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Thursday

12 March, 2020

22 Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (pages 1-2)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 3-11)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (page 11)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,
Tourism and Culture (pages 11-12)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and
Steel (page 12)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy (page 12)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy (page 13)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Finance (page 13)

[P.T.O.]

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Announcement by the Chair (page 14)

Dispensing with Zero Hour and Question Hour (page 14)

Statutory Resolutions and Government Bills—

Statutory Resolution disapproving the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 16 of 2019) — *Negatived* (pages 14-40)

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020 — *Passed* (pages 14-40)

Statutory Resolution disapproving the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020) — *Negatived* (pages 40-48 and 48-75)

The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020 — *Passed* (pages 40-48 and 48-75)

Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question (page 48)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 75-94)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 94-538)

Short Duration Discussion—

Recent Law and Order Situation in Some Parts of Delhi (pages 539-633)

Special Mentions —

Demand to invest in education to empower women in the country – *Laid on the Table* (pages 633-634)

Demand to include ‘Ahimsa’ in the Preamble to the Constitution (page 634)

Demand to announce a stimulus package for Indian economy affected due to Corona virus outbreak – *Laid on the Table* (pages 634-635)

Demand to review the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (page 635)

Need to pay full pension to the pensioners under EPS, 1995 after recovery of 100 Installments (page 636)

Demand to expedite mining of various minerals in Rajasthan (page 636-637)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 12th March, 2020/22nd Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Dr. Ranbir Singh** and **Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj**, former Members of this House.

Dr. Ranbir Singh passed away on 7th of March, 2020, at the age of 94 years.

Born in June, 1925, at Titawi Village in Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Singh was educated at the Birla College, Pilani and the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

A lecturer by profession, Dr. Singh taught at the Jat Inter College, Muzaffarnagar, Banaras Hindu University and the University of Saugar, Madhya Pradesh. He was also a faculty at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A. for 3 years. Dr. Singh also served as the Principal of the J.V. (Post Graduate) College, Meerut and Sri Aurobindo College, Delhi University. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Maharaja Surajmal Memorial Education Society in 1972 and served as its General Secretary and Senior Vice-President. He also had some research papers and publications to his credit.

Dr. Ranbir Singh represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House, from April, 1994 to April, 2000.

In the passing away of Dr. Ranbir Singh, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a noted educationist.

Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj passed away on the 8th of March, 2020, at the age of 82 years.

Born in May, 1937 at Garhi village in Rohtak District of Haryana, Shri Bhardwaj was educated at the B.M. College, Shimla; Agra University and the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

An advocate, Shri Bhardwaj served as the Public Prosecutor for the Delhi Administration in the Delhi High Court, from 1972 to 1977 and as the Senior Standing Counsel for the State of Uttar Pradesh in the Supreme Court, from 1980 to 1982. He was the Senior Vice-President of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, from 1988 to 1990. Shri Bhardwaj was also the Patron and Founder Chairperson of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi. He also served as a Member of several Bar Associations.

Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this House for four consecutive terms, from April, 1982 to April, 2006 and the State of Haryana, from April, 2006 to June, 2009. He served in the Union Council of Ministers as Minister of State holding the portfolios of Law and Justice, from 1984 to 1989 and Planning and Programme Implementation (Independent Charge) and Law, Justice and Company Affairs, from 1991 to 1996; and as the Minister of Law and Justice, from 2004 to 2009. Shri Bhardwaj introduced the concept of rural courts (*Gram Nyayalayas*) in the country.

In recognition of his commendable contribution in the field of law, legal aid and justice, Shri Bhardwaj was conferred with several awards and honorary doctorate degrees by several Universities. He also authored a few books.

A widely travelled person, Shri Bhardwaj participated in law conferences and seminars in many countries and was also the Leader of the Parliamentary Delegation to the Republic of Korea in 1989.

Shri Bhardwaj served as the Governor of Karnataka, from June, 2009 to June, 2014. He also held additional charge of the Governor of Kerala, from January, 2012 to March, 2013 and again for a brief period during March, 2014.

In the passing away of Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, the country has lost a legal luminary, a distinguished parliamentarian and a capable administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Ranbir Singh and Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj.

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

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

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

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

I Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

II Reports and accounts (2018-19) of TEXPROCIL, Mumbai, AEPC, New Delhi and SRTEPC, Mumbai and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles, Notification No. S.O. 4578 (E), dated the 20th December, 2019, regarding the direction of Central

Government that certain commodities specified in column (2) of the Table therein, shall be packed in Jute Packaging material for supply or distribution, in such minimum percentage as specified in corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Table, with effect from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, up to the 30th June, 2020, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2203/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1904/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1908/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1905/17/19]

Reports and accounts of various institutes and bodies for various years and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, 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. 2246/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam, 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. 2245/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Tiruchirappalli, 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. 2240/17/20]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, 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. 2247/17/20]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2254/17/20]

- (vi) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore, Bengaluru, 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. 2250/17/20]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, 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. 2241/17/20]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur, 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.

- (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. 2243/17/20]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 28 and sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Una, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2253/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Una, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2417/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Una, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2418/17/20]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kota, 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. 2251/17/20]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Nagpur, 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.

- (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. 2255/17/20]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 25 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2419/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

- (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. 2244/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, 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. 2242/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, 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. 2239/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Sangrur, Punjab, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2017/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2418/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2269/17/20]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Goa Samagra Shiksha, Goa, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2290/17/20]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad implementing the Samagra Shiksha, Haryana, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2234/17/20]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2027/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2027/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2026/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Council of School Education implementing the Samagra Shiksha (SS), Rajasthan, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2252/17/20]

- (x) (a) Annual Report of the UT of Puducherry Mission Authority implementing the Samagra Shiksha, Puducherry, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2237/17/20]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2020/17/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2023/17/19]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2021/17/19]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2024/17/19]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, 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 Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2022/17/19]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2235/17/20]

- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2299/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of BHAVINI Chennai and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, (BHAVINI), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Nigam.
- (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. 2149/17/20]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the 159th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, on 'Laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)'.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Seventy Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (ii) Two Hundred Seventy Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Culture;

- (iii) Two Hundred Seventy Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and
- (iv) Two Hundred Seventy Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Shipping.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department -related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (i) Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2020-21)" pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Seventh Report on "Demands for Grants (2020-21)" pertaining to the Ministry of Mines; and
- (iii) Eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2020-21)" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2019-20):—

- (i) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
 - (ii) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' relating to the Ministry of Power; and
 - (iii) Fifth Report on action taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
-

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2019-20):—

- (1) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter ~~I~~ of the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (2) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter ~~I~~ of the Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:—

- (i) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment and Public Asset Management);
 - (ii) Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
 - (iii) Ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
 - (iv) Tenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Planning; and
 - (v) Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
-

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I received notice from Shri Derek O'Brien under Rule 267, for suspension of rules, I have disallowed it because we are discussing the same.

Hon. Members, I urge all of you to reach out to people asking them to exercise caution about Coronavirus without panicking, by maintaining sanitation and other measures as is being advised by the Government and the World Health Organization. The Members, in particular, shall also be careful while meeting and greeting with people, especially while dealing with people who have recently travelled in and out of the country, including foreigners.

Now, when WHO has declared COVID-19, a pandemic, our country needs to take lead in containing the spread of Coronavirus and it is the collective responsibility of all of us.

DISPENSING WITH ZERO HOUR AND QUESTION HOUR

Now, as it was discussed and decided by all the parties in the Chamber of the Deputy Chairman yesterday, it is decided that we will not have the other Business today. We will be taking up Bills. First is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020, and the second is the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. So, I request all the Members, as per the time given to you by your respective parties, please adhere to the time and make your contribution so that we can dispose of these two Bills because as it was explained earlier, they are pertaining to Ordinance. In afternoon, we will be having discussion on Delhi. Now, we will take up the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT BILLS*

**Statutory Resolution disapproving the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
(Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 16 of 2019)**

and

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020 are to be discussed together. Shri K. K.

*Discussed together.

Ragesh, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Shri Elamaram Kareem to move the Statutory Resolution.

SHRI K.K.RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

"That this House disapproves the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 16 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 28th December, 2019."

Please permit me to speak later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, the Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move a motion for consideration of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything now?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as the hon. Members are aware, was a necessity of times, and in 2016, when it was passed, it was passed because till then, the various Acts which had come in force for giving relief for companies, they were more debtor controlled rather than giving a solution towards keeping the possibility that a company can be kept alive even after getting into a distress position. The various examples are all before us. The Sick Industries Companies Act, the SICA, and after that, you had the BIFR, then, the SARFAESI, each one of them had their role to play. However, the desired results were not really coming, and therefore, there was a need felt for introducing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. But, subsequent to it, after the introduction, even though it is only about three years now, several amendments had been brought in, just to keep pace with the developments which are happening in the outside world, if I can use that expression, the courts and the various Tribunals which were also using the IBC, also given the fact that we had quite a few constraints in terms of bringing in enough

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

required manpower and the endowments which are required for the Tribunals, such as NCLT and NCLAT, and the interpretations given by the various hon. courts, and therefore, there was a need periodically to come back to this respected House to have the amendments brought in so that we keep pace with the developments outside.

Sir, last time, we did bring in an amendment, there was a problem in that because of the various considerations. The House could not take it up for discussion, and therefore, there was a need to bring in an Ordinance. The Ordinance since is in place, and today, probably, is the last date. It should be expiring tonight. Thirteenth is the interpretation given by the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry. So, now, there is an urgent need for the House to consider this. The Lok Sabha has already passed this Bill which comes in to replace the Ordinance, which is in place, which expires today or tomorrow. So, I would want this House to take up the Bill for consideration. It is essentially what has exactly been presented in the Ordinance. Post Ordinance and after the introduction in the Lok Sabha, this set of Amendments have gone through the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has had a look into the details. Many of its recommendations have been considered by the Ministry. However, it is the Ordinance which with all its Amendments which are coming in, as it is, the Ordinance is getting replaced. We have gone through the Standing Committee. But, none of which is being taken on board at the moment. So, it is the exact replacement of the Ordinance which I want the House to consider and do pass. Thank you.

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. The Statutory Resolution and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced in June, 2016 and, since then, this House has passed three Amendment Bills. This is the fourth round of Amendments that we are bringing in to the Code. I have had an occasion to speak on every opportunity. We are learning as we are going along. We are responding to the court decisions, we are responding to the market conditions and it is in the nature of this Code that this will be continuously under review and, therefore, there is nothing extraordinary about the amendments that we are discussing today.

Sir, my comments are going to be three-fold. Firstly, there is a particular Clause in the Bill which invites special comment. When the Ordinance was issued, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Standing Committee on Finance is a star-studded Committee. It is headed by a former Minister of State for Finance. It has the former Finance Minister and the former Prime Minister as a Member. There are many distinguished Members in the Standing Committee on Finance. The only one who is missing in it is the man who wishes to be the Finance Minister, who will be unnamed!

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

Sir, there are a number of dissent notes in this report of the Standing Committee. However, there is one recommendation of the Standing Committee which is unanimous. All Members in the Standing Committee subscribed to this recommendation, yet I find that the Finance Minister has not accepted the combined and collective wisdom of the Standing Committee. This refers to Clause 5(b)(2A). In the simple language what it means is that if a company is under examination by a Resolution Professional, the Resolution Professional can dictate that companies will continue to supply goods and services to this company that is being restructured. The casualty of this Clause is going to be MSME companies. Micro, Small and Medium companies are going to be mandated by law to continue supplying goods and services to a bankrupt company where the risk of default is very high. The Standing Committee had made an examination of this Clause and had unanimously recommended that this Clause be deleted because this Clause interferes with the contractual relationship between a supplier and a debtor company. There are no safeguards provided in the Bill to protect the interests of these vendor-suppliers, who are usually MSME companies. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is to revisit this Clause 5(b)(2A) and, if need be, introduce safeguards, at a later stage, to ensure that the risk of default of the supplier companies is eliminated. You are now eliminating the risk for the debtor companies. You want the IBC to look good. You want to get good value after liquidation. Those are laudable objectives. But, in that process, you should not sacrifice the interests of MSME vendors and I would request the hon. Finance Minister that like such Codes in other countries, let us have safeguards to protect the interests of the vendors. We also should introduce these safeguards, preferably in the law, if not in the main Act, at least, certainly in the delegated legislation.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Sir, my second point relates to the MSME sector. On every occasion I had spoken, I have highlighted the fact that we need a special regime for the MSME sector. You can't treat the MSME sector on par with the big corporates for whom the IBC is really meant. The basic point is that an MSME company becomes sick not because of any wilful default, but because of competitive pressures, because of family problems, because of cash flow problems and, most importantly, because of delayed payments. And this is an endemic problem in India. Over 40 per cent of the sickness in the MSME sector is attributable to delayed payments and these are payments to be made by big companies, payments made by public sector companies, payments made by Government companies. Now, last year, in June of 2019, the Reserve Bank of India set up an Expert Committee on the MSME sector under the Chairmanship of Shri U. K. Sinha, a very distinguished former Chairman of SEBI. This Committee submitted its report and I invite the Finance Minister's attention to the recommendations made by this Expert Committee of the RBI. Now, this calls for amendments not to the IBC, but it calls for amendments to the MSME Act, 2006, and I have made this point earlier and I wish to reiterate that we need a special IBC treatment for the MSME sector. The recommendations that have been made by the U. K. Sinha Committee said that the IBC provides for a differentiated regime for insolvency and bankruptcy of firms, proprietary firms and individuals. Delegated legislation and rules in this regard are under consideration, the finalisation of these rules can boost lender confidence. The most important step that the Government has to take is to ensure that every MSME uploads its invoices. If information is not available on accounts receivable, then, the MSME is not going to benefit. Today, under IBC, firms are obligated through a information utility to make information on accounts receivable in the public domain so that you know, as for this company that is defaulting, how much money is owed to which company. This regime does not exist for the MSME sector. This calls for an amendment to the MSME Act and I think that every MSME which has an account receivable in excess of, say, ₹ one crore should mandatorily upload its invoices so that it is in a position to invoke the clause of the IBC because as the hon. Finance Minister knows, most MSMEs in our country basically come into the category of operational creditors, and you have given priority to secured creditors, to financial creditors and you have treated operational creditors on a different footing because the MSME sector is so crucial for employment, for exports and for balanced regional development. I think we need to re-visit the IBC from the point of view of the

MSME sector and this would call for amendments not so much in the IBC itself, but in the MSME Act of 2006.

Sir, finally, let me come to the IBC itself. We have had four years of the IBC and the question that can naturally be asked is, what the impact has been so far. First of all, I would like to congratulate the IBBI, the Insolvency Bankruptcy Board of India, for bringing out a quarterly newsletter which is on the web site, which is called Insolvency and Bankruptcy Newsletter. It is a very detailed newsletter and anybody can access it. It contains a wealth of information of what exactly is happening to the implementation of the IBC. Sir, when you look at the numbers that have been put out by the IBBI itself in the public domain, let us go through some of these numbers. There have been 3,312 cases that have been referred to the IBC so far. Out of these 3,312 cases, 970 cases have been closed under the IBC. Out of these 970 cases that have been closed, 780 have been liquidated, which means the mortality rate is 80 per cent. So, Madam Finance Minister, when the IBBI says that our first objective is saving life, having a mortality rate of 80 per cent is not saving life, having a mortality rate of 80 per cent is euthanasia, is actually putting to death a lot of companies. I will explain to you later that the employment implications of this are quite frightening and quite staggering itself.

The second point that comes out from the numbers that are available on the website is that—and this the Government has taken credit for in various forums—the claims that have been admitted so far under the resolution category are ₹3,51,000 crores; they have realised ₹1,50,000 crores; the recovery is 43 per cent, or to use the language of the bankers, the haircut is only 57 per cent. It is not a bad average. When you have 43 per cent of your hair remaining, you are still not completely bald; your haircut is only 57 per cent. But, you have to examine these figures much more carefully. If you remove these seven big defaulting companies, Electrosteel, Bhushan Steel, Monnet Ispat, Essar Steel, Alok Industries, Bhushan Power and Steel and Jyoti Structures, the figure that comes is that the Total amount that you have realised is only 10 per cent. In other words, the haircut is 90 per cent. So, while the big cases have to be pursued, I think the hon. Finance Minister is well aware of the fact that if you exclude these big cases, the IBC recovery is only 10 per cent. I think this is a very low rate of recovery. It is certainly better than zero per cent. This I admit that in the previous

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

regime, you were not recovering anything; you were allowing things to drag on. But the fact is that we are nowhere close to recovering 40 per cent or 50 per cent. If you remove these big high profile companies, the recovery rate is only 10 per cent, and I think that is a matter of great concern. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am finishing. When the companies go into liquidation, there are 780 companies that have gone into liquidation, and if you look at the data that is available on the website, a large number of these liquidation cases have been taken up and 51 of these liquidation cases have reached the final stage.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Jairam Rameshji, the time decided earlier was two hours. Now it is only one hour. So, please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I will finish in one minute, Sir. If you take the liquidation, the claims are..

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On the display board, time is being displayed according to the time decided earlier.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, don't go by the board. Unless you make it clear, everybody will be misled.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes. Mr. Chairman himself has said that earlier it was two hours and now it is only one hour. So, the time that is displayed...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But the time being displayed on the board should be corrected. It should be according to the new time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. That will be done.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am finishing. Only 51 liquidations have reached the final stage. Now, the claims for these 51 liquidations are ₹9,870 crores. The creditors have received only ₹96 crores! That means the recovery is just one per cent. The basic point I am making is that the IBC is a transformational piece of legislation. It is a huge step forward. Four years later, it is work in progress. But the recovery rates that we are seeing are nowhere the recovery rates that we hoped they would be. I think we need

to understand the reasons why these recovery rates are low. We need to pay further attention to legal changes, to changes in the way the NCLT operates and in the way the IBC itself operates. I think the ultimate objective of the IBC is, in fact, to improve the recovery rates. But if the recovery rates are as they are, then, I am afraid we cannot say that the IBC has been a success.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am finishing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But you are exceeding your time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am finishing. I never take more time. You are taking more time asking me to finish; I am finishing. So, I think, in the interest of the IBC itself, I request the hon. Finance Minister to revisit the IBC in its relationship to the MSME sector. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look at the recovery rates so that the recovery rates are, at least, in the region of 40 to 50 per cent which they certainly are not in today's circumstances. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, Jairam Rameshji very rightly said that we are going through a learning process. It is a new law, new provision, and let's go back कि पहले जमाने में जब उद्योग बन्द होते थे या बीमार होते थे, तो क्या होता था? There was a time कि या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको take-over करती थी या केन्द्र सरकार के ऊपर दबाव होता था कि वह उसे take-over कर ले और उसके बाद कुछ हजार करोड़ रुपये और चले जाते थे और ultimately लोग रोजगार गंवा देते थे, सारा कुछ बन्द हो जाता था।

महोदय, मैं पुराने बिहार से आया हूँ। वहाँ पर डालमिया नगर नामक एक जगह होती थी, जहाँ पर हमारे पास सीमेंट उद्योग, कागज उद्योग, इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग और पता नहीं क्या-क्या उद्योग थे, लेकिन आज वह पूरा शहर भुतहा हो गया है। वहाँ पर कोई बस्ती नहीं है, सारे लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, इस तरह की स्थिति है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या उस समय एक IBC आता या इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान आता या होता तो क्या वे उद्योग आज चल नहीं रहे होते, क्या वे बिहार को और आगे तरक्की के रास्ते पर नहीं बढ़ा रहे होते?

महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने अभी हाल ही में कहा है, उन्होंने नये रास्ते की बात की है और पुराने जड़ विचारों की कैद से आज़ादी की बात कही है। I think this law is also a way forward in that direction, and we will be learning. अपने experience के आधार पर, अपनी need के आधार पर, this will be amended from time to time.

[Shri Mahesh Poddar]

Sir, there are three things which are major in this proposed amendment. But before that, we must examine that how much this Bill or this provision or this Act has changed the psyche of the Indian industry. Sir, there are a number of examples which Jairamji would have mentioned, that there are a number of examples where the Resolutions have happened without reaching the Resolution Professional or without reaching the IBC. It has happened. Without going to NCLT, many Resolutions have taken place. People want to settle it as soon as possible and then there is a tendency to pay back the loan and also to stop extravagant expansions. A lot of discipline has come into the system.

महोदय, दो चीजें हैं। I am a part of the Finance Committee which Jairamji mentioned and we discussed at length about the provisions of litigants for additional threshold for certain creditors, particularly, homebuyers. It is true that homebuyers need to be protected. There is no dispute about it. But then if one homebuyer is affected and because of him and because of his litigation, if thousands of homebuyers are affected, the Government has to take note of that also, and, I think, the experience has told that this is what is happening. Sir, it was very much clarified there that अगर कोई पूरा ग्रुप या कोई बड़ा बिल्डर है, if a single person files a case against that particular company or a particular group, all the activities will come to a halt. This is not a good thing. So, very rightly, it has been given. It should not be very easy that anybody can file the petition and then the whole thing comes to a halt. It should not happen like that. House-building is a priority of our country today. So, it should be promoted; it should not be stopped, and that is the spirit.

