एनपीआर लागू करवाया, 2011 में एनपीआर के लिए बायोमेट्रिक डेटा भी कलेक्ट करना शुरू कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, please listen to my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: पहले आप orderly behave कीजिए, उसके बाद point रेज़ कीजिए। मैं जरूर सुनूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले ऑर्डर में लाना है न?...**(व्यवधान)**... You cannot create disorder and demand order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: जब आप 2014 में सरकार से गए, उस समय तक एनपीआर के तहत करोड़ों नागरिकों की फोटो स्कैन कर रिकॉर्ड मेंटेन करने का काम पूरा कर लिया गया था और बायोमेट्रिक डेटा कलेक्शन का काम प्रगति में था। यह मैं आपके कार्यकाल की बात बता रहा हूँ। आज जब हम अपने आपके द्वारा तैयार उन एनपीआर रिकॉर्ड्स को 2015 में अपडेट किया और एनपीआर रिकॉर्ड्स के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, Direct Benefit Transfer जैसी सरकार की तमाम योजनाओं में जो छूट गए लाभार्थी थे, उनको शामिल करने के लिए आपके द्वारा तैयार किये

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

गये एनपीआर के रिकॉर्ड का सकारात्मक उपयोग किया है और गरीबों को लाभ पहुंचाया है। लेकिन आज सियासी माहौल बनाकर आप एनपीआर का विरोध कर रहे हैं और करोड़ों गरीबों को सरकार की इन जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं का हिस्सा बनने से रोकने का हम पाप कर रहे हैं। अपने तुच्छ सियासी नैरेटिव के लिए जो भी ये कर रहे हैं, उनकी गरीब विरोधी मानसिकता प्रकट हो रही है। 2020 की जनगणना के साथ-साथ हम एनपीआर रिकॉर्ड्स को अपडेट करना चाहते हैं, ताकि गरीबों के लिए चल रही ये योजनाएं और ज्यादा प्रभावी तरीके से, और ईमानदारी से उन तक पहुंच सकें, लेकिन क्योंकि अब आप विपक्ष में हैं, तो आपके ही द्वारा तैयार किया गया एनपीआर, आपको ही बुरा दिखाई देने लगा है। आदरणीय सभापति जी, सभी राज्यों ने एनपीआर को बाकायदा Gazette notification जारी कर एप्रूव किया है। अब कुछ राज्यों ने अचानक यू-टर्न लिया है और इसमें अड़ंगा लगा रहे हैं और जान-बूझकर इनके महत्व और गरीबों के लिए इसके फायदों की अनदेखी कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: जिन कामों को आपने 70 सालों में नहीं किया, उन्हें विपक्ष में बैठकर इस प्रकार की बातें करना शोभा नहीं देता, लेकिन जिस काम को बाकायदा आप लाए, आगे बढ़ाया, मीडिया में प्रचार करवाया, अब आज उसे ही अछूत बनाकर उसका विरोध करने में जुट गए हैं। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि आपके नैरेटिव्स केवल और केवल वोट बैंक की राजनीति के हिसाब से तय होते हैं।

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Achut' word is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: अगर तुष्टिकरण का सवाल हो, तो विकास और विभाजन में से आप डंके की चोट पर विभाजन का रास्ता पकड़ते हैं। ऐसे अवसरवादी विरोध से किसी भी दल को लाभ या हानि तो हो सकती है, लेकिन इससे देश को हानि निश्चित रूप से होती है, देश में अविश्वास की स्थिति बनती है, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह रहेगा कि हम सच को, सही स्थिति को ही जनता के बीच ले जाएं।