Secondly, he very rightly mentioned MSME; and I am all for the support of MSME sector. Yes, it is true that if any unit falls sick, the first and the worst sufferers are the MSME units but we must not forget a fact that these MSME suppliers, service suppliers or the goods suppliers, are very much dependent on that mother unit and they are very happy if somehow those mother units keep running because if they stop, it will also die. So, they want that at any cost, these mother units should keep running. Yes, it is true that they will be forced to supply. In any industry, there are many products, many spares, which are proprietary to a particular company. And, if that particular component or spare is not supplied by the supplier—who has to receive money, let's agree that—the whole unit will come to stop. This is not the intention. The basic intent, what I understand under the IBC, is that the unit should keep running.

It should not stop at any cost. So, whatever is the reason or may be a cause to stop the unit हमें उसका इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। And, that is what this provision is for.

As far as the MSME is concerned, I think, there is some provision under the MSME Act, which I have requested to the Finance Minister earlier also; and, I am sure, they would be considering something about it. But, at the same time, from the MSME point of view, I can say that they would be very happy that even if the past payment is stuck up, the current supplies are received. There is an assurance that they have to continue supply only if the current dues are paid. So, this kind of assurance was not there earlier. I think, this is a very good assurance. Now, what kind of assurance will it be? Maybe, they will supply against the Letter of Credit; maybe, they will supply against the bank guarantees, and since the banks are the party to running the unit, they would be happy to extend that.

It has been informed that in many foreign countries there are different, different types of protections. For example, if a factory has some factory license and the name of old promoter is there, and then it is suddenly taken over by a Resolution Professional, the factory will stop operations because there is the name of old Director on the license. So, very rightly it has been identified. This is what I said, out of the experience, we have to make the changes. And, very rightly, these proposals are being done.

We have also seen that in some of the cases the past management had done many things that were not in compliance with the law and many cases are pending against them. Now, if the new person, who takes over that at whatever cost and whatever scheme, is also subject to prosecution for those wrongdoings, believe me, Sir, nobody will touch that unit. So, it is obvious that you have to protect the current management against the past wrongdoings and the resultant prosecutions.

In the end, I would like to say that the current Amendment Bill is not the end, there will be many, many experiences and many new things will come. As Jairamji has said, it is true that realisation may not be up to the expectation, but the fact remains that these units are running, the jobs are there, the suppliers are supplying, and it is contributing to the national economy.

With these words, I support this Bill and request the House to accept these amendments. Thank you very much.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has brought this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020. I personally feel that this is a compulsive stand of the Government to bring this Bill because the space and time of the Ordinance is lapsing. But, I am confused. The hon. Member was appreciating the Government for recurrent, repeated, so many times bringing the amendments to rectify that stand of the Government. Is it not the hesitancy of the Government in knowledge and application to enact properly the IBC Bill?

Sir, I understand that since 2017, three times Ordinance and four times amendments have been brought for rectification of this Act. Does this not show a confused state of the Government, lack of knowledge, improper interpretation and improper implementation of this law? Hon. Member rightly raised the issue of MSMEs. They would die if they are not protected. MSMEs are the pillars of the economic edifice of our country. Industrial production is going down and down. Agriculture is in doldrums. Mining and manufacturing sectors are in a critical situation. When the entire country and the economy is reeling under crisis, this IBC Code Bill has been brought to this august House under compulsion. The question of goods and services for the survival of the MSMEs, that is, Clause 5, should be paid proper attention to by the hon. Finance Minister. At the same time, talking about real estate, Clause 3 talks about aggregation of home buyers. How would the home buyers be aggregated? They would run from pillar to post and call out to individual buyers, saying, 'Please come, we would have our association. Let it reach the figure 100. We would then proceed for resolution.' How can that be done? How can that be so? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to protect the homebuyers from the stand taken by the realtors? The attitude of the Government is that of confusion. It is not clear whether they are interested in protecting the buyers, the realtors or both. Sir, so many cases are filed in NCLT. As on date, 10,860 cases are pending in the NCLT. There is no attempt to open more NCLTs in the country. As a result, the number of pending cases is increasing, resolution cases are not properly solved and people approaching the appellate authority are not getting justice. In such a situation, I personally feel that it is a decision of the Government taken under compulsion. They are hazy in mind. In today's critical economic situation, where we are talking about the Coronavirus, a pandemic situation on which the World Health

Organization and the Government of India have been issuing advisories, the Finance Department, in my opinion, has been totally engulfed by the financial Coronavirus.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। हालांकि, बहुत ही जल्दबाजी में अमेंडमेंट किए जा रहे हैं। सर, जो insolvency का process है, आईबीसी का जो कानून बना है, उसमें जो अमेंडमेंट किए गए हैं, उनके विषय में मेरी भी वही चिंता है, जो बाकी लोगों ने व्यक्त की है। यह literally एक culling process है। सर, सब लोग जानते हैं कि पूरी economy को कुछ ऐसे फैसलों से धक्का लगा है, जिन पर सवाल उठते रहते हैं। जैसे नोटबंदी का मामला हुआ या और दूसरे कई आर्थिक फैसले हुए, उनसे अर्थव्यवस्था में एकदम दिक्कतें आई और बहुत-सी कंपनियाँ घाटे में चली गईं। अभी इस बात का जिक्र आया कि 3,000 से ज्यादा केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं और जो process हो चुके हैं, उनमें रिटर्न का लेवल बहुत कम है और haircut बहुत high है। एक बार पहले भी बहस चल रही थी, तो मैंने मैडम से जिक्र किया था कि यह एक सिंडिकेट बन गया है, यह अपने आप में एक पूरी इंडस्ट्री खड़ी हो गई है। इसमें insolvency के professionals हैं और resolution की कंपनियाँ हैं। अक्सर यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो फाइनेंसर्स हैं, उन्होंने ही अपनी एसोसिएट कंपनीज़ खड़ी कर ली हैं, जो resolution के लिए काम कर रही हैं और specially वे advice देने का काम कर रही हैं, उनके अपने वकील हैं। जो लोग एक हाथ से फाइनेंस कर रहे हैं, वे ही दूसरे हाथ से resolution professionals को भी sustain कर रहे हैं। इसके मायने ये हैं कि यह एक पूरा सिंडिकेट है, यह एक बड़ा सिस्टम है, जो कंपनियों को annihilate करने के लिए, उनकी culling करने के लिए, उनका शिकार करने के लिए काम हो रहा है।

सर, आज की तारीख में पूरी दुनिया में corporate sharks हैं, जिनके बारे में सब लोग जानते हैं। आज वे लोग काम करके नहीं कमा रहे हैं, बल्कि वे लोग कंपनियों का शिकार करके अपनी पूँजी बढ़ा रहे हैं। किसी एक बड़ी कंपनी ने गवर्नमेंट के प्रोटेक्शन में या किसी दूसरी संस्था के प्रोटेक्शन में एक ऐसा सिस्टम बना लिया कि वह भी अपनी पूँजी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा ले जा रही है। हम रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि फलानी कंपनी की पूँजी इतनी बढ़ गई, लेकिन उसने कितनी नौकरियाँ दी, उसने रोज़गार के लिए कितने कारखाने लगाए, सरकार को टैक्स के रूप में कितना रेवेन्यू दिया और उसने जितनी बैंक फ़ैसिलिटीज़ अवेल की, उनसे बैंकों को क्या लाभ हुआ, इसका कहीं जिक्र नहीं होता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज जिक्र केवल इस बात का हो रहा है कि कंपनी की पूँजी कितनी बढ़ गई। अभी एक ऐसा नया इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम पैदा हो गया है, जिसमें बिना काम किए कंपनियाँ multiply कर रही हैं और केवल संरक्षण के सहारे blue chip कंपनियाँ बन रही हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, जो अमेंडमेंट्स हुए हैं, उनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पूरे प्रोसेस को वे ग़ौर से देखेंगी कि इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम को बढ़ाना है, उसको thrive करना

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

है, न कि उसको काट-काटकर फिनिश करना है। जो ऐसी *tendencies* सामने आ रही हैं और जो कंपनियाँ खत्म हो रही हैं, आप यकीन मानिए, वे कंपनियाँ नौकरियाँ दे रही थीं। वे आपके फाइनेंशियल सिस्टम्स का भी आधार बनी हुई थीं। मेरा आपसे यही कहना है कि इसको आप जरा गहराई से देखिएगा। सर, *home buyers* के मामले में मैं भी सहमत हूँ। जो *individual home buyers* हैं, उनका आप विशेष तौर पर ख्याल रखेंगी, ऐसा मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, धन्यवाद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, because of shortage of time, I will come straight to the point relating to the threshold for certain creditors for initiating the resolution process, particularly with reference to the real estate sector and the home buyers. Adding to the concern, which has also been expressed by other hon. Members, I would like to ask whether the classification, which is being brought out, that is, minimum 100 people or 10 per cent, whichever is less, is a reasonable classification to achieve the objective that is to be achieved, and I would guess the objective is to avoid frivolous complaints. But, for avoiding frivolous complaints, the Supreme Court judgment clearly says that the penalty would be about ₹1 crore. So, would it meet the ends of justice if you have this kind of a classification separately, particularly, when the operational creditors can also file a case if the threshold is one lakh, and the other financial creditors also have the threshold of one lakh? A ticket size of home buyer, which could be twenty-five lakhs, he would not be able to file unless he gathers these ten per cent people. So, whether this will meet the reasonable classification is something that bothers me.

The second aspect is the supply of critical goods, particularly by the MSME sectors. An operational creditor from the MSME sector, which is supplying goods and services, itself may be under stress because it has not received the past dues, and whether it would be able to supply again even if there is the performance guarantee given is something that has to be considered because otherwise, such an MSME creditor will itself get into NCLT.

The third aspect is the liabilities for prior offences. Many of the big companies have huge outstanding amounts of water and electricity bills in the States. Now, those are State Government and municipal receipts. If you waive those off when a new management comes, the State Government and municipality bodies will be left high and dry. Whether that would be acceptable is something that one has to consider.

Then, I think, 'the licenses and permits not to be terminated due to insolvency' is a very good clause which basically ensures that the company is able to maintain as a going concern and maximize the value of the assets.

The other aspect which is good about the Bill is that it fixes a particular date for the resolution professional's appointment and the resolution process to start. So, overall, I would say that the biggest concern here, as hon. Member was saying, is the real estate sector. The home buyers may feel that they have got a raw deal by the introduction of this particular clause in section 7 of the Code.

The other aspect which I would like to highlight is the fact that while the supply of goods would be a big problem for the MSME sector, it might also interfere in the contractual arrangement which is already in force. It is not clear whether an additional contract has to be signed during the moratorium period between the resolution professional, corporate debtor and the companies. I think, rules should be able to probably satisfy some of these concerns. Since there are so many amendments coming about, I think, there might be another amendment which will be required in the future.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill has brought so many amendments. Some of these are amendments to Sections 5, 15, 7, 11, 14, 16, 21, 23, 29, 227, 239 and 240. So many amendments have been introduced within a short span of three years of the implementation of this Act. Really, it is a good process but while bringing such amendments, every time, we should review whether the targets have been achieved or not. These things should be reviewed regularly and, as our hon. Member explained, we should know the results, which we are getting, particularly, from Acts like these.

Actually, as far as our reports are concerned, almost 13,200-odd cases have been disposed of by the IBC. Sir, 190 cases involving claims of ₹ 3.67 lakh crore were resolved with a realisable amount of around ₹ 1.57 lakh crore. Some data is available but, as hon. Member, Jairam Ramesh said, the data is contradicting these figures. So, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify the actual data regarding the IBC proceedings. This Bill is having so many positive things but there are two limitations which I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister. One is regarding the MSME. The MSME is now the lifeline of the Indian economy, which is very crucial

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

at this juncture when unemployment is really very high. I request the hon. Minister to please extend all the benefits to the MSME sector as per the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

Another thing is particularly about real-estate sector, which is very crucial. The ten per cent criterion is not realistic. Even if they are less than 10 per cent, they should be able to go in for IBC proceedings and claim compensation. This point should be considered. There is a case which is pending in the Supreme Court. I would also like to mention that some hon. Members of the Standing Committee have also given some dissent notes on some particular points. Thank you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code allows creditors to initiate insolvency resolution process against a defaulting company but this Bill discriminates certain financial creditors, the home buyers, in initiating the insolvency proceedings by imposing additional requirements. On his own, a home buyer or a real-estate allottee cannot approach the NCLT because of the provision of minimum requirement of ten per cent or 100 number, whichever is less. I am requesting the hon. Minister to please tell us the rationale behind this provision and inform as to why such kind of discriminatory clause has been introduced in this amendment Bill. The Supreme Court had already acknowledged that homebuyers are also a financial creditor. They have got every right to approach the NCLT. And that right is being curtailed by this amendment. Thousands of such cases are pending before the NCLT. In fact, after this law comes into force, thousands of such pending cases are going to become infructuous. It is against the interest of homebuyers who are the real estate allottees. And it is in the interest of real estate mafia who are willfully defaulting and cheating the homebuyers. I don't know how these people can come up in a group of hundred. I don't know whether the names of homebuyers are mandatorily disclosed. Such provisions are not there. It is illogical. It is impractical. Because these people cannot come together. Many of them may not be disclosing their identities. And there is no mandatory provision for doing that. You are giving huge relief to the builders. At the same time, the homebuyers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am the mover of the Statutory Resolution also. Give me one more minute.

12.00 Noon

So far as the homebuyers are concerned, what relief are you giving to them? They are taking huge money from the banks and they are giving this money to the real estate builders and companies. When you are giving relief to the real estate companies, what relief are you giving to the homebuyers? Their interest also has to be taken up very seriously.

Finally, Sir, I don't know why the Government, through this Bill, is compelling the MSME sector to supply goods to a bankrupt company. It is going to disrupt and destroy the entire MSME sector in our country. I am requesting the hon. Minister to reconsider these provisions and protect the rights of the homebuyers also. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Finance Minister, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill is going against the dictates of hon. Supreme Court in its judgment rendered under the Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Limited vs. Union of India. The allottees have been treated as financial creditors and any one of the allottees has got the power to invoke the resolution process. Through the Amendment, you are diluting it by giving numbers. It says, '..one hundred of such creditors in the same class or not less than ten per cent of the total number of such creditors in the same class..' They alone are entitled to act as financial creditors. This amendment reduces the bargaining power of the allottees. In fact, it gives leverage to the real estate developers who do the project only on the basis of the amount that is collected from the allottees. Therefore, this amendment is upsetting the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court. In my respectful submission, it is against Article 50 of the Constitution. Another discrepancy, which I saw in this Amendment Bill, is in Section 5(12) where a proviso has been omitted. This proviso gives the date of the commencement of the insolvency as from the date of appointment of the resolution process. However, if this proviso is deleted and it would be read as from the date of admission of the petitions.

Then, this will go against Section 14(1) explanation which is sought to be introduced. As per Section 14(1) explanation, despite this amendment, that is, Section 5(12) proviso, being deleted, even an insolvent company can be given licence,

[Shri P. Wilson]

registration, permissions, quota, etc. by the State Governments or the Central Government. How can an insolvent company, which is declared as insolvent from the date of commencement of the resolution process, be given licence or registration? Therefore, there is a direct conflict with Section 5(12) proviso which is sought to be deleted. Sir, just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Make only one more point, not one minute.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, the judgment of the Supreme Court, which I referred to, has called upon that NCLT should be manned by members who have exposure in real estate. In fact, the Union of India has filed an affidavit and in para 103, they have given an undertaking that members will have background from real estate will be appointed. Has the Central Government appointed any member with such background and has the judgment of the Supreme Court been implemented? I would say that this Amendment Bill goes against the judgment of the Supreme Court and it is violative of Article 50. Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, this Code brought a new term to the realm of our economy and banking and that term is haircut. The blade is on all of us. In financial purview, they have brought a new meaning for that. Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke about that in his speech. The haircuts, in fact, have tended to be headcuts for the public sector banks. Earnings and money of public sector banks were given to the looters of the country. A typical example is Bhushan Steel. Bhushan Steel was having a heavy burden. The Government intervened in the name of Bankruptcy Code and saved them. And they saved the Tatas also. Bhushan Steel had a deal with the Tatas. The Tatas is a big company. And the banks got a huge amount of money. That is the real meaning of the haircuts. And these haircuts are a fraud, a big fraud, on the economy. We are seeing it and reading everyday about Yes Bank, another big bank. It was the fourth largest bank among the Indian private sector banks. What happened to it? Both UPA and NDA were supporting Yes Bank like anything. Yesterday also, I saw a big hoarding in a street of Delhi in which Yes Bank is shown as a main partner in a Government-sponsored scheme in Delhi. The hoarding was showing the picture of the Prime Minister like anything and Yes Bank was prominently placed. What happened to it? Sir, don't forget some of their words. These private sector banks were telling big, big things but all over the world, they have plundered the people's money.

It began with Lehman Brothers on the global scenario. Then, there is Merrill Lynch. What happened to them? All those big names of the world banking scenario fell like a castle of playing cards. And the public exchequer had to pump the money to save them. Same thing happened here also. Now, to save Yes Bank from the crisis, SBI and its resources are being drowned by the Finance Ministry. What crime SBI did? Sir, I sincerely appeal to the House. It is high time in this country to think about bank nationalization. I would repeat here, from the workers' side, do not go away from bank nationalization because all the private banks have defrauded the people. So, instead of these haircuts and these shortcuts, please think of a serious and healthy economy. Then, we can see how hollow this IBC is. So, forget this hollowness. The Finance Minister may argue very vehemently in favour of that but it would not help the economy. It would not help the country to go forward.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: With these words, I repeat once again that the time has come to think seriously about the banks to be nationalized, not to be privatized. Yes Banks would repeat in the country and the people would lose, the workers would lose and the country would fail. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since the time limit is very short, I would straightaway come to the points which I just wanted to place before the hon. Finance Minister while supporting the Bill, the amendment in the Bill. It is, what if a company which takes loan from a particular bank and is running its company and it has to get credits from the bank continuously as a loan amount from the bank? But what if the bank itself becomes bankrupt? Like Yes Bank becoming a no bank. So, in such a situation, how would it be handled? It is because it is dependent on the funds which are being given by a particular bank and suddenly that bank becomes bankrupt. How would such companies be taken away from the insolvency or from becoming insolvent?

The second aspect is, where these companies, which are doing business with Government companies and there are such incidents which are to my personal knowledge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I solicit order in the House. Everywhere, everyone is talking among themselves. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I think ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, you please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, order and silence are very different. Whether there is any order or there is silence.

But, in any case, the second issue which I just wanted to highlight was that there are several companies which have gone into insolvency and I have examples; I know of such companies which have gone into insolvency because they were doing work with the Government or the Government corporations like municipal corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me. The Treasury Benches are also not exempted. Please. When one Member is speaking, kindly listen to him.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: They are doing business with Government companies like municipal corporation or Government-owned companies and corporations and they do not make payments due to the companies in time or because of they becoming bankrupt or saying, —in writing they inform on a matter, which I had seen —"I do not have funds, so I cannot give you the payment" and the company has gone into insolvency. So, how do we handle such situations where the companies are being forced to go into insolvency which affects the MSMEs also? So, this situation has to be looked into while appreciating the amendments which have been brought to see that the companies do survive, that they do not become insolvent, but such aspects may also be considered. That is the only concern. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Misraji. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, rise to support this Bill. Before 2016, initially, it used to take about four to five years for insolvency resolution. After this IBC, 2016, it takes about six to eight months of time and there are inherent advantages in this. This allows the creditors to

initiate the insolvency process, a minimum of 10 per cent of them or 100 such persons. It is important as it would increase the accountability. It is good for the real estate. If hundred home buyers are cheated or deprived of any rights, then, these provisions can be invoked. Sir, it empowers the resolution professional to require suppliers to continue providing the goods and services. Therefore, it is very important.

Sir, further, the contractual obligations are respected. The next point is that, at present, insolvency resolution process commences when the Insolvency Resolution Professional is appointed. Now, after the Ordinance, Insolvency Professional will be appointed on the date of admission of the application by NCLT which will be considered as insolvency commencement date. Therefore, it is very important as this expedites the whole process.

It will bring the accountability and stop-over institutions from going bust and restoring faith in the financial institutions. Therefore, we support this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I rise to support the Bill, I just want to share certain concerns of mine. This came in June, 2016. The purpose was just to safeguard the interest of the creditors both financial as well as operational and to maximize the utility of the enterprise. Now, the question is whether, through this process, we are able to achieve that target or not. It is because, and I would like to say, this is on record, as our other colleagues have also said here, that when we are giving 83 per cent haircut to a number of industries whether we are really able to maximize the utility of the entity or not. That is a question before us to be considered. As our friend, Shri Mahesh Poddar said and he has made a reference of Dalmianagar. He said that there are no industries as on today there. Now, when we are giving 83 per cent haircut, the question is whether we can say that there will be survival of the industries in these circumstances. We need to address these issues. And, this came in 2016, and after that, there were four amendments, quick amendments through Ordinance. Now, this shows that the Bills are introduced and passed in Parliament in a quick and hurried manner and again and again a number of times, they are coming here for amendments. The reason is, as in this case, on 12th December, it

[Shri Narayan Dass Gupta]

was introduced, and then after that, on 23rd December, 2019, it was referred to the Standing Committee. And immediately after that, on 28th December, we came out with the Ordinance. Now, the question is as to what happened to the recommendations given by the Standing Committee. Why are we not considering that? Why are we not waiting for that? I would like to know whether we are really achieving that objective and we should go into the reasons as to why the industries are going sick. The reason is this. Sir, if we see the record of the last five to six years, we will see that the GDP is going down and the manufacturing rate is going in minus. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Then, even in the real estate, we are losing the employment. Now, the question is as to why these are going down and why these are becoming sick. I am of the opinion that although this is only to resolve, as our friend has said, within a very short time, but the question is whether we are really going to achieve the objective of safeguarding the interest of the creditors as well as to maximize the utility. To my mind, it is not and this issue should be addressed and considered at the appropriate platform. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Rageshji, you have already spoken more on the Resolution. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; you have already spoken. You asked for some more time, and I gave only because you were the mover.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, one minute. Thank you, Sir. This is on the Ordinance, in fact, I did not speak on the Ordinance. I want to know from the Government as to how many Ordinances have already been promulgated by them within a very short span of time. Now, in fact, the Minister cannot explain the urgency of the Ordinance because this could have been brought in the House as a Bill itself and not as an Ordinance. There was no rationale and, in fact, the Minister miserably failed to explain the urgency of such an Ordinance. It is, in fact, under the pressures of the lobby of the real estate mafia that the Ordinance was promulgated. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I thank each one of the Members

who participated in this very brief discussion, but pointed to the various aspects of this Bill which is coming up to replace the Ordinance. I express my gratitude to all the Members who spoke, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Mahesh Poddar and all others, with the permission of the Chair, although I would have really liked to read out the complete list of names.

Broadly, the discussion has centred around three or four main issues. One, as to why we are constantly coming up with amendments, why we couldn't think of these aspects even as the Bill was introduced in 2016 and even then, why so many ordinances. So, that is the very point on which I would like to seek indulgence of this House and present a case of our Government which is being very responsive, a case where the Government is listening to the industry, small, medium, big, and understanding their requirements with a change in law, with a change in approach, that is, we are not leaving companies like the way in which at one point in time—I am not faulting—the companies were left at the mercy of BIFR or left to see what the SARFAESI Act would do. We waited for resolutions and you had certain kind of results coming out of them, again, not faulting, but that kind of set of results which came, were not absolutely acceptable, long-drawn, not really fruitful at the end of the day; companies did not know where they were; debtors, creditors, all of them were equally worried. So the need for an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code arose and, therefore, that was brought in 2016 and both the Houses discussed and cleared the Act. But, of course, after that, because of the changing requirements and also the requirement to fine-tune the Act itself, the need arose every time so that we are also quick and coming up with changes to the Act. So, it has no other motive even if it is suspected, except for being absolutely responsive and absolutely in tune with the times, and above all, also, because periodically we are reminded that when the Supreme Court has come up with this order, whether we are doing something very different. Whilst I humbly submit, I perfectly understand the verdicts of the Supreme Court and we will honour them. The right to legislate and coming up with such laws for the country, ultimately, rests with this House. So, I would honestly like to appeal to the Members to see to it that this Code, the various Amendments and the various Ordinances which are coming through in keeping with the requirements of the time, is very much in letter and spirit of what the Supreme Court says. So, not only are we responsive, not only are we trying to keep in tune and in sync with the times, but we are also understanding the letter and spirit with which the

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Supreme Court passes its verdict and carrying it forward further to legislate and come up with such Acts which can be meaningful for resolution processes. And when resolution processes go with the spirit that companies will have to be kept alive rather than liquidate and finish, I think it also has a very strong impact on jobs. Therefore, the first point of concern, whilst we are talking about this IBC is very clearly, yes, the amendments are coming consciously; yes, the amendments are coming periodically because we are responding to the requirements of the people outside the industry, leaders, MSMEs, inclusive and their needs. So it is being done. Again, the amendments; the amendments are brought before the Parliament and in case, if these do not get passed because either the Parliament Session ends sine die or because we are waiting for the next Session, there is a need that there is no hiatus left in the outside world, that hiatus itself can create a lot of disturbance and confusion. Some cases are pending, some cases are awaiting final verdicts; some cases are in the process of being heard. But, if the continuation in law is not there and the hiatus creates, in its own realm, a kind of a problem, that has got to be avoided. And, that is the reason, even as we are coming periodically with several amendments, this need for simultaneously, as though in a tango, bringing in Ordinances. It is because we don't want to leave that gap at all. Quickly, we move from one to another, with the Standing Committee looking into it and then also taking the view point on it. So, these are not done unthinkingly. I want to assure the House that the Amendments are periodic. Yes, thoughtfully so. Ordinances do come into play because we don't want hiatuses. So, that is the first point on which many Members did express a bit of concern.

Sir, then about the performance of the NCLT. If we analyse that, the concern raised by some of the Members would be clearly addressed. If I just refer to the figures, total cases dealt with by NCLT, and I am giving the figures; as on 31st January, 2020, M&As are 10,429; IBC related cases are 27,107; others are 26,987, totalling 64,523 cases. But, from among them, the cases disposed of by NCLT, —I just refer to the IBC related ones - the cases totally disposed of by NCLT are 43,102. Only IBC related cases from among the 43,102 cases are 14,977. And, again, the number of cases pending with the NCLT, the total number of pending cases are 21,421 and in those 21,421, the IBC related cases are 12,130. So, that gives a picture of how far the NCLT is going. NCLT has disposed of 43,102 cases out of the total 64,523 cases. And that is just in the last three years, which is, I think, a reasonably good performance. Out of the 43,102 cases, which

I read earlier, 14,977 cases are related to IBC. So, we should also take on board that the NCLT is encouraging disposal of cases under the IBC before the admission itself. So, even before admission if cases are getting disposed of, that is better off for people. Sir, if this is the way in which cases are moving and IBC is showing its performance, I just want to highlight the concern that many Members, as we heard them speak, expressed which was about home buyers. I want to clearly present before this House as to what are the ways in which we have dealt with with the homebuyers-related matters. From the time this Government has come in, in 2019, I have had several rounds of meetings to address the issue of home buyers. I have even come to this House to answer a few questions related to home buyers, particularly, the two big cases which were going on, —one of them was in the Supreme Court, I think no harm in naming the case now, one is Amrapali, and the other, which was not before the Supreme Court but we were talking about, was the Jaypee. Quite a lot of discussions happened purely to make sure that home buyers are not going to suffer. In between, of course, some people approached the Court, rightly for their rights and those cases are also now resolved that the NBCC would be taking up the construction and completing it. The Government is fully seized of the difficulties which home buyers are going through and we have shown clear pro-active initiatives, that we have taken, to sort out the cases which are lying unfinished. The third thing about home buyers is, there was this kind of indication in speeches of some Members that we are taking care of the big people, the promoters of large projects, but we are not bothered about home buyers. That is not true at all. I want to assure the House. We have, in between July, the last time I presented the Budget, and this Budget which was presented, I had several rounds of discussions. Sir, I have had several rounds of discussions about what the home buyers would want, what has got to be done in terms of completion of those incomplete, languishing projects. So, that is why we have come up with a project, a single window mechanism through which, with some kind of a Governmental participation, we are giving the last mile connectivity, the completion-related funding. The projects lie languishing, home buyers have taken their loans and they are paying their monthly installments, but, the houses are not being given to them. We have made sure that the promoters do not get the money in one go, but, in tranches as and when they complete it. The last completion leg will be done through the single window which we have created. This is being done, this is being consistent with RERA, we are not violative

[Shrimati Nirmal Sitharaman]

of RERA even there. Therefore, I would just want to talk about the cases of home buyers. Particularly, in NCLT, 2,454 cases are filed since inception... (*Interruptions*)... All right, Sir, so, I might have to condense many of my replies. I will not give the data. But, on home buyers, I want to assure the House that we are taking care of their interests and home buyers are comprehensively being issued clear FAQs to see as to how their interests can be protected. I remember hon. Member, Dr. Amar Patnaik, raising the question as to how are you going to deal with the matter of financial creditors. Primarily, this is to avoid frivolous litigation, that we have come up with a hundred or ten, whichever is the lowest, because we have had several issues of one home buyer who would probably go rightly asking for justice, but, in the process, the Resolution itself gets delayed and the time and the value of money has got to be kept in mind. Sir, the other issue is the recoveries, haircuts on which a lot of Members have raised their concerns. I would take one minute and expand on that because that is very important.

Jairam Rameshji spoke about a particular company, and said that 'do you know that in that particular case, so many people have lost their jobs and so on'. Sir, 51 companies have been liquidated. A claim amount of ₹ 9,870 crores was there. Liquidation value was ₹ 93 crores, realization was only ₹ 96 crores. These 51 included that particular company Ghotaringa and Orchid whose claims on home was ₹ 8,163 crores, and the asset value was absolutely zero. So, naturally, in a company where nothing is there for us to realize the value of the prevailing assets, you are ending up with huge haircuts. This does not happen in every case, but, in the cases where assets are absolutely zero and you may end up with a huge haircut. Sir, finally, MSME is another issue, on which most of the Members expressed their concerns. I want to assure the House that just as in the case of the home buyers, for MSMEs also, we are closely working with the MSME Ministry. The suggestion that the MSME Act itself will have to be amended is very well taken and the Ministry concerned is working with it. But, I have particularly made sure that the Governmental dues for MSME are cleared, and nearly 80 per cent of it have all been cleared unless they are in disputes. So, Government owing money to MSMEs, is no longer right, and there is an institutional mechanism through which that kind of clearance will go on. It does mean that we will do it once and it will be forgotten. Therefore, I wanted to assure in great detail that we are making sure that MSMEs have a provision, TReDS platform itself gives them a chance, and that is also

being made compatible with GST. The banks have been told, and we have given clear instructions that once they upload the bills, they should honour those bills and give them the money so that delay does not affect them leading them to liquidity crisis. Hon. Member, Shri Satish Chandra Misra raised one pertinent question as to what happens if such dues are pending with Government departments, municipalities and so on. I want to assure him that the RBI has also initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution process against Dewan Housing Society Finance Company, that is, under the rules and the process, the work is going on. But, we have created within the IBC Section 227 through which financial defaulting companies are also going to be treated akin with companies and bankers. Similarly, bank defaults will also be handled. Within the IBC, there is a section which we have created. Eventually, of course, it might be in the interest that we have such a mechanism through a separate Act. So, with a sort of condensed reply, I hope, which satisfies all the Members who have raised their points. For want of time, I could not elaborate on more. But, I seek the Members support in passing this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri K. K. Ragesh to vote.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 16 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 28th December, 2019."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now put the Motion moved by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Before that, I will say something. Sir, sometimes, orders have been issued for supply of goods, but, due to the management hand over, the supply is kept in abeyance. This situation should not happen to a running company. That is why I have given this Amendment. I am not moving it.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 12 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving it.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The next Bill is, the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. There is a Statutory Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Shri Elamaram Kareem. Shri K. K. Ragesh.

**Statutory Resolution disapproving the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance,
2020 (No. 1 of 2020);**

And

The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

"That this House disapproves the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 10th January, 2020."

Sir, this is again an Ordinance, and, in fact, this Bill was passed by the other House in din, and now, we are going to discuss this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Right now, you are moving the Resolution. You can make your speech later.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: But, the Member can always speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know that they can speak. But, please be brief.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, in fact, the Ordinance has already lifted all the restrictions on the mining sector and it has already been thrown open for foreign and Indian players. In fact, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the mining leases...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ragesh, when you are given time to speak, you should confine yourself to the time.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, but, unfortunately, the explanation does not justify the contents of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Pralhad Joshi to move for consideration of the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I move:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and to amend the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1957 for a planned development of our rich minerals and also the coal reserve, which is one of the highest in the world. The MMDR Act of 1957 was amended many a time, but, in 2015, there was a landmark amendment made. The most important feature of this

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

Amendment was the transparency and removal of discretion in the allocation of the mineral concessions. As you know very well, Sir, wherever there is a discretion,—I am not saying whether this Government or that Government, whether this party or that party—there will be corruption. So, the method of allocation of mineral concession was shifted from first-come-first-served basis to a transparent method of e-auction. This was a game-changer. The discretion was totally abolished. In this Amendment, Sir, it is aimed not to have shortage of any rich mineral, especially, iron ore, which is required for the steel sector and others. In this Amendment, a transition period of a minimum of fifteen years for the captive mines and five years for the non-captive mining leases were granted to ensure uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the industry. The mining leases, in respect of 334 iron ore mines, manganese ores and chromites ores, are expiring on 31st March, 2020. Out of these, 46 are working non-captive mines. It is observed that some States have initiated the auction well in advance. However, the mines allocated cannot start the mining operations without statutory clearances. They need to take around twenty statutory clearances before operating. This process will cause an inordinate delay. To overcome the delay, certain amendments were very much essential so as to prevent any disruption in the supply of raw materials, especially the iron ore to the industry. Hence, an Ordinance was promulgated in which a new Clause 8B and Clause 8A(4) were inserted along with the amendment of Clause 10C, by inserting the new Section 4B. After the granting of the license, they can operationalise and continue to extract ores. We will give them two years' time to obtain clearances. We are adding a new Clause 8B, by which almost all twenty clearances which were needed to be taken would be deemed to have been taken for two years, including FC and EC. In these two years, the Government prescribes the exact time they should start production. Inserting the proviso Section 8A (4) in the MMDR Act is to enable the State Government to take advance action. Actually it expires on 31st March, 2020, but we are enabling the State Government to start the auction well before March, 31, 2020. I have already mentioned the new Section 8B which provides for the de-investing of all valid rights, approvals, clearances, licence vested with the previous lessee for the period of 2 years to new lessee as per the conditions prescribed by the Central Government. As you know, Sir, there were exploration activities. As compared to the world, it is very less in India because private participation is not there. Only a few Government agencies are doing it. So, in non-exclusive reconnaissance permit, we are

amending Section 10C for the exploration of deep seated mineral and of nationally important minerals, and for their action. As far as coal is concerned, we know India is the fourth largest reserve in the world, but still we are importing. I can understand, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हम oil, petroleum product import करते हैं। I am ready to accept it, but we are importing coal even after having the fourth largest reserves in the world. प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे इस विभाग का कार्यभार देने के बाद एक बार यह कहा कि अगर petroleum product import होता है, तो मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन अगर coal import होता है, तो यह एक पाप है। Keeping that in mind, even after having so much of coal, the per capita electricity consumption in India is just 1180 kilowatt per hour which is almost the lowest if you compare it with the major countries of the world. In China, it is 4,600 kilowatt hours, In USA it is 12,600 kilowatt hours and in Japan it is 6,800 kilowatt hours. Under such situations, we need to increase electricity production to meet the growing need of the economy, and three-fourths of our TOTAL electricity is produced from coal and, as you know, power and economy, both are related. If you increase the power production, then, it will add to the economy also. It is also mentioned that per capita Co2 emission is also very less, but still we are taking a lot of care of our environment, planting of trees and utilization of mine water. We are doing all such things. I would also like to add one thing here. Today if you don't use our coal, after 20-25 years, this coal, at least in the coming three decades, will become as good as mud. Nobody will ask for this. So, keeping that in mind, I appeal to all the State Governments also. Recently, the Odisha Government has cooperated and they have only suggested some amendments which have resulted very well in Odisha. I thank the Odisha Government particularly. Keeping that in mind, I appeal to all State Governments also. During the allocation of coal blocks under the MMDR Act, now, मैं CMSP Act के बारे में दो मिनट बोल कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। The CMSP Act provides for allocation of coal mines which were cancelled by the hon. Supreme Court, but there should not be any interruption in the production. The continuation was allowed in the CMSP Act. However, there were some problems, especially there was no provision for PL-cum-ML. That was added. And, as far as Schedule II and Schedule III mines are concerned, there was an end-use restriction because when we went for allocation of 204 mines, which were cancelled, 98 of them were allocated, but for the remaining the required response had not come for the end-use restriction. To overcome the aforesaid difficulties, both in coal and mining sector, including the CM(SP) Act, we have brought in some changes. I would also like to add one important thing here. We are also amending Section 5 and Section 17(a). That was

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

providing the previous approval. कोल ब्लॉक को हम ही identify करते हैं, हम ही कोल ब्लॉक देते हैं। जब mining lease के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाता है, तब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट previous approval के लिए फिर से हमारे पास भेजती है। Under 5 & 17(a), previous approval and reservation के लिए फिर से हमारे पास आता है, which we are going to amend. This is in line with the policy of the Modi Government—minimum Government and maximum governance. This will avoid delay of almost eight to ten months for the operationalisation.

We are also amending Section 11(a). It will enable more players to participate. Keeping all these things in mind, we have brought forward so many amendments. It will help in opening of the entire sector. The economy will boost. This will also lead to more participation, more transparency, and more growth.

With these words, I appeal to all sections of the House to pass the Bill unanimously.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Dr. Amee Yajnik. I request the hon. Members to kindly confine to the time limit because the TOTAL time is restricted to one hour.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir this was much-needed. But, looking at the amendments, which have come forth, I am very surprised that this has also gone the Ordinance way. It should have been a full-fledged procedure that should have been followed for such an important Amendment Bill.

However, now that this has been brought, I would just like to point out two lines from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says, "After enumerating the details of the Act of 1957, then, also the Coal Mines Act, 2015, and other data that has been given in respect of mines and licences, issued earlier, to overcome the difficulties in the mining sector, it has become necessary to make certain amendments in the Mines and Minerals Act and the Coal Mines Act so as to facilitate seamless transfer of all valid rights, approvals, clearances, licences, and the like, for a period of two years to a new lessee in case of minerals, other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals." After this, the amendments have been listed. After having gone through the amendments and the changes that have been intended to be brought about, it clearly shows that some of

the procedures have been done with. Two glaring things come forth. Of course, the Bill opens up the coal sector for commercial mining, allows domestic investors, also allows the global players to invest in this sector through the FDI route. And, that way, the FDI is going to be attracted. But, the other factors, which practically come with the baggage of the FDI, have to be looked into objectively. But, that has not been taken care of in this particular Bill. There are two important things that have been mentioned in these amendments. One is that there has been liberalisation or dilution of the eligibility criteria and the other is that there is a removal of end use restriction, which I would elaborate by just enumerating what the issue lying here is. You are diluting the eligibility criteria. It says that you can come with 100 per cent FDI, by automatic route in the sector, and anyone who does not have prior experience can also bid for this. Now, by removing this restriction or by diluting this particular aspect, I think, we are talking about a very specific sector which has expertise, and in that way, you do not have an eligibility criteria. I think that needs to be dealt with in a very proper and a procedural manner. That is missing. The Minister will have to tell us what they mean by just diluting this criteria and how they will evaluate whoever comes in the bidding process.