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, 'achut' word is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is 'achut' word parliamentary or unparliamentary, I want a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: इस दशक में दुनिया की भारत से बहुत अपेक्षाएं हैं और भारतीयों को हमसे बहुत अपेक्षाएं हैं। इन अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए हम सभी के प्रयास 130 करोड़ भारतवासियों को, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप होने चाहिए। यह तभी संभव है, जब राष्ट्रहित के सभी मामलों में यह सदन *संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं,* यानी एक साथ चलो, एक सुर में आगे बढ़ो। इस संकल्प में चलते हैं। डिबेट हो, डिस्कशंस हों और डिसीजंस हों। श्रीमान दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने यहाँ एक कविता सुनाई थी, तो मुझे भी एक कविता याद आ रही है। "I have no house, only open

space, filled with truth, kindness dreams. And desire to see my country developed and great, dreams to see happiness and peace around." मुझे भारत के महान सपूत, पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम की ये पंक्तियाँ अच्छी लगीं। मुझे ये अच्छा लगा और आपको आपकी पसंद की पंक्तियाँ अच्छी लगीं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्योंकि वे relevant हैं। आज के संदर्भ में वे relevant हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: Relevant नहीं हैं, आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: वह कहावत भी आपने खूब सुनी होगी:

"जाकी रही भावना जैसी, प्रभु मुरत देखी तिन तैसी।" 99

अब आपको यह तय करना है कि अपनी पसंद बदलें या फिर इक्कीसवीं सदी में बीसवीं सदी का nostalgia लेकर ही जीते रहें।

यह नया भारत आगे बढ़ चला है, एक कर्तव्य-पथ पर बढ़ चला है और कर्तव्य में ही सारे अधिकारों का सार है, यही तो महात्मा गाँधी जी का संदेश है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आइए, हम गाँधी जी के बताए कर्तव्य-पथ पर आगे बढ़ते हुए एक समृद्ध, समर्थ, संकल्पित नए भारत के निर्माण के लिए जुट जाएँ। हम सभी के सामूहिक प्रयासों से ही भारत की हर आकांक्षा, हर संकल्प सिद्ध होगा।

एक बार फिर, राष्ट्रपति जी का और आप सभी सदस्यों का मैं हृदय से बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। और मैं इस भावना के साथ देश की एकता और अखंडता को प्राथमिकता देते हुए, भारत के संविधान की उच्च भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए, हम सब मिलकर चलें, देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम अपना योगदान दें, इसी भावना के साथ मैं फिर एक बार आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और इस चर्चा को समृद्ध करने वाले सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, बहुत- बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a announcement to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is saying something, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: First, the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Chair and then LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... पहले चेयर, यह तो स्पष्ट है न? Anything said in the House, any comment made in the House, any action made in the House, which is unparliamentary will not be part of the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The LoP. such word will not be part of the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the system ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आरोप लगाए हैं, उसमें कोई सत्यता नहीं है, इसलिए हम सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, we also walk out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर का आदर करते हुए बीच में बोलने के लिए नहीं उठा, क्योंकि अच्छा नहीं लगता। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने काँग्रेस की सेक्युलरिज्म की चर्चा की। आज से नहीं, बल्कि '40s' में, 1947 में भी वर्किंग कमिटी ने अपने हिन्दू भाइयों के प्रति सेक्युलरिज्म और अपनी सहानुभूति यूनाइटेड पाकिस्तान में दिखाई थी। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** مانّنے چیئرمین صاحب، میں پرائم منسٹر کی عزّت کرتے ہوئے بیچ میں بولنے کے لئے نہیں اٹھا، کیوں کہ اچھا نہیں لگتا۔ میں مانّنے پردھان منتری جی کو اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے دھنیواد کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کانگریس کی سیکولرزم کی چرچا کی۔ آج سے نہیں، بلکہ '40s' میں، 1947 میں بھی ورکنگ کمیٹی نے اپنے ہندو بھائیوں کے تئیں سیکولرزم اور اپنی ہمدردی یونائیٹڈ پاکستان میں دکھائی تھی۔ میں مانّنے پردھان منتری جی کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں کہ شاستری جی ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं इनकी तारीफ कर रहा हूँ।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میں ان کی تعریف کر رہا ہوں۔