The second thing the Amendment says is that you have removed the end use restriction. So, whoever gets the end use product can use for his or her own consumption. If that kind of provision is sought to be made in the Mines and Minerals Act, —we are talking of national and natural resources of the country —and if that is the rationale behind opening up the sector for the FDI, are you exposing the national or the natural resources to foreign investors specifically and especially? When you are talking about sustainable development, you are making a commitment at the international level on climate change. We are talking about coal and we are talking about usage of coal for energy or for manufacturing of power or for getting these kinds of end products. If you think that by removing this clause the end use is going to be given to the discretion of the person who is going to use that, what is the law or what action are you going to propose to limit this particular restriction? That is not there. The removal is completely blatant and it is kind of a blanket provision which is given. So, these two criteria are giving some kind of a sense as to what this FDI route which you are allowing is or what this coal consumption is or the opening of this sector to private

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

companies or domestic investors or foreign investors is. You are giving them access to our natural resources and allowing them to use them the way they are. One other factor which the Amendment is talking about is the approval processes and transfer of approvals. Somewhere, I think, the Central Government is not required and at some places the State Government is required to take permission. So, how do you decide this? Whether it is a convenient methodology or a convenient largesse you are giving to the Central Government, to itself or to the State Governments. These are sectors which belong to specific States. The amendments are completely silent on whether these approval systems have a proper channel or a proper procedure laid down or not. The approval, licences, etc. that the erstwhile person was having will be extended for a two year period to the successful bidder. As regards the statutory right, the statutory approval, the statutory licences which go with that particular mining lease or mining licence, I think there is no mention how you will cross check why automatic transfer of these rights will go to the new person who is bidding for this auction when the basic criterion of selecting that person or allowing the person to come in the auction itself is not clarified in the Amendment. So, these are two very big ambiguities in the Amendment, which need to be plugged. One other factor which is very important and which has been given a complete go-by is this. When you are opening the route for the FDI in such a sensitive sector, a sector where the hon. apex court has come into the picture and cancelled the allotments, there is no mention of welfare of the people, health of the people who are there, communities of the people and most importantly ecosystem's fragility and environment clearances. Earlier, you used to take Environment Impact Assessment via Notification of 2006. There have been many amendments but what about the mining part, which is not mentioned. Sir, this is important. Of course, the route is opening the sector. We need FDI in the country. FDI brings with it technology knowhow; it brings with it investments, much needed for the economy. But when you are not dealing with the most important factors about transport of coal, which will result into air pollution, and not pinning down the 'polluter pays' principle, which is absent here, on the end consumption or the person who is going to have the result of the end consumption and when the absence of regulatory mechanism for this particular transport of coal by the private players in this sector is missing, how are you going to deal with that? I hear Ministers after Ministers talking about frivolous litigation that there should be no more litigation in the courts. But you are opening a Pandora's box where, I think, people would go for their rights to the courts. When you do not

worry about the welfare of the people, the social justice aspect, the environmental aspects, because we have been signatory to all CoPs at the Climate Change Conferences, we are committing ourselves to solar and renewable energies, we are trying to bring rent-a-roof policies for domestic users but in absence of this particular important sector where coal is going to be transported, coal is going to be used for personal consumption, own consumption, by the end-user, how are you going to regulate that? And that regulation is missing here.

Apart from these factors, Sir, I would also like to point out two more important issues. Several matters are pending in the apex court and in various High Courts also and especially where mining is an important aspect of that particular State or a territory, we have not been able to talk about rehabilitation and resettlement of those community workers. Well, in these individual cases or cases of a mass worker group, they do approach the courts but ultimately it is up to the Central Government and it is up to the law to see that these vulnerable sections are protected. So, when you are talking about environment and welfare of people, when you are talking about FDI, I think, it is a very, very integral part of FDI that is coming to any sector, a sector which is very important and coal being most important. I do not know whether Coal India Limited will also have to be there because of its big market presence. How is it going to take this amendment because nothing is getting pinned on them by way of responsibility? So, Sir, these two aspects, the environment, the welfare, and apart from diluting the process of getting these players into the sector and giving them complete right of use of the end-use is necessary for giving an explanation.

One last suggestion, Sir. There should be within the Ministry of Mines some kind of an intra-Ministerial Wing which should take care of all these subjects then and there what you have mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for a seamless process or a single-window kind of process. It is becoming immensely difficult for people who invest, especially, people who come from trans-border companies that they have to go for all the statutory rights. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Well, all this transparency is required if you really want to attract FDI in this sector. So, these amendments do not address these two issues and these need to be taken care of. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, at the outset, I will declare my interest. I am running a Company which is dependent upon minerals, especially, iron ore, limestone and coking coal.

1.00 P.M.

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

With that declaration right upfront, I greatly support this Bill. This is a very timely Bill and this Bill basically amends two Acts. One is the MMDR Act and second is the CMSP Act. What are these Acts? The Mines and Mineral Development Act basically deals with all the mines which are non-coal and non-lignite and non-atomic energy; these minerals. Second is the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act. That Act was brought when the hon. Supreme Court cancelled all the mining leases which were allocated in the previous regime and a new regime was created.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Just a minute. Mr. Ashwini. Now, Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question; Shri Rameswar Teli; please lay it on the Table.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली): महोदय, मैं दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 2019 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2172 'प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश में निवेश' के संबंध में दिए गए उत्तर के अनुबंध को संशोधित करने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT BILLS

**Statutory Resolution disapproving the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance,
2020 (No. 1 of 2020);**

And

The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, what should be the objective of an Economic Policy? I would like to start my submissions by saying that this particular Ordinance, which is now getting converted into a Bill, is primarily focused on protecting employment.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is one o'clock, lunch time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, we are discussing a Bill meant to replace the Ordinance.

A consensus was reached yesterday that we would skip the lunch hour and continue with the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): No, you never mentioned it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: If the House agrees, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: No, we never agreed for that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Okay. If you don't agree, then I take back those words, but now I am proposing that we skip the lunch hour and continue with the discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, not skip the lunch; we may extend the House till the Bill is passed. Is that right? Is that what you want to say?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Yes, Sir. We may continue with the discussion till the Bill is passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall continue with the discussion on the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): There is no problem with that, but the Minister should not assume things and say that we had agreed yesterday. There was no agreement. Today we can agree. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has agreed. Don't make it ...(*Interruptions*)... You may resume, Mr. Ashwini.

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: महोदय, कोई भी इकोनॉमिक पॉलिसी हो, उसका सबसे मूल उद्देश्य क्या होना चाहिए? What should be the fundamental objective of any Economic Policy? The first and foremost thing should be to see how much employment that policy or that Act would be generating or protecting. This particular Bill that has come today is one of the fundamental Bills that protects employment in a large sector which is dependent upon mines, whose lease is about to lapse on 31st March, 2020. What are these mines? I would go slightly into details, Sir. There are about 334 mines out of which 46 are working mines, producing about 60 million tons of ore. All these mines are supplying

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

to the downstream industries in the steel sector, in the chrome sector and many of them in the other sectors. All these industries were totally dependent upon these mines for their basic raw material. About 800 units are dependent on them. As per my estimate, about two lakh jobs were dependent upon these mines. If there had been a disruption in these mines, this would have caused great economic havoc and caused a very big human issue in all these industries. It would have caused a series of NPAs and it would have caused job losses.

So, it is a very timely Ordinance which the hon. Minister has brought. I really thank him for bringing this to the House. It has brought confidence in the entire steel sector, telling them that the Government is aware of the issues, that it is willing to bite the bullet and take timely action.

Now, what is happening to these mines which are expiring? In a very nice, collaborative and federal manner, the Government of India and the Government of Odisha have worked hand in hand, in proper synchronization and completed the auction of about 20 mines which would continue the supply of iron ore and chrome to the entire steel industry. So, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha for this very nice, synchronized action, which would save more than two lakh jobs in the steel sector.

Sir, I represent Odisha in this House. My State is extremely thankful for this auction process. Because of the 20 mines which have been auctioned, as per preliminary estimates, the State of Odisha would get about four lakh crore of rupees of revenue over the lifetime of these mines at the current value and the current level of resources. By better scientific exploration, if the resources increase, then this amount will even increase. And, if the value of minerals increases, then there will be a further increase in the revenue which will come to the States.

Imagine the potential of this policy decision which the hon. Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi, has taken. On an average, Odisha will get about ₹20,000 crore revenue. One AIIMS costs about ₹1,000 crores. इसका मतलब यह है कि ओडिशा में हर साल 20 एम्स खोले जा सकते हैं। एक नवोदय विद्यालय में करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास का investment आता है। सर, 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये से हर साल 200 नवोदय विद्यालय खोले जा सकते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हर ब्लॉक में एक world-class school खोला जा सकता

है। इस पॉलिसी का इतना potential है। इस पॉलिसी को जो एक अलग नजरिए से देखते हैं, उनको यह human angle भी देखना चाहिए। यह मेरा निवेदन है। इससे economic activity बढ़ेगी।

सर, सबसे fundamental चीज़ यह है कि आज तक यह होता था कि जहां पर भी मिनरल है, उस एरिया के लोगों को क्या मिला? यह क्वेश्चन हमेशा पूछा जाता है। वर्ष 2015 में जब MMDR में Amendment लाया गया, उसमें District Mineral Fund का एक बहुत सुंदर क्लॉज़ डाला गया। District Mineral Fund में जिस district में mineral produce हो रहा है, उसी district को एक significant amount मिलता है। आज तक 35,925 करोड़ रुपये DMF में इकट्ठे हो चुके हैं। मैं आपको नंबर देता हूँ।

सर, ओडिशा स्टेट में 9,501 करोड़ रुपये, झारखंड स्टेट में 5,181 करोड़ रुपये, छत्तीसगढ़ में 4,980 करोड़ रुपये, कर्णाटक में 1,842 करोड़ रुपये और इस तरह करीब-करीब हरेक स्टेट में एम.पी. में, राजस्थान में, तेलंगाना में और हर स्टेट में District Mineral Fund इकट्ठा हुआ है। This is a great thing for every district, for the local people who are affected by the mining industry, sometimes negatively. But, this is a very positive impact.

सर, मैं second point पर आऊंगा। इस बिल में CMSP के Amendment का provision है। यह Amendment क्या है? इस Amendment में fundamentally, coal sector में economic activity किस तरह से बढ़े, वह provision लाया गया है। यह कैसे बढ़े?

आज इंडिया में 965 मिलियन टन requirement है और हम प्रोडक्शन केवल 730 मिलियन टन का करते हैं। यानी आज भी हमें 235 मिलियन टन coal का impact करना पड़ता है। जिस देश में एक 1 लाख, 10 हजार करोड़ टन्स का रिजर्व हो, तो वह कंट्री अगर 235 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट करे, तो हम सब के लिए शर्म की बात है। क्या हमारे हाथों में इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि हम और मिनरल्स का प्रोडक्शन कर सकें? क्या हमारे entrepreneurs में इतनी एनर्जी नहीं है कि हम नए से नए डेवलपमेंट ला सकें? इसी भावना को लेकर किस तरह से हमारे यहां रोजगार बढ़े, किस तरह से हम यह पैसा इंडोनेशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया या किसी दूसरे देश में भेजें। इसी भावना के साथ कोल के सेक्टर को ओपन किया गया है।

अभी अभी जी कह रही थी कि end-use restrictions हटा दिए गए हैं। मैं बहुत प्रैक्टिकल बात बताता हूँ। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। एक इंडस्ट्री जिसके पास एक बहुत बड़ी माइन है। जैसा आप जानते हैं कि हर माइन में कई तरह का ग्रेड होता है। एक अच्छा ग्रेड होता है, लोअर ग्रेड होता है, मीडियम ग्रेड होता है, कहीं lump ore, होता है, कहीं पर fine होता है। अगर इंडस्ट्री को इन दस में केवल दो प्रोडक्ट्स यूज करने हों, तो बाकी आठ का क्या होगा? वे waste हो

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

जाएंगे, तो क्या waste करना ठीक है या उसको जिनके लिए वह प्रोडक्ट उपयोगी हो, उनको देना ठीक है। जब हम end-use restriction किसी भी mine पर लगा देते हैं, तो हम practically उस इंडस्ट्री को एक छोटे से बंधन में बांध देते हैं। वह नहीं करना चाहिए। That is economically inefficient and that is unemployment-oriented policy. वह नहीं करना चाहिए। जितना हो सके, mining industry को mining industry की तरह देखना चाहिए। उसके end user को end user की तरह develop करने देना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी यह बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान लाए हैं और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। किसी तरह का end-user restriction नहीं करना चाहिए। जो mineral निकल रहा है, उस mineral के कई उपयोग हो सकते हैं, तो जिसका जो उपयोग हो, उसको वह उपयोग करने देना चाहिए।

Third, selection process पर question उठाए गए हैं। यह selection process बहुत ही transparent है। Even though FDI has been allowed, the law very clearly says that only Indian nationals or Indian companies can compete. अगर कोई विदेशी कंपनी इंडिया में आकर mining sector में participate करना चाहती है, तो भी उसे पहले इंडिया में कंपनी बनानी पड़ेगी, इंडिया के laws के हिसाब से उसे अपना बिज़नेस करना पड़ेगा, तभी वह participate कर सकती है। तो हर तरह का check and balance माननीय मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, इन्होंने इसके सारे पहलुओं को देखा है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह criticism unfounded criticism है।

तीसरा, prior permission की बात हुई, proper channel की बात हुई। हम जितने permissions रखेंगे, हमारा production process, हमारा allocation process उतना slow हो जाएगा। जहाँ पर एक बार एक process में कर दिया कि ये माइन्स auction होनी हैं तो उसमें फिर से एक बार भारत सरकार के अंदर फाइल चले और वह Under Secretary से Deputy Secretary, फिर Director से Secretary तक जाए, इस सबका क्या मतलब है?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) in the Chair]

इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर एक बार हमने decide कर लिया कि एक्स, वाई, ज़ेड माइन्स auction process से जाएंगी तो उसमें prior permission की requirement का कहीं पर कोई justification नहीं है। It is a very nice simplification. It is a very small thing. I do not think that there is any reason to criticize this.

सर, जो चार सबसे बड़े employment-intensive sectors हैं, उनमें से एक mining sector है। ये चार सेक्टर्स हैं - 1st is construction, 2nd is automobile, 3rd is textile-garments and 4th is mining. Mining sector में economy को एक नयी दिशा देने जितनी जान होती है। सर, ऐसे-ऐसे देश हैं, जैसे Norway, Canada, South Africa, जिन्होंने अपने mining sector

को लेकर इतना शानदार infrastructure तैयार किया और अपने future की generations के लिए एक ऐसी foundation lay की कि आज चाहे विश्व भर की economy कहीं भी जाए, वे देश सुरक्षित रहेंगे। जब ईश्वर ने, प्रकृति ने हमें इतने सारे resources दिए हैं तो क्यों नहीं हम उन resources का अच्छे से उपयोग करें, उनका सही तरीके से production करें? मैं नहीं कहता कि हम अनाप-शनाप तरीके से हर जगह mining करें। नहीं, हर चीज़ का एक check and balance होना चाहिए, हर चीज़ का एक process होना चाहिए। आज science इतना develop हो चुका है कि अगर एक mine को स्टार्ट करने के बाद जब उसे end करें तो जिससे mining के लिए ज़मीन ली थी, उसे उसी तरीके से ज़मीन वापस दी जा सकती है। आज science इतना develop हो चुका है कि top soil को आप protect कर सकते हैं। उस top soil को लेकर, जब आप उस mine को close करेंगे तो उसी जगह पर वापस वह top soil दे सकते हैं और इस तरह से उस जगह पर वापस खेती भी की जा सकती है, उस जगह पर वापस जंगल भी उगाया जा सकता है, उस जगह पर जो activity पहले होती थी, वही same activity फिर से हो सकती है - केवल सोच को बदलने की जरूरत है कि यह एक positive employment-generating factor है, इसको किस तरह से develop किया जाए।

सर, माइनिंग में चार तरह के job-multiplier impacts आते हैं। सबसे पहला आता है, backward linkages से, यानी जो suppliers हैं, जितने भी machinery के operators हैं, उन सबके कारण। दूसरा आता है, forward linkages - जैसे iron ore का forward linkage स्टील के साथ हो गया, coal का financial linkage - पावर के साथ हो गया। तीसरा आता है, financial linkages - जैसे लोन होता है, आपके जितने भी working capital के requirements होते हैं - इस तरह के financial linkages होते हैं। चौथा होता है, demand linkages. माइनिंग सेक्टर में जितनी भी activity होती है, उससे डिमांड generate होती है। इन चारों factors को मिलाकर, जो बाकी industries हैं, जैसे agriculture में है - अगर GDP 1 परसेंट grow होता है तो agriculture में जितना employment generate होता है, उससे 13 गुणा ज्यादा माइनिंग सेक्टर में होता है। GDP के 1 परसेंट से जितना manufacturing में employment generate होता है, उसका 6 गुणा माइनिंग सेक्टर में employment generate होता है।

तो जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा, जिस भी economic policy में employment का potential सबसे ज्यादा हो, मेरे हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में, जहां पर करोड़ों नागरिक हर साल employment market में आते हैं, employable age में आते हैं, उसके लिए माइनिंग जैसा सेक्टर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें जिस तरीके का simplification चाहिए, लाना चाहिए, इसको जितना अधिक हो सके, प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। हमें checks and balances लगाते हुए forest के साथ, environment के साथ, local and social issues के साथ, rehabilitation के साथ इन सब प्वाइंट्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो कुछ भी माइनिंग सेक्टर को बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा सकता

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

हो, वह करना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे ज्यादा employment और किसी सेक्टर में generate नहीं होता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पांच core industries हैं, steel, power, cement, fertilizers and coal - ये पांचों की पांचों इंडस्ट्रीज़ माइनिंग पर dependent हैं, जो employment-intensive हैं, जो देश की ग्रोथ के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इनके development के लिए, employment-generation के लिए, local revenue generation के लिए जितने भी simplification होने चाहिए, करने चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे Mining Act को देखें, Coal Act को देखें, इनमें और जो simplification कर सकते हैं, करें और इस हाउस में लाएं। हम आपके इस initiative का स्वागत करते हैं कि आपने इतनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बचाया - समय रहते आपने उन्हें बचा दिया, वह बहुत बड़ी बात है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसी के साथ उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill was passed in only four minutes in the Lok Sabha. No fruitful discussion could happen on it. I would like to take this opportunity to point out several issues with the Bill and the circumstances around its introduction and hasty passage.

The All India Trinamool Congress has categorically opposed excessive use of Ordinances to enact legislation. The framers of the Constitution did not want Ordinances to be used in this manner. The BJP does not care about the framers of the Constitution. Many of the Bills moved by the Government through Ordinances are not of urgent nature but a way to skip scrutiny by Parliamentary Committees. Is the Ordinance justified in this case? This question does arise. No, Sir, it is not. The expiration of lease of these mining units was foreseeable. The mineral industry's demands, which are being addressed, did not arise overnight. These demands have been long standing and yet the Government chose to incorporate it through an Ordinance. This just shows the lack of vision in the law-making capacity of the Government.

Coming to the Bill, the mining leases of 334 mines were expiring and the Ordinance was brought to sustain their functioning. However, there are several issues in the industry that must be addressed first.

So far, very few of the 204 blocks that were cancelled by the Supreme Court in 2014 have been auctioned. Production from captive coal blocks had fallen to 25.1 million

tonnes in financial year 2019, down from 43.2 million tonnes in 2015. Importantly, more than 50 per cent of India's total primary energy comes from coal. The plant load factor at thermal power plants remains depressed due to the economic slowdown. Lastly, Sir, the import bill for coal rose to 26 billion dollars in 2019 from 16 billion dollars in 2014.

With these measures, the Government is also facilitating the entry of major global mining players. To make sure that these investments fructify, the Government should make sure that the surrounding factors are enabling in nature, like the kind of coal blocks offered, the infrastructure available, the Government's ability to ease the regulatory hurdles such as the process of obtaining clearances and clearing of mining plans/leases.

On the one hand, you want to open up the coal mining market. On the other hand, the opening up of coal mining to private players effectively ends Coal India's monopoly status. The company has been set a target of one billion tonnes production by 2023-24. Last year, it produced 606 million tonnes. What is the plan? What is the route to achieve it?

Lastly, I would like to rest my case by reminding the Government that Parliament need not be reduced to a rubber stamp. Let debate happen and let legislations be enacted after healthy discussion. The Indian people deserve at least this much from their elected representatives. Thank you, Sir.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने खनिज विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2020 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने के लिए तथा कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2015 का संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक लाए हैं। इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी ने तमाम क्लॉज़ेज़ बताई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि देश में कोयले का भंडार है। हमें इस बिल में कुछ शंकाएं हैं। हमारा देश "सोने की चिड़िया" कहलाता था। अंग्रेज लोग यहां पर आए, यहां पर ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को थोड़ा सा व्यापार करने के लिए जगह दे दी, तो उन्होंने व्यापार करते-करते पूरे देश पर कब्जा कर लिया और सैकड़ों साल तक हमारे देश पर राज किया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां आएंगी, जो विदेशी कम्पनियां ऑक्शन में भाग लेंगी, तो उनको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे? उनका क्षेत्र क्या रहेगा? हमारे यहां पर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और बिहार के कई क्षेत्रों में उग्रवाद है, नक्सली

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

गतिविधियां हैं और वहीं पर माइन्स और मिनरल्स के क्षेत्र भी हैं। जब वहां पर विदेशी लोगों का interference रहेगा, तो आप कैसे उनको कंट्रोल करेंगे? वे लोग तो हमारे देश की आंतरिक व्यवस्था को और खराब करने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो आप उनको कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए क्या शर्त रहेगी, जिससे कि वे भारत के लोगों को ही रोजगार दें, आप उसके लिए कैसे-कैसे और क्या-क्या प्रावधान करेंगे? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पर्यावरण का कैसे ध्यान रखा जाएगा? वहां पर जो आसपास रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनकी जमीनें गई हैं, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कैसे विदेशी कम्पनियों को कंट्रोल करेंगे कि वे हमारे किसानों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखेंगी और कोई नुकसान नहीं होने देंगी? जो हमारी वन सम्पदा है, उसको भी कोई नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। वैसे भी पूरे देश का क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, हमारे देश में वर्षा कम हो रही है और प्रदूषण ज्यादा फैल रहा है, इसको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके अलावा मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी कोल इंडिया कम्पनी है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? जो हमारे देश की कम्पनियां कोल माइन्स के क्षेत्र में काम करती हैं, उन देशी कम्पनियों को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी? जहां-जहां पर माइनिंग क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर गैर कानूनी रूप से माइनिंग हो रही है, उसको सरकार कैसे कंट्रोल करेगी?

मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूं, हमारे यहां बुंदेलखंड में पन्ना है। हमारे यहां के क्षेत्र में डायमंड की खोज के लिए इन्वेस्टिगेशन होनी चाहिए। सोनभद्र और ललितपुर में सोने की खानें हैं, उनके लिए भी सरकार को प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो सके। वहां पर विशेषज्ञों को और वैज्ञानिकों को भेजकर सोने की खोज करवानी चाहिए, जिससे कि हमारा देश मजबूत हो सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to support this Bill and I compliment the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Amendment Bill. As the Minister has already stated, many of the proposals that have been incorporated in this Bill had been suggested by my own Government, the Odisha State Government. Sir, you know that Odisha is one of the leading coal-bearing States in the country. Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, while elaborating on all the points, very rightly stated as to how the coal-bearing States like Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand will be benefited from this Amendment Bill. Therefore, I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

Sir, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. A good provision is made in the Bill that some of Government companies will be kept outside

the competitive bidding process. The competitive bidding process for auction of coal and lignite block need not apply to mines considered for allotment to a Government company or its joint venture for own consumption, sale or any other specified purpose. There is nothing specifically mentioned in the Bill as to what is meant by 'any other specified purpose'. The hon. Minister may kindly explain that. It is a very welcome proposition about composite prospecting licence-cum-mining lease. This will avoid killing of unnecessary time in the process of mining. So, it is a very, very good proposition that has been made in the Amendment Bill. Moreover, the successive bidder would get the benefit for two years to start exploiting the mine without waiting for the new license, new environmental clearances. All these certificates would help the successive bidder. Therefore, it avoids killing of unnecessary time in starting the mining process by the new bidder. So, it is also a very, very welcome proposition. I mostly welcome that in many of the Bills, which this House has passed in the past, we have seen that, directly or indirectly, some of the powers of the State Governments were being usurped. It was so in the case of many of the Bills starting from the RTI (Amendment) Bill to many of the Bills which were usurped by the Central Government but, I think, this is one Bill where the power has been given to the State Government. Therefore, I welcome this Bill because the Bill provides that prior approval of the Central Government would not be required in granting these licenses for coal and lignite in certain cases. But what those certain cases would be, as Ameerji has rightly pointed out, that has to be explained by the Minister.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Last but not the least, I do not understand the reallocation after termination of the allocation. Some of the allocations, the Government has the power to terminate for this reason or that reason. The CMSP Act also provides for termination of allotment order in certain cases but the new Bill empowers the Central Government for reallocation of same mine either through auction or allotment. So, why this either, or? You do it through auction. Why through allotment? Why the Central Government is again taking power of allotting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: It is only for Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Later, when you reply, please.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: That you should clarify. There is a confusion about this. So, the Government should clarify this. So, Sir, above all, this is a very, very welcome Amendment Bill. I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Prasannaji. Dr. Banda Prakash, not present. Shri K. Somaprasad.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. My Party has opposed it since the beginning itself the whole exercise of handing over mineral resources of the country, coal blocks in particular, to private hands for commercial purpose as well. The present Bill cannot be seen in isolation. It needs to be seen and understood alongwith the Government's decision to allow 100 per cent FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Government is so serious, there is no quorum in the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: What should I do, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Quorum is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has counted and the quorum is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have only decorum, no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Quorum is also here. Only decorum is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please proceed.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, the present Bill cannot be seen in isolation. It needs to be seen and understood alongwith the Government's decision to allow 100 per cent FDI in coal mining by private players for commercial purposes. First, the nationalization of the coal mining in national interests was sought to be reversed by allowing private

sector to mine coal and other minerals for commercial purposes. Earlier, coal mining for commercial purposes was vested with the public sector Coal India Ltd. so that commercial mining of coal is done to maintain a balance between the household consumption of coal and the industrial consumption of coal since the coal is as well a basic industrial raw material for power, steel, fertilizer and other crucial industries. Thereafter, it was thrown open to private sector only for captive purposes to begin with and later for even commercial purposes. Commercial purpose means coal would be traded like other commodities and meeting the industrial requirement would not get any priority. Now, after allowing 100 per cent FDI in commercial mining of coal, doors would be opened for export of coal as well since mining in our country is the cheapest as per international standard. The present Bill is an interim step for the finality of the destructive process in making coal a hotly traded commodity in international market totally unconcerned of its requirement in the domestic economy both for household consumption and more so for industrial consumption. Even now despite exploring all the alternatives, electricity generation in our country is still dependent mainly on coal and coal-based thermal power occupies almost 70 per cent of country's total power generation. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The present Bill is aimed at attracting foreign players in coal mining with 100 per cent control which will be disastrous in national interest. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

It was claimed that the Bill is brought for optimal utilization of natural resources like coal and other minerals which are also important industrial raw materials as well. Then, why commercial mining is allowed?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Somaprasadji.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Okay. Sir, I oppose this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill replacing the Ordinance. First of all, there was no necessity to promulgate an Ordinance, since there was no urgency for this legislation.

As the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says, this Bill is to privatise the coal mining sector and handing over the precious coal resources to the multinational companies and big giants, in the name of liberalization of coal mines. I do not know, what is the motive or intention behind bringing this Bill and from whom the Government is getting pressure to bring this Bill?

[Shri M. Shanmugam]

As per the Minister's statement, the country imported 235 million tonnes of coal worth ₹ 1.75 lakh crore last year, and out of this, 100 million tonnes was non-substitutable coking coal. Already many thermal power plants are being closed in phases and there is a ban on starting new thermal power plant because of environmental pollution. For example, BHEL has the capacity of one lakh megawatt from thermal power plants but it has been restricted to one thousand megawatts only. There is no work in the BHEL power plants also, and the workers are being in the fear of retrenchment.

The Bill envisages removal of restriction on end-use of coal and it becomes a commercial, marketable commodity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nothing other than what the Member, is speaking, will go on record.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is having a workforce of 3 lakh labour and it is an asset to the country. A tremendous amount has been invested over the years in Coal India Ltd. and it has been a Maharatna PSU. When you have such an efficient and time-tested public sector undertaking, the Government should not invite multi-national companies for coal block allotment.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, no quorum.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): For how many times, will you ask for quorum? No, no; you asked earlier. Please allow the Member to speak and then you can raise it.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, Coal India Ltd. should be given maximum coal block allotment so that the workers are fully engaged in coal production and productivity. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the interest of Coal India Ltd. is not compromised and it should not go the way BSNL and MTNL have gone, when you open it to the private players.

By opening up the coal sector to the private players, especially multi-nationals and giant companies, they should not resort to over-exploitation of coal resources, leading to adverse environmental impact in the coal mining areas. Private players will always exploit the labour and the Government will be a mute spectator. With the help

of new reforms, which the Government intends to bring, the private players will exploit the workers like anything. It may lead to unsafe mining and safety will be given a go-by.

The Government should not forget the mine disasters like Chasnala disaster, Dhanbad coal mine disaster, Meghalaya mining accident in 2018.

Labour welfare in coal mining industry plays an important part in establishing good industrial relations. Working conditions of the coal miners have important bearing on health, efficiency and turnover rate of workers. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sanitary conditions in coal mines are not satisfactory. Lack of adequate ventilation in the workforce is creating lot of health problems. Since the Bill aims to privatise the coal mining sector and heavily weighted in favour of the multinationals and exploitation of precious coal resources, we are not supporting this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I oppose the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please speak.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I am seriously telling you and the House that any patriot can only oppose this. This is a Bill which is supporting the FDI, the foreign capital and that too by a Government which always swear in the name of 'swadeshi'; the swadeshi Government supporting the foreign capital and opening the doors for videshi exploiters of our natural resources. So, I very honestly ask the Government, what about the Swadeshi Jagran Manch and their slogans? Now, you are inviting them to come and plunder the entire resources of nature for their profits and not for India's. This is a Bill which is really an anti-Indian Bill. What can be the fate of the Coal India Limited? The Minister in-charge of that Corporation has a duty to tell the House. Will it continue to live or are you going to kill it? Once the FDI is allowed to come in unbridled, it is quite clear that they will kill the Coal India in the near future. That means thousands and thousands of the workers are going to be affected. They had a strike in the county last year, on September 24th. A strike was there, everyone took part in that strike including the BMS people also, not officially, but mentally they were in that strike and those workers are asking the Government as to why this Government is

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

supporting them. Sir, this Government has a duty also to explain to the country about the consequences of this Bill on the nature. Environment is very important for the country, for the present and for the future, and those concerns are not addressed by this Government. This Bill says that FDI will be the mantra, where environment will be the causality. That is why I oppose it. India has the fourth largest reserves as far as coal is concerned. Who told the Government that Coal India cannot extract that? Who told the Government that only foreign investors can extract that? You make the Indian mechanism efficient. You tell them to extract that. You tell them to make it useful for the nation and for its progress. Instead of that, you are now finding a shortcut and that shortcut is this FDI. That is why this Bill can only be opposed. So, in the name of the Indian people, for swadeshi reasons, we, the Communist, oppose the Bill and you, the BJP, are supporting. We have to ask you: Are you really *swadeshi* or *videshi*?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Veer Singh.
...(Interruptions)... No cross-talk.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तावित विधेयक खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957, (MMDR Act) और कोयला खान (विशेष प्रावधान) अधिनियम, 2015, (CMSP Act) में संशोधन करता है। CMSP अधिनियम उन खानों की नीलामी और आवंटन प्रदान करता है, जिनका आवंटन 2014 में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया था। अधिनियम की अनुसूची - ऐसी सभी खानों की सूची प्रदान करती है। अनुसूची-I और II क्रमशः वे खदानें हैं, जहाँ उत्पादन पहले ही शुरू हो गया था और खदानें एक निर्दिष्ट अंत उपयोग के लिए निर्धारित की गई थीं। महोदय, विधेयक नए बोलीदाताओं को वैधानिक मंजूरी का हस्तांतरण करने का प्रावधान करता है, जिससे पिछले पट्टेदारों को दिए गए विभिन्न अनुमोदन लाइसेंस और मंजूरी को दो साल की अवधि के लिए सफल बोलीदाता तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा और उन्हें दो वर्ष के भीतर सभी आवश्यक मंजूरी लेनी होगी।

महोदय, FDI की बात की गई। इस संशोधन विधेयक में FDI के माध्यम से विदेशी कंपनियों को भी इसके आवंटन की बात की गई है। ठीक है, किन्तु आज हमारा देश जो पर्यावरण और प्रदूषण से जूझ रहा है, इसमें उसका कोई provision नहीं किया गया है। जब हम कोयला खदानों का आवंटन विदेशी कंपनियों को करेंगे, तो इस विधेयक में हमें यह प्रावधान भी करना चाहिए कि पर्यावरण को कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा एवं प्रदूषण को कैसे रोका जाएगा? लेकिन इस विधेयक में इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। वहां पर दो लाख से ज्यादा कर्मचारी

काम करते हैं और आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर एवं विदेशी कंपनियों को इसका आवंटन दे रहे हैं, ऐसे में वहां जो दो लाख कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें एससी /एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी भी हैं, तो आप उनके आरक्षण की व्यवस्था जारी रखेंगे? इस बिल में आपने इसका प्रावधान कहीं नहीं किया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर या विदेशी कंपनियों को खदान देते समय, वहां पहले से जो एससी/एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, वे अपने काम को वैसे ही कंटिन्यू रख सकेंगे अथवा उनकी रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था उसी प्रकार कायम रखी जाएगी? माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल में आप इस चीज़ को स्पष्ट करें कि जब आप विदेशी कंपनियों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कोयला खदानें देंगे, तो वहां जो एससी/एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनका आरक्षण बरकरार रखा जाएगा। अपने जवाब में कृपया इसका स्पष्टीकरण जरूर दें।

महोदय, ज्यादातर खदानें ऐसे क्षेत्रों में हैं, जहां अधिकतर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। खदानों के आवंटन से सरकार को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व मिलता है, तो उस राजस्व के माध्यम से क्या उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले आदिवासियों या अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अलग से अनुदान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, ताकि उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो सके? इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Veer Singhji. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No point of order.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Under which Rule?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Rule is 257.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rule 257 is not about that.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What is the Rule? Give me that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rule 257 does not warrant that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Without the quorum, how can you pass this Bill?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): See, the quorum was there. When you raised the issue earlier, we counted and said that the quorum is there. Now also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Please count it. There is no quorum. I have no problem. We are supporting this Bill. But, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There is quorum.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, they have intentionally left the House to ensure that quorum is not present. So, let us proceed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the quorum is there.

Earlier also, you raised the same point. You raised the same point. At that time also, the quorum was there. Now, you are raising it. You are not quoting the right rule. In spite of that, we counted and there is quorum. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, please continue.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I, on behalf of my party, the YSR Congress Party, rise to support the Bill. This Bill will speed up the process of implementation of the projects, ease of doing business, simplification of procedure and benefit all the parties in the area where the mineral is located. Sir, my point number two is that the Bill is very much needed for enabling seamless implementation of hundred per cent of foreign direct investment under automatic route in coal mining for open sale besides creating associated infrastructure such as washeries. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is the Congress Party, under the stewardship of late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, which had initiated the process of liberalisation, allowing the foreign direct investment into India. And, what has been allowed at that point of time, can't be reversed now. If at all, foreign direct investment is stopped at this point of time, the whole economy will collapse. It is the Congress Party which had initiated it and supported by the Communist Parties also at that point of time. Now, it can't be reversed. Jairamyi is aware of it. Sir, now, about the implications of this move. This will open up the sector to players outside the steel and power as well as remove the end-use restrictions. The next point is that it will create an efficient energy market and bring in more competition as well as reduce the coal imports. India imported 235 million tonnes of coal last year, of which, 135 million tonnes

valued at ₹ 1,71,000 crores, could have been met from the domestic reserves and thereby, we could have saved the foreign exchange reserves. It would also help India gain access to high-end technology for underground mining used by the miners across the globe. Sir, my final point is that in the year 2018, the Government has set a mining target of 1.5 billion tonnes by 2020. Out of this, 1 billion tonnes was said to be from Coal India and 500 million tonnes was from non-Coal India entities. The target has now been revised to 1 billion tonnes by 2023-24 which, I hope, this Bill will enable. Sir, I support this Bill and with these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this Bill is going to destroy our public sector undertakings such as Coal India because the Government is opening the mining sector not only for private buyers, but, also for foreign players. Earlier, there was some restriction, it was completely under the public sector undertakings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please speak about the Resolution.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am talking about that only. They are saying one thing on the urgency of the Resolution and bringing another thing in the form of the Ordinance. That is why I am talking about that. Sir, earlier the entire mining sector was under public sector industries and it had already opened for private players and at that time ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ok, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am the mover of the Resolution. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, you are the mover of the Resolution, but, speak on the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I want to reply, I have to speak in the form of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Be precise, not lengthy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I did not take even thirty seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Be precise, convey your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I did not even take thirty seconds. What is this, Sir?
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute is already over.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: While moving also, you did not allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Do not argue, please speak.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Now also, you are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Do not waste your time by arguing,
please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: If that is the case, then I do not want to speak. What is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, that is left to you. When I am giving you a chance, the Chair is telling, considering the time confine your speech. Why are you arguing? You could continue your speech. It is our duty to remind you that the time is very less.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So earlier, it was given to the public sector undertakings, now, it is open for private players. At that time there was a little restriction that the coal was limited to power generation and also for iron and steel industries. Now, all such restrictions are lifted and you are opening the entire sector for private and for foreign players. On the pressure of these mining mafias, the Government is doing everything. So, I am requesting the Government to reconsider the decision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ragesh, are you sure you are speaking on the Resolution? Are you speaking on the Resolution? You are speaking about the merits of the Bill.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, I am talking about the Resolution because in the Ordinance, it was said that certain number of leases on mines are going to be expired, but, at the same time, when you go through the text of the Ordinance, it is different. That is why I am compelled to talk on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ok, thank you, you have conveyed your point.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So, I am requesting the Government to reconsider the decision. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Minister, you also please be precise.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, I will be very brief. Sir, around twelve Members have participated in the debate, I do not want to mention their names because of the paucity of time. I thank all the Members for participating in the debate. My question to all the learned Members is that this restriction of end-use was only there for Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 mines as far as coal block is concerned, and for remaining all, we were auctioning or allocating the green field coal blocks as per MMDR Act from the beginning. There was no end-use restriction. Let me first clarify that. Also, I will try to address all the concerns about the privatization and FDI. But, my question is with FDI privatization, whether we should produce our own coal and supply to our industry or we should import by spending ₹ 2,71,000 crore Sir, this is the question before the country today. हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हमें इम्पोर्ट करना है, जबकि हमारे पास इतना जबरदस्त कोल स्टॉक है, कोल रिज़र्व है, वह कोल रिज़र्व हमें यूज़ करना है। This is the question before us today and the House has to decide that. My humble submission is that we have to produce coal for which we have the reserves, and we should see that the import is reduced. By that, we can produce more electricity, and by that, to that extent, we can reduce the import of oil also, that is, petroleum products also. This is the argument, and with this conviction, we have brought this Amendment. Dr. Amee Yajnik has mentioned that the eligibility criteria has been diluted, and proper procedure to evaluate the bidder has not been mentioned. The eligibility criteria will be decided at the tender stage so as to allow the maximum competition and entry of all new technology and finance in the coal sector. This is needed today. That I am going to assure you. By removal of end-use restriction, the national resource is exposed to the foreign entity. This was another concern expressed by you. The end-use restriction, as I have already told, is only Schedule II and Schedule III mines, it is there, and under CMPs Act, and it is not there in MMDR Act, which is there from the beginning. Thus, the fear is not well-founded, and bringing the foreign investment in the country will

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

boost the economy, and also, new technology will come.

As far as opening of FDI in the coal sector is concerned, still, there is no mention of health, welfare, eco system, air pollution etc. I have mentioned it. There are enough laws, whether it is the FDI or the domestic players, all the laws which are existing today, which are in force today, they will be applicable to everybody. Those things are not at all diluted. Only automatic route now is allowed, and it is assured that all the regulatory measures, which are applicable to look after health sector, welfare, environmental concerns, all the mines, including the coal mines, are not being changed by this Amendment.

Further, rehabilitation, resettlement of all the project-affected persons will be properly done, and I appeal to all the State Governments, इसमें किसी का कोई exploitation नहीं होना चाहिए। उधर जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं उनका पूरा ख्याल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को रखना चाहिए। उसके लिए जो mining के लिए आता है, mining activity के लिए आता है, उनका जो कुछ भी restriction है, वह restriction ठीक तरह से implement करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि by doing that, it should not be delayed. The process should be fast tracked so that our natural resources can be used, and by doing that, the economy will grow. CIL के बारे में बहुत से questions पूछे गए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, मैं पूरे सदन को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि CIL will be strengthened, and I have given the target to the CIL, and the new CMD has also come. We have a target of one billion tonne production by 2023-24. For that, recently, with all the CMDs of the Subsidiaries, all the Directors, all other senior officers, we sat for two days, away from Delhi, in Kevadia, and we are trying to draw a plan. Some experts also we have brought in for a detailed presentation to enlighten our officers also about the new technology and other things. And I would like to assure that there will not be any problem as far as CIL is concerned, and the proposed Bill does not change the existing regime. The issue relating to environment, FDI, etc., ECFC, as usual, they have to take. And this will bring the foreign investment. I have already told about that.