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी: आज राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: राष्ट्रपति जी की तारीफ कीजिए, प्रधानमंत्री की... ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी के बारे में भी इन्होंने बताया। साथ में, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ, मैं न केवल अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, बल्कि पूरे विपक्ष की तरफ से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हममें से कोई भी पाकिस्तान, बंग्लादेश या अफगानिस्तान, जहाँ-जहाँ आपने बताया है, वहाँ से हमारे हिन्दू भाई को हिन्दुस्तान आने के खिलाफ नहीं है। हम उसके हक़ में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میں پردھان منتری جی کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں کہ شاستری جی کے بارے میں انہوں نے بتایا ساتھ میں، میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں، میں نہ صرف اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے، بلکہ پورے وپکش کی طرف سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم میں سے کوئی بھی پاکستان، بنگلہ دیش یا افغانستان، جہاں جہاں آپ نے بتایا ہے، وہاں سے سارے ہندو بھائیوں کو ہندوستان آنے کے خلاف نہیں ہے۔ ہم اس کے حق میں ہیں ---(مداخلت)---

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह हमारी पॉलिसी 1947 से, जैसा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है, हमेशा रही है। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में भी जो कहा, यह हमारी पॉलिसी है।

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** یہ ہماری پالیسی 1947 سے، جیسا کہ مانئے پردھان منتری جی نے کہا ہے، ہمیشہ رہی ہے۔ راجستھان کے مکھیہ منتری کے بارے میں جو بھی کہا، یہ ہماری پالیسی ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमारा सिर्फ यह विरोध है कि इसमें श्रीलंका के हिन्दुओं के बारे में क्यों नहीं बात की, इसमें नेपाल को क्यों नहीं जोड़ा, इसमें भूटान को क्यों नहीं जोड़ा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، ہمارا صرف یہ ورودھ ہے کہ اس میں سری لنکا کے ہندوؤں کے بارے میں کیوں نہیں بات کی، اس میں نیپال کو کیوں نہیں جوڑا، اس میں بھوٹان کو کیوں نہیں جوڑا؟ ---(مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. अब बहस समाप्त हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: धर्म के आधार पर आप कानून कैसे बनाते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा सिर्फ इतना ही विरोध है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम वेलकम करते हैं, लेकिन बीजेपी हिन्दू भाइयों को हमसे दूर करने के लिए, लोगों को वोट के लिए * करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमें स्वीकार नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद] †

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : دھرم کے آدھار پر آپ قانون کیسے بناتے ہیں؟ ---(مداخلت)--- ہمارا صرف اتنا ہی ورودھ ہے ---(مداخلت)--- ہم وکلم کرتے ہیں، لیکن یہ جے پی۔ ہندو بھائیوں کو ہم سے دور کرنے کے لئے، لوگوں کو ووٹ کے لئے * کرتی ہے ---(مداخلت)--- یہ ہمیں قبول نہیں ---(مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति: अब चर्चा समाप्त। ...(**व्यवधान**)... I shall now put the amendments which have been moved to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जो झूठा प्रचार विपक्ष के लिए कराया जा रहा है, उसके कारण हम सदन से वॉकआउट करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** جو جھوٹا پرچار وپکش کے لئے کرایا جا رہا ہے، اس کی وجہ ہم سدن سے واک آؤٹ کرتے ہیں ---(مداخلت)---

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 1 to 108), (Nos. 109 to 111) and (Nos. 113 to 137) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, are you withdrawing the Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is absent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Amendments (Nos. 1 to 108), (Nos. 109 to 111) and (Nos. 113 to 137) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment No. 112. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record, anything unparliamentary said, done or acted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Amendment (No. 112) by Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav; absent.

Amendment (No. 112) was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 144 to 147) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. He is not there; Amendments negatived. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not there. You cannot do it like that. You have to be there on your seat, Digvijaya Singhji. That has gone.