Then, some hon. Members asked as to what do you mean by 'any other purpose'. 'Any other purpose means', in future, there will be coal gasification, coal liquification, there are so many things which may come. For that purpose also, that can be auctioned. This is the only purpose, and nothing more than that. Now, we have removed the word 'that'. Anybody who doesn't have the experience also, they can take the MDO, there are technologies available, consultants are available; if he is having the investment

capacity, he can come, invest, and start the mining activity in India. For anybody, there will be restrictions. Before starting the actual activity, there are twenty clearances to be taken, which I mentioned in the initial remarks itself. Anybody, who wishes to participate in the tender, who wins the bid, has to take all those clearances. So, there is no question of any violation. I would like to add that there are four sectors which are important in the country—the first is agriculture, the second is the service sector, the third is the intellectual sector like development of software which we export, and the fourth is the mining sector which really adds to our economy. We should exploit it without harming our environment as we are doing today. As far as Coal India and the coal sector are concerned, there are so many restrictions imposed on reclamation, plantation and on usage of water. After mining, whatever water is accumulated, wherever it is potable, it is used for the drinking purpose; wherever it is not used for drinking purpose, we are using it for irrigation. We are treating the water. On DMF, in the exploration activities, and in so many other activities, we are doing as already mentioned, in detail, by Ashwini Vaishnaw.

On the allocation of mineral resources, the earlier method of discretion has been totally stopped. I don't want to add anything more here. This has brought about and is going to bring a sea change. Sir, I do understand the paucity of time. I feel, probably, you too are feeling hungry. I understand and do appreciate your patience. I assure the House that Coal India will be taken care of and the environment too will be taken care of. On the 334 mining leases which are going to end soon, it is our duty to see to it that they continue. Shri Prasanna Acharya is not here. As for Odisha Government, we believe in cooperative federalism. As far as the MMDR Act is concerned, the major recommendations were from Odisha. Many State Governments, wherever there are minerals, have endorsed this. Keeping this in mind, I request all the sections of the House to pass this Bill without any further debate. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall first take up the Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 10th January, 2020."

2.00 P.M.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now take up the motion moved by the Minister.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and to amend the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clauses 4 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clauses 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No.10) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 10 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(3) "That at page 4, lines 24 to 31 be deleted."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I want division.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. The question is:

That the Bill be passed.

The House divided.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):

AYES - 83

NOES - 12

AYES - 83

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Alphons, Shri K. J

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Chandrasegharan, Shri N.

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Jain, Dr. Anil

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kardam, Shrimati Kanta

Ketkar, Shri Kumar

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh

Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath

Muraleedharan, Shri V.

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Oraon, Shri Samir

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Patra, Dr. Sasmit

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh

Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep

Ram Shakal, Shri

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.

Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai

Rupala, Shri Parshottam

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Selja, Kumari

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinha, Shri Rakesh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Soni, Shri Kailash

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu

Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh

Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini

Vats (Retd.), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T. G.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Ameer

NOES - 12

Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar

Kareem, Shri Elamaram

Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Shanmugam, Shri M.

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Vaiko, Shri

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of handicrafts through Surajkund Crafts Mela

*196. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government organized 34th Surajkund International Crafts Mela to promote handicrafts and handlooms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of skilled craftsmen and artisans of India and of other SAARC nations who participated in the mela;

(c) whether Government is planning to organize such international crafts mela in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to organize rural crafts melas to promote handicrafts in rural areas also, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The 34th Surajkund International Crafts Mela was organised by Haryana Tourism at Surajkund, District Faridabad *w.e.f* 01.02.2020 to 16.02.2020.

The Surajkund Mela provided direct marketing platform to 1500 artisans from all across the globe. Out of 1500 artisans, 1345 artisans from India and 155 artisans from abroad (including 31 from SAARC nations) participated.

(c) Yes Sir. The Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) organizes various International Marketing events like Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair (IHG, Delhi, Home Expo, Delhi, Homedecor Gifts & Houseware (HGH) India, Mumbai, International Mega Trade Fair, Delhi, Hindtex, Varanasi, to promote Indian handicrafts.

(d) Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) organizes Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaar & Exhibitions all over the country to promote handicrafts. The details of Domestic marketing and International Marketing events organized during last 3 years along with details of artisans benefitted is given below:-

Year	No. of Domestic and International Marketing events	No. of Artisans directly Benefitted
2016-2017	296	16321
2017-2018	259	17542
2018-2019	272	16420

Air corridors with Central Asian nations

*197. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is considering to set up air corridors with five Central Asian nations;
- (b) whether the availability of air corridors is likely to boost trade in perishable goods, agricultural and food products;
- (c) whether the corridors shall include regular cargo flights with special clearing and customs facilities to expedite the movement of goods; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) During the First India-Central Asia Dialogue at the level of Foreign Ministers with the participation of Afghanistan which was held on 13 January 2019 at Samarkand (Uzbekistan), the then External Affairs Minister proposed to examine the issue of establishment of air freight corridors between India and Central Asia so that goods can be transported more swiftly and efficiently between India and Central Asia. On the occasion of the launch of India-Central Asia Business Council comprising FICCI and the nominated chambers of commerce of the five Central Asian countries, viz. Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in New Delhi on 6 February 2020 in New Delhi, industry representatives were tasked to look at the issue of viability of air corridors between India and Central Asia with greater focus. At this stage, we are examining the proposal to establish the air corridors.

- (b) It is expected that the establishment of viable air freight corridors would enhance trade between India and Central Asia, including that of perishable goods, agricultural and food products.
- (c) Modalities of setting up of air corridors are expected to be worked out in due course.
- (d) Does not arise.

Hindi medium and regional languages in Civil Services Examination

*198. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the exam pattern of UPSC Civil Services Examination is discriminatory in nature for Hindi medium and regional language candidates;

(b) the details of number of Hindi medium and other regional language candidates who have qualified Preliminary, Mains and Interview of Civil Services Examination in last five years, exam tier-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government has recently received any representation for providing compensatory/extra attempt to CSE aspirants due to language discrimination; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The pattern of examination is designed to give an equal opportunity to all the candidates. While the Civil Services Preliminary Examination is by and large language neutral, as far as the Mains Examination is concerned, the general observation is that majority of candidates voluntarily opt to write the examination in English.

(c) and (d) The General Studies (Paper-IE) was introduced from CSE 2011. Several representations were received against the introduction of General Studies (Paper-II) from the candidates claiming that this paper is discriminatory against the candidates from Hindi medium with also the request to provide additional attempts on account of the changes made in the pattern of examination from CSE 2011. These representations were carefully examined by the Government and it was decided to grant one compensatory/additional attempt in CSE 2015 to those candidates who had appeared in CSE 2011.

Increase in fees of professional courses and schools

*199. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any action to tackle the ever increasing fees of professional courses (like MBS, B-Tech, MBBS especially) and schools/high schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) In the light of the Supreme Court order, AICTE

had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of retired Supreme Court Judge B.N. Sri Krishna to fix the upper limit of fees in technical institutions. In December 2015, AICTE accepted the report of this committee and after consulting the Ministry of Education of the States, implemented it. Under this, the upper limit of fees for various technical courses has been prescribed. Besides this, in every State a "State Fee Regulation Committee" has been constituted. It is clearly mentioned in the handbook of AICTE that the technical institutes of the States can charge the fees only on the basis of the Fee Regulation Committee of the State. Similarly, CBSE in Chapter-7 Section-II of its Rules and Regulation Manual has fixed fees for the examination and other procedures.

Under Section 13 (1) and (2a) of the Right to Education Act, 2009, there is a provision that no person shall take any kind of capitation fee at the time of admission from the student and if anyone does so, fine of 10 times of the capitation fee will be imposed upon him.

In order to prohibit arbitrary fees in the field of medical education, in the National Medical Commission Act 2019 it has been provided that National Medical Commission is authorized to frame the rules relating to fees and other charges for 50% seats of private medical institutions and deemed universities which come under the purview of this Act. In order to prohibit arbitrary fees in the field of medical education, a committee constituted by the State Governments headed by a retired High Court judge decides the fees of private medical colleges in the state.

Thus, the Government has taken appropriate steps to curb fees in both the technical education and medical education.

Relaxation in age limit to general category candidates

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

(a) whether Government is trying to fill vacancies in Government jobs in the current financial year to end the increasing unemployment among youth of the country;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to give relaxation in age limit to general category to end the unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has on 21.01.2020 instructed all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to fill up the existing vacancies in the concerned Ministries/Departments, their Attached and Subordinate Offices, in a time bound manner.

(c) No proposal for giving relaxation in upper age limit in respect of General Category candidates, for Civil Posts to be filled up on direct recruitment basis under the Central Government, is under consideration.

Trafficking of women

*201. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reported cases of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of victims who have been rescued from their place of exploitation and placed in safe custody in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of victims who have been rehabilitated and have been provided vocational training in the last three years, year wise; and

(d) the number of cross-border victims who have been repatriated to their country of origin in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on human trafficking reported by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. NCRB maintains data of cases of human trafficking reported and the data on number of victims trafficked and rescued each year. However, the data regarding purpose of trafficking at the time of reporting of cases is not maintained separately. Besides, the data regarding purpose of trafficking of the rescued victims is compiled

by NCRB. As per the published report of NCRB for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, number of women & children trafficked and rescued are as follows:-

Heads	2016	2017	2018
Number of women trafficked	5239	2040	2472
Number of children trafficked	9034	3535	2834
Number of women victims of trafficking rescued	7238	2211	2493
Number of child victims of trafficking rescued	14183	3294	2358

As per the information available in NCRB reports, in the year 2016, a total of 4980 persons rescued were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation for prostitution and 162 were trafficked for the purpose of child pornography. In the year 2017, a total of 1275 persons rescued were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation for prostitution and there were no reported cases of trafficking for the purpose of child pornography. Further, during the year 2018, a total of 1922 persons rescued were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation for prostitution and 154 were trafficked for the purpose of child pornography.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Ujjawala Scheme having provision for providing vocational training under the rehabilitation component of the scheme. The number of beneficiaries in last three years is 6175 in the year 2016-17, 5775 in the year 2017-18 and 5208 in the year 2018-19. Further, under the repatriation component of Ujjawala Scheme, the cross border victims are facilitated with repatriation procedures to the country of origin or border, expenses incurred towards food during travel are supported. The year-wise number of Ujjawala projects implementing repatriation component in last three years is 14 in the year 2016-17, 11 in the year 2017-18 and 19 in the year 2018-19.

Further, 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. It is gender neutral Act. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs. The Ministry

of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme *inter-alia* provides for setting up of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) by the States/UTs either by themselves or in association with voluntary organisations. The scheme also provides for non-institutional care wherein support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India. The details of CCIs alongwith the children residing in them under CPS scheme as informed by the States/UTs during the last three year (2016-2018) is as under:-

Year	No of beneficiaries in Institutional Care (Homes)	No of beneficiaries in open shelters	No of beneficiaries in Specialised Adoption Agencies
2016-17	77161	8422	3325
2017-18	65951	7098	3182
2018-19	64364	7317	3002

The Government is taking multipronged approach to curb the menace of Human Trafficking. For this purpose besides advisories to States/ UTs and sensitization of law enforcement agencies from time to time, recently the Government has approved a scheme for setting up/strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all remaining districts of States/UTs at a total cost of ₹ 100 crore.

Students opting to study abroad

*202. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that a large number of students are opting to study abroad;

(b) if so, the details of number of students who went abroad for higher studies in last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any proposal or is in the process of capping number of students receiving education abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the information received from Bureau of Immigration, the number of Indian students who departed India in the last three years is as follows:-

Year	No. of Students
2017	456453
2018	520065
2019	588723

(c) No Sir. Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Misuse of social media for hateful and divisive language

*203. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of hateful and divisive language has increased in the past four years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rise in use of social media by politicians has amplified this disturbing trend; and

(c) if so, the details of number of complaints lodged and action taken so far including action taken for misusing social media?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity along with

technological advancement the reach of social media for interaction has increased globally. Because of such features, specifically the option to remain anonymous, there are certain miscreants who use abusive language on social media platforms.

(b) Due to the rapid growth in proliferation of mobile telephony, improvement in connectivity and development of new and convenient platforms, politicians across the world realise that social media is a very convenient and effective tool to communicate with their stakeholders. It is also to be noted that people across the spectrum including celebrities, industry leaders, sportsmen, artists etc. are resorting to greater use of social media and therefore attributing any misuse of social media exclusively to usage by a specific set of users does not pass muster.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action against the cyber-crime offenders as per the provisions of applicable laws.

Wherever the situation warrants, under the provision of section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, Government blocks unlawful and malicious online content, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above,. Under this provision, 1385, 2799 and 3635 URLs were blocked during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Services/facilities where Aadhaar is mandatory

†*204. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those services/facilities for which Aadhaar has been made compulsory;

(b) the names of those services/facilities for which Government further proposes to make Aadhaar mandatory;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to use Aadhaar as a Voter-I-Card or link Aadhaar with the voter list; and

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce "One Nation, One ID Card"?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of India or Consolidated Fund of State, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual makes an application for enrolment:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

Accordingly, various Ministries, State Government Departments issue notifications under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, to deliver various subsidies, benefits and services. As on 29th February 2020, a total of 164 notifications covering 299 schemes have been issued by various Central Ministries, including among others, Targeted Public Distribution System, scholarship schemes, MGNREGA, Fertilizer Subsidy, NSAP, PMAY etc.

Further, Section 139AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as introduced by the Finance Act, 2017, provides for mandatory quoting of Aadhaar /Enrolment ID of Aadhaar application form, for filing of return of income and for making an application for allotment of Permanent Account Number with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(c) As per information received from Legislative Department, a proposal to amend Representation of the People Act, 1951, to enable linking of Electoral data with Aadhaar system, is under consideration, to ensure preparation of error free electoral roll and to prevent duplication of entries.

(d) As per information received from O/o Registrar General and Census Commissioner India, Ministry of Home Affairs, presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Discrepancies in Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the discrepancies in payment to beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana;

(b) the State-wise details of average payment time and number of payments made year on year for the last three years; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to improve the delivery systems for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In a few cases of Aadhaar based payment, the amount has been credited to Bank Account wrongly seeded with Aadhaar. The Ministry has highlighted this issue with respective Banks and National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI).

(b) State-wise details of average payment time and number of payments made during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The scheme implementation Guidelines provides for setting up of Steering and Monitoring Committees at National, State and District levels. These Committees review the progress of implementation of the scheme periodically to strengthen the coordination and convergence between concerned Departments. These Committees also consider the bottlenecks faced in the implementation and suggest appropriate mechanism for improving the implementation. Further, PMMVY is implemented through web-based Management and Information System (MIS) Software, viz. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana - Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) which is used as an effective tool for regular monitoring of the scheme. The PMMVY-CAS is enabled to monitor key indicators like number of beneficiaries enrolled, number of beneficiaries paid maternity benefits, total maternity benefits disbursed to eligible beneficiaries etc

on real time basis. In addition, the implementation of PMMVY is reviewed periodically through Video Conferences with States/UTs, national and regional level workshops and monitoring visit to States and Districts.

Statement

State-wise details of average payment time after registration of application on PMMVY-CAS and number of payment made during the last three years

State	Financial Year: 2017-2018		Financial Year: 2018-2019		Financial Year: 2019-2020 (As on 06.03.2020)	
	Average Time Taken for Payment (Days)	No. of payments	Average Time Taken for Payment (Days)	No. of payments	Average Time Taken for Payment (Days)	No. of payments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.4	2,462	31.7	5,135	32.9	4,320
Andhra Pradesh	19.0	2,79,087	36.8	10,71,860	51.7	9,34,662
Arunachal Pradesh	12.6	87	18.9	13,067	28.1	18,207
Assam	28.9	10,415	16.5	2,48,941	19.3	9,18,225
Bihar	21.6	51,490	35.1	4,19,698	22.3	18,17,531
Chandigarh	21.7	7,044	31.2	18,328	35.0	14,900
Chhattisgarh	28.4	54,439	37.4	3,14,637	54.9	4,37,270
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.2	722	33.5	6,305	56.9	7,310
Daman and Diu	10.5	4	52.5	3,619	92.5	3,971
Delhi	10.1	26,394	29.7	1,56,527	37.4	1,90,438
Goa	14.3	3,908	23.9	16,932	34.8	11,228
Gujarat	17.3	1,61,759	29.8	7,68,112	24.4	8,29,229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	17.2	83,520	31.8	5,05,884	39.7	3,88,823
Himachal Pradesh	23.0	28,416	45.8	1,67,085	61.3	1,46,613
Jammu and Kashmir	20.7	9,970	25.1	1,60,085	54.5	1,48,904
Jharkhand	16.1	59,795	33.2	3,53,614	41.5	5,06,697
Karnataka	12.4	1,38,233	36.6	8,18,873	49.6	10,27,113
Kerala	13.0	1,04,479	30.9	4,73,192	39.0	5,06,675
Lakshadweep	NA	0	68.1	840	90.4	424
Madhya Pradesh	20.8	2,54,356	32.1	20,35,254	33.8	16,82,618
Maharashtra	31.1	2,42,064	44.8	13,58,849	42.5	21,65,746
Manipur	16.2	4,382	39.9	16,430	44.6	60,281
Meghalaya	NA	0	15.3	7,374	18.3	36,697
Mizoram	52.4	730	14.0	27,129	21.1	18,256
Nagaland	NA	0	17.2	6,340	19.6	39,156
Odisha	28.0	3	13.8	10	NA	0
Puducherry	26.4	918	35.9	19,599	44.0	15,662
Punjab	16.2	56,751	26.0	3,62,775	61.6	2,30,549
Rajasthan	26.0	46,992	27.3	13,43,014	39.6	6,24,966
Sikkim	20.4	397	85.7	9,459	36.3	6,653
Tamil Nadu	NA	0	9.0	3,00,209	6.7	7,58,316
Telangana	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
Tripura	50.5	1,170	30.8	37,580	31.6	83,673
Uttar Pradesh	20.1	2,86,335	32.1	26,06,027	32.6	32,87,464
Uttarakhand	21.5	28,299	24.3	1,20,967	48.8	1,44,030
West Bengal	34.9	9,410	27.1	7,84,109	51.9	12,13,584
ALL INDIA	20.4	19,54,031	32.3	1,45,57,859	36.3	1,82,80,191

NA-Not applicable as no beneficiary was paid during the year.

Harassment of Indians working abroad

*206. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indians working abroad especially in Gulf countries are subjected to harassment and punishment by the employers;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government in the last three years, through the Embassy officials, complainants or other sources;

(c) the reason for the Indian Embassy officials failing to protect the interests of Indian workers; and

(d) the steps taken to protect all the Indian workers in the Gulf countries from illegal means of exploitation and harassment by the greedy employers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) From time to time, Indian Embassies and Consulates receive complaints from Indian workers facing problems due to their employers not following the relevant regulations. These include, grievances and complaints related to maltreatment, violation of contractual terms, adverse working conditions, wage related issues, employer related problems, medical and insurance related problems and compensation/death claims.

(b) As per information provided by our Missions and Posts in the Gulf countries, the number of complaints registered by Indian workers are as follows:

Sl. No.	Country	2017	2018	2019
1.	Bahrain	792	734	836
2.	Qatar	3328	3244	2896
3.	Saudi Arabia	5076	8271	7973
4.	Oman	4144	3594	2984
5.	Kuwait	4481	3287	5286
6.	United Arab Emirates	3756	2153	2888

(c) The Indian Embassies and Consulates, whenever a complaint is registered with them, take the required steps immediately to address the grievance. Wherever required, Indian Missions also help, to the extent possible, fight cases in local courts in the event of complaints requiring legal intervention.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to protect the interests of Indian emigrants in the Gulf countries from exploitation and harassment by foreign employers. These include awareness, grievance redressal and welfare measures:

- (i) Departing workers are made aware of their rights and responsibilities through the Pre Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) and local language based Media Awareness Campaign.
- (ii) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances on-line and track their redressal.
- (iii) Grievances can also be lodged by emigrants/relatives through the Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) on e-Migrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24X7 Helpline of Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals. Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSK) have also been set up at Dubai (UAE), Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh, Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK) have been setup in Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Lucknow and Delhi.
- (v) Indian Missions conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can speak on their working conditions and seek redressal of their grievances. Indian Missions have also established 24x7 Helplines and Toll Free Helplines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) Grievances brought to the notice of the Ministry and the Missions through social media, including twitter, are promptly addressed.
- (vii) The Missions utilise the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to provide

assistance to overseas Indian nationals in times of distress. The guidelines of the Indian community welfare fund have been revised to expand the scope of welfare measures and to cover three key areas, namely, assisting overseas Indian nationals in distress situations, community welfare activities and improvement in consular services. The distressed female Indian workers approaching Missions/Posts are provided temporary shelter till their cases are resolved.

- (viii) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues and Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings are held on regular basis.

Agreement signed between India and the US

*207. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agreements in various sectors signed between India and the US during the recent visit of US President to India;
- (b) the equipments that the US has agreed to sell to India for the Indian armed forces, in the defence deals, with details;
- (c) whether any agreement for providing R&D, maintenance and servicing of these equipments in India was signed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the mechanism through which the state-of-the-art technology would be maintained and serviced in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) The documents concluded during the State Visit of the President of the United States of America, Donald J. Trump, to India in February 2020, are as below:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding on Mental Health between the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the Republic of India and the Department of Health and Human Services of the Government of the United States of America.