Amendments (Nos. 144 to 147) were negatived.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 148 to 204) and Amendments (Nos. 205 to 207) by Shri K. K. Ragesh. He is not there, absent. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Once a Member is not there, I am not going to put that to vote. Let it be very clear. This is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not moved and you then want the House to do it.

Amendments (Nos. 148 to 204) and (Nos. 205 to 207) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 208 to 233) by Shri Madhusudan Mistry. He is not there; so negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 208 to 233) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 234 to 247) by Shri Vaiko. He is not there; negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 234 to 247) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 274 to 279) by Shri Binoy Viswam. He is not there; negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 274 to 279) were negatived.

श्री सभापति: आप लोग कमेंट मत कीजिए। यहां रहना, न रहना उनका अधिकार है। Now, Amendments (Nos. 287 to 302) by Shri Tiruchi Siva; he is not there, absent.

Amendments (Nos. 287 to 302) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 309 to 380) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not there, not taken up, negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 309 to 380) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 381 to 426) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. He is not there, not taken up, negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 381 to 426) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 427 to 431) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray; he is not there. So, not pressed, negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 427 to 431) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 432 to 477) by Shri M. Shanmugam. He is not there; not pressed, negatived.

Amendments (Nos. 432 to 477) were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion to vote. The question is:–

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

'That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2020'.

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Unanimously!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, unanimously. Let me again reiterate. You cannot be selective on points. Points have to be in order first and the House has to be in order. I have said, any comment made by anybody, any action done, made by anybody, will not be part of the record. It is very clear. If there is something unparliamentary in any of these things, that will be taken care of.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

***Need for better management and disposal of plastic waste**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्लास्टिक उद्योग जगत के लिए वरदान परन्तु पर्यावरण के लिए सदी का सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप कहा जा सकता है। एक ओर यह सस्ता, सुलभ, सुगम एवं सदी का सबसे प्रिय packing material बन गया है, परन्तु "अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्"। अत: प्लास्टिक उपयोग की अति ही पर्यावरण के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा बन गयी है क्योंकि इसे decompose होने में सैकड़ों वर्ष लग जाते हैं। एक अनुमान के अनुसार भारत में लगभग 25,000 टन प्लास्टिक कचरा प्रतिदिन निकलता है, जिसका आधे से भी अधिक भाग यूं ही ज़मीन पर बिखरा पड़ा रहता है। लगभग 5,000 पंजीकृत एवं अनगिनत गैर-पंजीकृत इकाइयों द्वारा हजारों टन प्लास्टिक प्रतिदिन उत्पादित होने से पृथ्वी, पानी, हवा और समुद्री जीवों के लिए भयावह स्थिति बन गयी है। इसीलिए

*Laid on the Table.

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा भारत को वर्ष 2022 तक single use plastic से मुक्त करने की घोषणा अत्यंत सराहनीय है। मेरे विचार से single use plastic शब्द एवं उसके क्षेत्र को पुन: परिभाषित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि FMCG एवं मेडिकल में उपयोग होने वाले हज़ारों टन प्लास्टिक भी single use के दायरे में आते हैं, जिन्हें प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया गया है। मात्र प्लास्टिक के carry bag प्रतिबंधित करने से समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है। मेरे विचार से उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगने के बजाय उत्पादन और वितरण को नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार से मेरा यह भी विनम्र अनुरोध है कि समस्या की गंभीरता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए एक ओर प्लास्टिक के उत्पादन और वितरण को नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए और दूसरी ओर प्लास्टिक के कुशल प्रबंधन एवं निस्तारण से संबंधित संस्थाओं एवं उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे पर्यावरण के साथ ही रोज़गार के नए क्षेत्र सृजित होंगे, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am thankful to the House for the peaceful conduct of the debate and then the conclusion of the debate. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 7th February, 2020.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 7th February, 2020.