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

(b) to (d) Over the years, India has acquired a number of U.S.-origin defence platforms including aircraft such as the C-17, C-130J, P8I and helicopters like Chinook and Apache. Recently, Ministry of Defence concluded contracts to acquire six Apache (AH-64E) helicopters and 24 MH-60R multi-role helicopters from the U.S. along with associated equipment, spares, weapons and ammunition. Maintenance and servicing is provided for in the contract.

Demand to raise telecom tariffs

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

(a) whether the private telecom service providers have demanded help to raise telecom tariffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has clarified to the service providers that the tariff will continue to be market driven and that the companies need to work out how to deal with competition; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of the private telecom service providers are running on loss and whether the tariff needs to be hiked for their survival?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A few major private Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have represented to the Government regarding the financial stress in the telecom sector. They have also represented to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The tariff regulation is under the purview of TRAI. Presently, the fixing of tariffs is under forbearance and the

TSPs decide their respective tariffs. Besides the TSPs, the Cellular Operators Association of India has sought the intervention of the TRAI regarding the measures to increase revenue of telecom sector. The TRAI has issued a consultation paper on "Tariff issues of Telecom services" dated 17-12-2019. The losses incurred by two of the three major private TSPs are indicated as the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Losses incurred by two of the private Telecom Service Providers
in Past 3 Years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Losses incurred in Year (Rupees in Crores)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Airtel	8510	681	5204
2.	Idea Vodafone	3996	9003	17,167

Concerns expressed over CAA

*209. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations General Secretary has voiced concern over the use of excessive force by security personnel in India against the peaceful protestors over the Citizenship (Amendment) Act;

(b) if so, the manner in which Government has responded to such concerns of International organizations; and

(c) whether the laws such as CAA and abrogation of Article 370 have brought a diplomatic setback to India internationally?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): (a) As such, the United Nations Secretary General has not expressed any concern in this regard. His spokesperson, while responding to media queries on reports of violence in Delhi, spoke generally that the demonstrators be allowed to demonstrate peacefully and that security forces show restraint.

(b) India has engaged with the UN Secretary General and other senior officials in the UN Secretariat and clarified to them that CAA is our internal matter and concerns

the sovereign right of the Indian Parliament to make laws. It was also made clear that the CAA is constitutionally valid and complies with all requirements of our constitutional values. It is reflective of our long standing national commitment in respect of human rights issues arising from the tragedy of the Partition of India.

(c) India has continuously engaged with countries around the world, both bilaterally and at the United Nations, in order to clarify that CAA and abrogation of Article 370 are our internal matter.

Textile job guarantee scheme for BPL families

*210. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement Textile Job Guarantee Scheme to provide assistance to the rural families living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of Government to implement this policy in the backward, areas, State/UT-wise, particularly in Kalyana Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka regions)?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal as on date for a specific job guarantee scheme for rural families living Below Poverty Line (BPL). However, Ministry of Textiles has taken number of steps for promotion of employment in the textile sector in the country as a whole.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Discovery of Lithium reserve in Mandya, Karnataka

2081. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lithium reserve was discovered in Mandya, Karnataka;

(b) whether the amount discovered will make India self-reliant and what is the significance of its discovery for the nation;

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

(d) the amount of Lithium imported in the last three years?

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

(b) and (c) The significance and quantity of lithium resources in Marlagalla - Allapatna area, Mandya district, Karnataka may be established only after the completion of exploration (which involves three stages of drilling viz. reconnoitry, exploratory and evaluation and ore reserve estimation and hydrometallurgical studies) in the entire area.

(d) The details of Lithium procured by the Department during the last 3 years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Lithium procured during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	PO Description	PO Value (in Rupees)
Lithium		
1	Lithium Foil	254333
2	Lithium Salt Purity >99%	37951.2

Construction of pressurized heavy water reactors

2082. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the timeline for the construction of the pressurized heavy water reactors recently approved by Government;

(b) whether equipment for construction will be sourced domestically or imported, and if so, the details of countries willing to provide equipment;

(c) to what extent is this project expected to benefit people;

(d) the cost of project and details of its funding;

(e) whether it is a fact that Uranium used in reactors is now available at low price in international market; and

- (f) if so, the efforts being made by Government to buy and stock it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The ten (10) indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) accorded administrative approval and financial sanction by the Government are to be set up in fleet mode, scheduled to be completed progressively by 2031.

- (b) The equipment for these reactors will be sourced from domestic industries.

(c) The establishment of the 10 PHWRs will provide the country clean base load power of 7000 MW. It will also create a large number of jobs, direct and indirect, both at the sites and in the manufacturing industries. The enhanced economic activity at the sites will also provide employment and business opportunities to the local people. In addition, NPCIL takes up various neighborhood development activities in the fields of health, sanitation, education, infrastructure development and skill development in the nearby areas benefitting the local people.

(d) The approved completion cost of the ten indigenous 700 MW PHWRs is ₹ 1,05,000 crore, to be funded with a debt to equity ratio of 70:30. The equity funding is to be provided by the Government and debt, sourced from market borrowings.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Presently Department is procuring Uranium Ore Concentrate from Kazakhstan and Canada.

Contract for import of 1100 MTU of UOC from Uzbekistan has been signed and the supplies are scheduled for the period 2022-26.

Shortage of fuel for nuclear plants

†2083. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of fuel for nuclear plants in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the country-wise and year-wise details of quantum of Uranium imported during the last three years and in the current year and the expenditure incurred thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has any plan to make the country self-reliant in the field of nuclear fuel; and

(e) if so, by when the country would become self-reliant in the field of nuclear fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) The details of quantum of uranium import during last three years and in the current year and expenditure incurred thereon are as under:

Delivery year	M/s Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan		M/s Cameco, Canada		M/s TVEL, Russia	
	UOC Qty (MTU)	Cost (₹ in crores)	UOC Qty (MTU)	Cost (₹ in crores)	UOC Qty (MTU)	Cost (₹ in crores)
2016-17	999.807	590.02	1233.681	534.51	187.334	395.292
2017-18	2413.855	933.1	989.452	373.828	Nil	0
2018-19	2057.871	1005.896	986.601	472.901	Nil	0
2019-20	1499.983	714.952	1001.291	475.843	56.78	333.310

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Government has taken measures to augment domestic uranium supply by state-of-the-art, integrated, multi-disciplinary exploration in several potential thrust areas of the country.

As per the vision plan prepared, in order to fulfil the requirement of Uranium to fuel nuclear power plants, Department of Atomic Energy will achieve nearly ten-fold rise in uranium production in next 15 years (by 2031-32). The uranium mining projects have been planned in three phases. On completion of the projects in first phase, it is expected to produce 3.5 times of existing uranium production by the 12th year. On completion of the projects in second phase, uranium production is ^ expected to achieve seven times of existing production. With the completion of phase three projects uranium production of the country is expected to record ten-fold increase by 2031-32.

Funds allocated for computerisation of post offices

2084. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has computerised all the Post Offices in the country, the details thereof; and

(b) how much fund has been allocated for the purpose, amount spent on computerising Post Offices and whether any survey has been conducted as to how many computers are in working conditions, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes Sir, all 25487 Departmental Post Offices in the country have been computerised.

(b) The details of funds allocated and spent for procurement of Computers for the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds allotted (₹ in crores)	Funds Spent (₹ in crores)	Number of computers procured
1.	2017-18	20.56	20.56	5000
2.	2018-19	66.54	66.54	18565
3.	2019-20 (upto February 2020)	26.36	26.36	7996

A survey was conducted in the year 2014 by the duly constituted committee to assess the requirement of Computers in Post Offices. The Committee had recommended that the life span of Computers may be fixed as five years. The requirement of Computers was also estimated. Accordingly, once the Computers complete the five year life span, they are considered for condemnation as per prescribed procedure. Action is taken to replace the condemned Computers. This is a continuous process. The Computers are covered with warranty and with Annual Maintenance Contract to ensure that they are in working condition.

Payment for AGR by private telecom companies

2085. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private telecom companies have made payment for Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) dues to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise in the last five years and current year;
- (c) the reasons for not paying the dues so far; and
- (d) the penalty imposed/ action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The AGR case was subjudice and in 2016 it was submitted in the Hon'ble Supreme Court that DoT will keep raising the demand but not insist on payments till the final judgment by the court. After the judgment dated 24.10.2019, the dues are crystalized and the TSPs have made some payments. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The DoT has also directed the TSPs to make remaining payments *vide* letters dated 13.11.2019, 20.01.2020, 14.02.2020 and 04.03.2020.

Statement

Details of Payments of AGR dues made by Telecom Service Providers till 06.03.2020.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Payment Received till 06.03.2020 (₹ Cr.)
1	2	3
1.	Bharti Airtel Group *	18,004
2.	Telenor India Private Limited	
	Bharti Group	18004
3.	Idea Cellular Ltd	3,50
4.	Vodafone Group Of Companies	

1	2	3
	Vodafone Idea	3500
5.	Tata Group of Companies	4,197
6.	Quadrant Televentures Limited	0.69
7.	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	195.18
8.	Aircel Group of Companies	-
9.	RelianceCommunication/Reliance Telecom Limited	3.69
10.	VideoconTelecommunications Ltd.	-
11.	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	-
13.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	-
14.	Etisalat Db Telecom Private Limited	-
15.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	-
16.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	0.73
	TOTAL	25,901.29

* The amount is reflected in the RBI Statements. However, the same is not reflected in E-Lekha in the concerned account head of the government.

Regular salaries to BSNL and MTNL employees

2086. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to sale out or disinvest the BSNL and MTNL;
- (b) if so, what is the planning of Government;
- (c) how many number of employees took VRS from BSNL and MTNL; and
- (d) the reasons why the rest of employees are not getting regular salary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No Sir. Government has no plan to

sell or disinvest Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). The Government has approved the revival plan for BSNL and MTNL on 23.10.2019.

(c) 78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL have taken VRS

(d) Salary to the employees of BSNL/MTNL is delayed due to their poor financial condition resulting from revenue and liability mismatch. BSNL and MTNL have informed that salary up to the month of December, 2019 has been paid.

Installation of BSNL towers in Sidhi district

†2087. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BSNL towers installed in Sidhi district along with the towers which are not in operation;

(b) the time taken and cost incurred towards the installation of these towers; and

(c) whether any action would be taken against those responsible for non-utilisation of these towers, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has 45 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Sidhi district and all are functional. Some BTSs become faulty and non-functional due to power, media and hardware issues. However, they are immediately rectified so as to maintain the fault rate within norms prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

BSNL has also informed that its BTSs in Sidhi district were installed under various phases of GSM project and the cost of BTS varies in each phase of the project. All these BTSs were timely rolled out.

Relief package for telecom service providers

2088. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering to work on relief package for telecom service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a Committee of Secretaries in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Committee of Secretaries will review various demands made by the industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration by the Government.

Mobile towers in rural areas

2089. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of villages in rural areas of the country where mobile towers have been installed, State/UT-wise and telecom company-wise during each of the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether Government is providing any incentive to telecom operators for connecting their towers to green technology and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of towers targeted for installation in rural areas in the coming financial year, State/UT-wise including the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (c) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that 5,69,897 villages out of 5,97,618 inhabited villages in the country are covered by mobile services. State/Union Territory-wise list of number of covered and uncovered villages is given in the Statement (*See below*). Mobile coverage in the uncovered villages in the country is being provided by the Government

and TSPs in a phased manner. Following projects are approved for providing/facilitating mobile services in these villages:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Phase-I project, provision of mobile connectivity at 2355 towers locations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been implemented by Government of India. Under LWE Phase-II project, installation of 2217 mobile towers has been approved for providing 2G + 4G based mobile services in these States.
- (ii) Provision of Mobile connectivity in 354 villages of uncovered border areas including J & K, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and other priority areas has also been approved.
- (iii) A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages along with National Highways and to augment transmission network;
- (iv) Under BharatNet project, broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country;
- (v) Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (vi) Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH 223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (vii) Mobile connectivity has been enhanced in Lakshadweep Islands by installing 10 mobile towers;
- (viii) Satellite bandwidth augmentation upto 4 Gbps for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (ix) Satellite bandwidth augmentation upto 1.71 Gbps for Lakshadweep Islands.
- (x) Aspirational District Scheme for provisioning of 4G based Mobile service in 502 uncovered villages in Aspirational Districts of four states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has been approved.

(b) National Digital Communication Policy 2018 aims to promote and incentivize deployment of solar and green energy for telecom towers. In order to achieve the objectives of Green Telecom and reduce the carbon footprint, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued recommendations on "Approach towards Sustainable Telecommunications". Government of India has considered TRAI recommendations and set up the procedures for measurement of carbon footprint and implementation of carbon emission reduction targets. Accordingly, directions to the service providers have been issued, which, *inter-alia*, States that the Government shall consider passing all benefits related to deployment of Renewable Energy Technology (RET) to the service providers as per extant Government scheme.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise List of Number of Covered and Uncovered Villages

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of inhabited villages as per census 2011	Number of inhabited villages covered with mobile services	Number of inhabited villages without mobile services
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	396	239	157
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16158	14063	2095
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	3454	1804
4.	Assam	25372	24162	1210
5.	Bihar	39073	38807	266
6.	Chandigarh	5	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	19567	17317	2250
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	0
9.	Daman and Diu	19	19	0
10.	Delhi	103	103	0
11.	Goa	320	297	23

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	17843	17152	691
13.	Haryana	6642	6641	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	17716	166
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6101	5963	138
16.	Jharkhand	29492	28239	1253
17.	Karnataka	27397	26834	563
18.	Kerala	1017	1017	0
19.	Ladakh	236	174	62
20.	Lakshadweep	6	5	1
21.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	48959	2970
22.	Maharashtra	40959	37970	2989
23.	Manipur	2515	1727	788
24.	Meghalaya	6459	4861	1598
25.	Mizoram	704	434	270
26.	Nagaland	1400	1131	269
27.	Odisha	47677	41128	6549
28.	Punjab	12168	12168	0
29.	Puducherry	90	90	0
30.	Rajasthan	43264	42494	770
31.	Sikkim	425	414	11
32.	Tamil Nadu	15049	15021	28
33.	Telangana	10128	10018	110
34.	Tripura	863	855	8
35.	Uttarakhand	15745	15540	205
36.	Uttar Pradesh	97813	97394	419
37.	West Bengal	37478	37421	57
TOTAL		5,97,618	5,69,897	27,721

**Disinterest shown by mobile service providers to switch
over to 5G services**

2090. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the major mobile service providers like Airtel, Vodafone, Jio etc., are not evincing interest to switch over to 5G services and requesting to postpone auctioning of 5G bandwidth;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that migrating to 5G is easy wherever there is access to 4G services; and

(d) if so, the percentage of population using 4G in the country and the status of those who are still getting 2G/3G services from the service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has provided its recommendations on "Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz, 3400-3600 MHz Bands" dated 01.08.2018. These recommendations are presently under the consideration of the Government. However, the mobile service providers have applied for the grant of experimental licenses for conducting 5G trials. The Government, in consultation with the Industry, is considering grant of experimental license for these trials. Based upon the outcome of the trials and market conditions, the mobile service providers may chart-out their future strategy on adoption and rolling out of 5G services in the country.

(d) As per the information available with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there were 603.32 million data users in the country, during the month of December 2019. Information on 4G only subscribers is not available.

Poor services of BSNL in Chhattisgarh

†2091. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the condition of mobile, landline telephone and internet services of BSNL is poor and unsatisfactory in the different areas including the district Balrampur Ramanujganj of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the remedial measures adopted/ proposed to be adopted by Government to improve the services of BSNL in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the details of Base Tower Stations proposed to be established in inaccessible areas of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that its mobile, landline telephone and internet services are working satisfactorily in Chhattisgarh including the district Balrampur-Ramanujganj except some hilly, remote and naxal affected areas. BSNL has also informed that in Balrampur-Ramanujganj district of Chhattisgarh, 476 villages out of 634 villages are covered with mobile services of BSNL. BSNL has informed that in general it is meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

To further improve its network and coverage, BSNL is regularly adding BTSs in rural and urban areas under various network expansion phases. In the current mobile network expansion Phase VIII. 4, 532 out of 623 planned BTS sites in Chhattisgarh have been commissioned.

(c) Out of Total 19567 villages in Chhattisgarh State, 17317 villages are covered with mobile services. Mobile coverage in the remaining 2250 uncovered villages in Chhattisgarh State is being provided by the Government and the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in a phased manner.

Under the scheme funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, 525 towers have already been commissioned and additional 971 sites have been identified for setting up of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Chhattisgarh State.

Sharing of infrastructure of all service providers

2092. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all service providers to share their inbuilding infrastructure with their peers in all public buildings, including Government offices, airports, railway stations and hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said advisory shall boost connectivity in public places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Government has issued an advisory on 18.11.2019 to all Telecom Service Licensees for sharing In-Building Infrastructure with other Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), in all the existing Government/public buildings/places like Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Terminals, Metro Stations/Lines, hospitals, etc. as per the terms and conditions of their respective licenses. The above advisory is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is expected that the above advisory will increase utilisation of existing telecom infrastructure due to sharing by the TSPs, thus enhancing the coverage and boosting connectivity in public places.

Statement

*No.20-545/2017 AS-I Government of India Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications Sanchar Bhawan, 20-Ashoka Road, New
Delhi-110001*

Dated 18th November, 2019

To

All Telecom Service Licensees

Subject: Advisory for sharing of In-Building Infrastructure.

With reference to the TRAI's recommendations dated 20th January 2017 on "In-Building Access by Telecom Service Providers" and response dated 9th March 2018 to the back-reference from DoT, all the TSPs are advised to share the In-Building Infrastructure (IBS, OFC and other cables, ducts, etc.) with other TSPs, in all the existing Government/ public buildings/ places like Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Terminals, Metro Stations/ Lines, hospitals, etc., as per the terms and conditions of their respective licenses.

(Prashant Verma)

ADG (AS-1) Tele: 2303 6580

Copy To:

1. Secretary (TRAI).
2. DDG (P&N), DGT-HQ / DDG (CS) / DDG (DS).
3. Director (IT) may kindly arrange to upload this letter on the website of DoT.
4. All Directors of AS Division.

Permitting Huawei to participate in 5G trials

2093. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security concern has been raised regarding permitting Huawei to participate in 5G trial and also allocating spectrum for 5G services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ignored the concern raised in this regard and proceeded further, permitting Huawei in 5G trial in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Department of Telecommunications, after due consideration of relevant aspect, invited applications to allow all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) along with equipment manufacturers to hold 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.

Demand raised from non-telecom PSUs

2094. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecom has raised a demand of over 3 lakh crore from non-telecom PSUs like GAIL, Oil India and Power Grid towards telecom licenses obtained for internal communication purposes;

(b) if so, the PSU-wise details of dues to be paid;

(c) what are the grievances of non-telecom PSUs for not making payment to the DoT; and

(d) whether the DoT has made any efforts to resolve the dispute with regard to payment of dues by non-telecom PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the details of demand raised to non-telecom PSUs like GAIL, OIL India and POWER GRID, company-wise outstanding amount is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) According to the Public Sector Undertakings (GAIL and Power Grid Etc.), the main grievance of non telecom PSUs is that the AGR Judgment dated 24.10.2019 does not apply to the licenses held by them.

(d) According to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.02.2020 the counsel appearing for the applicants (PSUs) sought leave to withdraw miscellaneous application with liberty to avail appropriate remedy before appropriate forum in accordance with law, in case necessity arises.

Statement*Details of dues outstanding in respect of decentralized PSUs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee	Service	Year	Demand Raised (₹ in cr.)
1.	Rail Tel Corporation Of India Ltd.	ISP-IT,US-ISP, NLD	2005-06 to 2018-19	307.26
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,SP-IT, Com-VSAT	2014-15 to 2008-09	90.22
5.	Ernet India Ltd.	UL-ISP	2014-15, 2017-18	47.09
6.	Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd	UL-ISP, UL-ISP	2017-18 to 2018-19	22062.65
7.	NICSI	Comm- VSAT	2009-10 to 2016-17	842.02
8.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers of 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

Broadband connections in different States

2095. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in different States provided with broadband connections in the last two years, along with the details thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated for providing new broadband connections, maintenance of existing broadband facilities in Gram Panchayats and the actual amount spent in this regard, along with the details thereof?

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. As on 28.02.2020, by laying 4,24,299 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a Total of 1,50,029 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,34,906 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made Service Ready. In addition, 1787 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media. In Total, 1,36,693 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made Service Ready. The State/UT-wise details of the broadband connectivity provided under the project are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Cabinet on 19.07.2017 approved a Total estimated cost of ₹ 42,068 crore (exclusive of GST, octroi and local taxes) for the implementation of BharatNet. A sum of ₹ 22,089.25 crore has been allocated/disbursed under the BharatNet Project and out of it, ₹ 20,052.76 crore has been released/utilised.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Service Ready GPs under BharatNet

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Service Ready GPs (As on 31.03.2018)*	No. of Service Ready GPs (As on 31.03.2019)*	No. of Service Ready GPs (As on 28.02.2020)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1407	1638
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	114	297
4.	Assam	1450	1621	1622
5.	Bihar	5010	5876	8355
6.	Chandigarh	13	13	13

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	3559	4082	4819
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	21	21
9.	Daman and Diu*	0	17	18
10.	Gujarat	4816	5449	11333
11.	Haryana	5856	6187	6188
12.	Himachal Pradesh	165	227	250
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	171	780	1027
14.	Jharkhand	1536	2388	2517
15.	Karnataka	6071	6117	6244
16.	Kerala	1129	1129	1129
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	11690	12719	13059
19.	Maharashtra	13666	15173	15670
20.	Manipur	123	322	754
21.	Meghalaya	122	187	206
22.	Mizoram	18	32	165
23.	Nagaland	61	98	129
24.	Odisha	2510	3620	4088
25.	Puducherry	101	101	101
26.	Punjab	6761	7945	12560
27.	Rajasthan	8154	8564	8751
28.	Sikkim	4	17	18
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
30.	Telangana	2042	2047	2047
31.	Tripura	489	529	688

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Uttar Pradesh	27319	28209	29120
33.	Uttarakhand	1387	1508	1560
34.	West Bengal	2020	2128	2298
TOTAL		106271	118627	136693

*Cumulative (including Block Headquarters)

Package for revival of BSNL

2096. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any package for the revival of loss making BSNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many thousands of employees have sought voluntary retirement from services;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to VRS opted by employees, the liability on salaries has come down drastically in BSNL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 23.10.2019. The revival plan inter-alia, includes the measures to reduce the staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL for providing 4G services, monetisation of assets of BSNL and debt restructuring by raising Sovereign Guarantee bonds.

(c) to (e) 78,569 employees of BSNL have opted for the VRS After VRS, BSNL's liability on salaries is expected to reduce by approximately 50%.

Recruitment in place of VRS opted employees

2097. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Total number of employees opted for voluntary retirement scheme as on date from BSNL and MTNL;

(b) whether it is a fact that both BSNL and MTNL have saved huge amount in wage bills with VRS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether both BSNL and MTNL are considering to make recruitment in place of VRS opted employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) 78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL have opted for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS). All VRS optees have retired voluntarily on 31.01.2020.

(b) and (c) After VRS, employee cost of BSNL and MTNL is expected to reduce by approximately 50% and 78% respectively.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

Villages under the National Broadband Mission

2098. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which are currently covered under National Broadband Mission which targets all the villages to be covered by 2022; and

(b) the details thereof along with the name of villages to be covered digitized under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) National Broadband Mission (NBM) was launched on 17 December 2019 with a vision to enable fast track growth of digital

communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide for digital empowerment and inclusion, and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all. The Mission *inter-alia* envisages to provide access to broadband to all the villages of the country by 2022.

Postal Life Insurance policy

2099. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to popularise the Postal Life Insurance policy in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Postal Life Insurance policy taken during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to create awareness among rural and backward population about the advantages of taking Postal Life Insurance policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has been able to popularise the Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) in the country. TOTAL number of PLI and RPLI policies issued during the last three years (FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19) and the current year (April 2019 to February 2020) are 588457, 767553, 1062558 and 751037 respectively.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to create awareness among rural and backward population about the advantages of taking PLI and RPLI policy. Promotion and publicity of PLI and RPLI is done by way of advertisement in national and regional newspapers, radio jingle campaigns, outdoor publicity and organisation of awareness camps and melas throughout the country.

NET zero imports in electronics by 2020

2100. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set net zero imports in electronics by 2020 under Digital India roadmap;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the National Policy on Electronics, 2019, Government had set a target of making 100 crore mobile handsets indigenously by 2025; and

(d) if so, the target achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) 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. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified 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. One of the missions of NPE 2019 is to transform India into a destination for manufacturing and exports in pre-identified, high growth electronics sector by encouraging and incentivizing large ESDM eco-system to achieve net positive Balance of Payments.

(c) and (d) As per the NPE 2019, 100 crore mobile handsets are targeted to be produced by 2025. The production of mobile handsets in the country is as under:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Projected)
Mobile handsets (Nos. in crore)	5.8	11	17.5	22.5	29	31

Source: India Cellular and Electronics Association.

Cyber bullying against children

2101. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increased number of cases of Cyber Bullying amongst children;

(b) if so, whether Government maintains any data in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of last three years pertaining to these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs started collecting data for cybercrimes against children (involving computer as medium/target) since 2017. As per the data maintained by NCRB, a Total of 7 and 40 cases of cyber bullying against children were registered during the year 2017 and 2018 respectively. Latest data pertains to the year 2018. The details of cyber stalking/bullying against children cases is given in the Statement.

Statement

Cyber Stalking/Bullying against Children during 2017-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017			2018		
		Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Persons Arrested	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-Arrested	Persons sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2	6	0	3
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	0	0	0	1	1	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	1	2	1	2
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kerala		0	0	0	1	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		1	1	1	4	4	6
15. Maharashtra		3	1	1	16	10	13
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab		0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		1	1	1	1	1	2
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Telangana		0	0	0	1	0	1
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	4	2	2
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal		0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL State(s)		7	5	6	37	19	31
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		0	0	0	3	3	3
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		0	0	0	3	3	3
TOTAL (All India)		7	5	6	40	22	34

Source: Crime in India

Digital literacy and accessibility

2102. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the digital literacy and accessibility across the country is still low;

(b) whether Government has assessed the reasons behind the low percentage of digital literacy across rural areas;

(c) the steps that Government has been taking to increase digital awareness and accessibility in rural areas; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has published the 71st Round Survey Report titled 'Social Consumption - Education Survey 2014', which *inter-alia* covers IT Literacy. As per this report, the proportion of households in the Country having computer was found to be around 14% (only 6% of rural households and 29% of urban households possessed computer). Further, for the age 14 years and above, the ability to operate computer in rural and urban areas was reported as under:

Proportion (per 1000) of population (age 14 years and above) able to operate a computer							
Rural				Urban			
Age group (years)							
14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above	14-29	30-45	46-60	60 and above
183	41	14	3	489	243	148	68

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps to increase digital awareness and accessibility in rural areas of the country:

(i) In the years 2014 to 2016, two Schemes entitled "National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM) and "Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (DISHA) were implemented by the Government with a target to train 52.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy across the country including rural India. Under these two schemes, a Total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were trained, out of which around 42% candidates were from rural India.

(ii) In February 2017, the Government of India approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household). The Digital Literacy training is imparted by more than 2.55 lakh training centres across the rural areas of the country. Special focus of the said Scheme is on training the beneficiaries on use of Electronic Payment System. So far, more than 3.53 crore candidates have been enrolled and around 2.86 crore have been trained, out of which more than 2.11 crore candidates have been certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme.

UIDAI case on Aadhaar data theft in Telangana

2103. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has failed to take sufficient precautions to safeguard Aadhaar data of people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, how it came to notice of the UIDAI that some private companies are having Aadhaar data of people of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana resulting in registering a case;

(c) whether any in-house enquiry was conducted and whether it identified any officials responsible for the incident, if so, what action was taken against them; and

(d) what precautions the UIDAI has taken to restrict such breach in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact. The data protection system of UIDAI is robust and highly secure. UIDAI

has a well designed, multi-layer robust security system in place and the same is constantly being upgraded to maintain highest level of data security and integrity. There have been no instances of data theft from UIDAI database (CIDR).

(b) Based on field inputs, a complaint was lodged by the UIDAI and was registered Vide FIR No. 278/2019 on 12.04.2019 at Madhapur Gutalla PS, Cyberabad against Management of M/s IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd. and others.

(c) No in-house enquiry was conducted by UIDAI. The case is under investigation by Special Investigation Team comprising of senior police officers of the Government of Telangana.

(d) There has been no data breach/ data theft from UIDAI database (CIDR) till date. The Aadhaar data protection system is robust and highly secure. UIDAI has a well designed, multi-layer robust security system in place and the same is constantly being upgraded to maintain highest level of data security and integrity.

Purchase of Pegasus Software by any Government agency/department

2104. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pegasus Software that permits unauthorized access to mobile phone via security vulnerability in Whatsapp has been purchased by any Government agency / department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for authorization of such purchase which directly infringes upon the Fundamental Right to Privacy under Article 21 of the Constitution?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Growth in the electronics sector

2105. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still pursuing its commitment to make the country as an electronics hub and pursue the policy of 'Net Zero Imports';

(b) if so, the details thereof, with year-wise data explaining growth in the electronics sector;

(c) what are the financial incentives that Government has offered to attract investments in electronics sector and the number of proposals amounting to ₹ 1,57,729 crore (till 2017) received really concretized; and

(d) whether Government intends to give a further push for growth in the electronics sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) 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. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified 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. One of the missions of NPE 2019 is to transform India into a destination for manufacturing and exports in pre-identified, high growth electronics sector by encouraging and incentivizing large ESDM eco-system to achieve net positive Balance of Payments. The year-wise data explaining growth in the electronics sector is as under:

	2014-15 (INR crore)	2015-16 (INR crore)	2016-17 (INR crore)	2017-18 (INR crore)	2018-19 (INR crore)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)
Import*	2,29,615	2,68,105	2,87,559	3,40,901	4,01,458	15%
Export*	38,263	39,064	39,980	41,220	61,908	12.8%
Production#	1,90,366	2,43,263	3,17,331	3,88,306	4,58,006	24.5%

Source: * Import/ Export Data: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Production Data: Annual Reports of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)

(c) Under the aegis of National Policy on Electronics 2012 (NPE 2012), the following financial incentives have been offered by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to attract investments in electronics sector:

- To offset disability and attract investments in electronics sector, Modified Special Incentives Scheme (M-SIPS) was launched. The scheme provided subsidy of 20-25% on capital expenditure. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018. Incentives were available for a period of 5 years from the date of approval of application. Under the scheme, 396 projects with proposed investments of INR 1,07,967 crore are under consideration. Out of these, 260 projects with proposed investments of INR 73,265 crore have been approved and balance 136 projects are under appraisal.
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified by MeitY to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment in ESDM Sector. Under the Scheme, financial assistance for Greenfield EMC is provided up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of INR 50 crore for every 100 acres of land and for Brownfield EMC, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of INR 50 crore is provided as Grant-in-aid. The scheme was open to receive applications till 20.10.2017. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with project cost of INR 3,898 crore, including Government Grant-in-aid of INR 1,577 crore, have been approved in 15 States across the country.

(d) Steps taken by the Government for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Steps taken by the Government for promotion of electronics
manufacturing in the country*

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019:** The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the

country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

2. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditions.
3. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** The scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It has been amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.
4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with Total project cost of INR 3,898 crore including Government Grant-in-aid of INR 1,577 crore have been approved.
5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF):** Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. INR 659 crore has been committed through EDF to 11 Daughter Funds with a targeted corpus of INR 5,500 crore.

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

dated 28.05.2018 and 29.05.2019. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified 11 Electronic Products viz., Desktop PCs, Laptop PCs, Tablet PCs, Dot Matrix Printers, Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, LED Products, Biometric Access Control/ Authentication Devices, Biometric Finger Print Sensors, Biometric Iris Sensors and Servers vide Notification dated 14.09.2017 and Cellular Mobile Phones vide Notification dated 01.08.2018.

12. **Compulsory Registration Order (CRO):** MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India. 44 Product Categories have been notified under the CRO.

Final adjusted gross revenue dues of telecom companies

2106. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is yet to work out final figures of AGR due towards the service providers due to variation detected in accounting practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what immediate steps Government has taken to rework the dues; and
- (d) whether any timeline has been fixed for finally arriving at the dues of the telecom companies removing the anomalies in accordance with Court mandated formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have been directed to make payments on the basis of self assessment and submit requisite documents for compliance. Following this, DoT will carry out reassessments on the basis of documents submitted by the Telecom Service Providers in accordance with the license agreement and issue revised demand notices.

Hiring of social media monitoring agency

2107. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that UIDAI has decided to drop its decision to hire a social media monitoring agency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said move was meant to mount surveillance on social media platforms; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The said tender was floated through Central Public Procurement (CPP) Portal by UIDAI on 18.07.2018 and was not pursued further and thus automatically cancelled.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of electronic items from India

2108. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the volume of electronic export from India during the last three years; and
- (b) what actions have been taken by the Government to increase the electronic export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The volume and value of electronic export from India during the last three years is as under:

	Value (INR Crore)	Volume (INR Crore)
FY16-17	39,980	146
FY17-18	41,220	293
FY18-19	61,908	405

(b) The Govt. is making efforts to promote electronics manufacturing and exports in the country. Steps taken by the Government for promotion of electronics manufacturing and exports in the country including the details of the incentives provided to the electronics industry are given in the Statement (See below).

Additionally, the following package of incentives has been made available for promoting indigenization and export of electronics from the country:

- (i) **Procedural simplification for import of second hand manufacturing plant and machinery:** Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) *vide* Notification dated 11.06.2018 has simplified the import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- (ii) **Support for Brand-building and promoting investment in electronics manufacturing and export of electronic goods:** Department of Commerce will support promotion of sector specific visits under the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme for ESDM and the India Brand Equity Fund (IBEF) would assist MeitY in promoting the Brand India Label in the ESDM sector in overseas market.
- (iii) **Expanding the list of capital goods required for manufacture of electronic goods for Basic Customs Duty (BCD) exemption:** A list of capital goods, not manufactured in India, required for manufacture of specified electronic goods has been notified by the Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.22/2019-Customs dated 06.07.2019. This will help reduce capital expenditure for setting up/ expansion of existing units and address the disabilities to a certain extent.

- (iv) **Enhancement of incentive under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for electronic goods:** In order to give a boost to electronics exports, MEIS rate has been enhanced eg. from 2% to 4% for Cellular Mobiles.
- (v) **Relaxation of ageing restriction imposed for duty free import of electronic goods for repair or reconditioning, from 3 years to 7 years:** The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has relaxed the ageing restriction for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or for reconditioning.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government to improve the domestic manufacturing of electronic goods

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019:** The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
2. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditions.
3. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** The scheme was notified on 27.07.2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It has been amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories/ verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.

4. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Cluster Scheme has been notified on 22.10.2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. Under the Scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) measuring an area of 3,565 acres with Total project cost of INR 3,898 crore including Government Grant-in-Aid of INR 1,577 crore have been approved.
5. **Electronics Development Fund (EDF):** Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. INR 659 crore has been committed through EDF to 11 Daughter Funds with a targeted corpus of INR 5,500 crore.
6. **Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP)** has been notified to promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/ components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
7. **Tariff Structure** has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter-alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
8. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.
9. **Simplified import of used plant and machinery:** The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics

manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

10. **Relaxing the ageing restriction:** The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
11. **Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order:** To encourage 'Make in India' and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, the Government has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 *vide* the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Order dated 15.06.2017 and subsequent revisions *vide* Order dated 28.05.2018 and 29.05.2019. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified 11 Electronic Products viz., Desktop PCs, Laptop PCs, Tablet PCs, Dot Matrix Printers, Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, LED Products, Biometric Access Control/ Authentication Devices, Biometric Finger Print Sensors, Biometric Iris Sensors and Servers *vide* Notification dated 14.09.2017 and Cellular Mobile Phones *vide* Notification dated 01.08.2018.
12. **Compulsory Registration Order (CRO):** MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India.44 Product Categories have been notified under the CRO.
13. **National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX)** has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.

14. **National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS)** has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
15. **National Centre of Excellence for Next Generation AMOLED Displays, OLED Lighting and OPV Products** has been set up at IIT-Madras with a mandate to collaborate with stakeholders to develop next-generation, state-of-the-art, high-volume and cost effective electronic components based on organic devices to address requirements through joint technology developments, to realize indigenous technologies for manufacturing.

Misappropriation of data in social media platforms

2109. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed any misappropriation of data in social media platforms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the extent to which the personal data protection legislation will be helpful in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Based on the media reports regarding misappropriation of data and interference by Cambridge Analytica (CA) in Indian elections, Government had approached Cambridge Analytica as well as Facebook separately on 23.03.2018 seeking clarifications. Cambridge Analytica responded on 03.04.2018 that they do not have any Facebook data of Indian citizens. On 05.04.2018, Facebook informed the Government that data of estimated 562,455 Indian's may have been accessed by Cambridge Analytica through installations of the App developed by GSR (Global Science Research) and installed by Indians. As there were perceived inconsistencies, Government again approached both companies

separately and asked Cambridge Analytica for additional details emphasizing that any data concerning Indians is required to be given due sanctity. No further response however, was received from CA. Therefore, Government has handed over the matter to CBI for investigating the matter.

(c) Government on 31st July 2017, constituted a Committee of Experts on Data Protection under the Chairmanship of Justice B. N. Srikrishna, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection. The committee had submitted its report and a draft bill which are available at <https://meity.gov.in/data-protection-framework>. The said draft bill was placed in the public domain and comments were sought. Feedbacks were received and after certain modifications, the PDP Bill has been introduced in parliament during the winter session 2019. the Bill has been referred to a joint committee of the parliament.

The proposed Personal Data Protection Bill seeks to bring in a culture of privacy by laying down obligations for data fiduciaries (like social media platforms) and enabling rights for data principals which will be enforced by a regulator, namely the Data Protection Authority. The bill is expected to address many challenges in regard of misappropriation and misuse of personal data.

Notification to social media intermediaries on data sharing

2110. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning on issuing a notification or rules to social media intermediaries regarding sharing of data on request from Government agencies; 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) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is in the process of amending the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 to make the social media platforms more responsive and accountable. The rules are presently being finalized.

Stolen data of Indian facebook users

2111. PROF MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been able to identify how the data of nearly 5.62 lakh of Indian Facebook users were stolen and sold around Cambridge Analytica.
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has been able to successfully take any action against the entity involved in the above mentioned incident, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has planned any measures after that so that any similar future abuse would be prevented, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Based on the media reports regarding interference by Cambridge Analytica in Indian elections, Government had approached Cambridge Analytica as well as Facebook separately on 23.03.2018 seeking clarifications. Cambridge Analytica responded on 03.04.2018 that they do not have any Facebook data of Indian citizens. On 05.04.2018, Facebook informed the Government that data of estimated 562,455 Indian's may have been accessed by Cambridge Analytica through installations of the App developed by GSR and installed by Indians. As there were perceived inconsistencies, Government again approached both companies separately and asked Cambridge Analytica for additional details emphasizing that any data concerning Indians is required to be given due sanctity. No further response was however received from CA. Cambridge Analytica has not responded for further information sought by MeitY on behalf of Government. Therefore, Government has handed over the matter to CBI for investigating the matter.

(d) Section 43 A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. It mandates 'body corporates' to implement 'reasonable security practices' for protecting 'sensitive personal information' of individuals. The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 notified under this

section defines sensitive personal information and also mandate that body corporate must provide policy for privacy and disclosure of information, so that user is well aware of the type of personal data collected, purpose of collection and usage of such information. The rules also specify mode of collection of information, disclosure of information, transfer of information, etc.

In addition, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology has tabled the Personal Data Protection Bill in the Parliament.

Targets of surveillance

2112. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many social media giants claimed that journalists, individuals and human rights activists in the country have been targets of surveillance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any representation on this issue asking for a probe under court watch; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Some statements have appeared based on reports in media, regarding breach of privacy of Indian citizens on WhatsApp. These attempts to malign the Government of India for the reported breach are misleading. The Government is committed to protect the fundamental rights of citizens, including the right to privacy. The Government operates strictly as per provisions of law and laid down protocols. There are adequate safeguards to ensure that no innocent citizen is harassed, or his privacy breached.

Investigation against social media sites

2113. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister of Information Technology or Minister of Home Affairs

has ordered investigation against the social media sites which are spreading fake news or posting provocative statements through their social media account and whether Government had accessed a study conducted by the London School of Economics on the subject; and

(b) whether Government has taken any action against all those who have been spreading fake news?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has not ordered any investigation against the social media sites which are spreading fake news or posting provocative statements through their social media account. Also no such study by London School of Economics on the said subject has been forwarded to MeitY.

(b) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for misuse of cyberspace and social media platforms for criminal activities including spreading fake news is a global issue.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate government or its agency or through a court order. Further, the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Also, section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

"Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India; and prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes; and capacity building of police personnel are primarily responsibility of States. The Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders.

Government has taken several steps to address the challenges of misinformation and rumors spreading via social media platforms. These, inter alia, include:

- (i) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- (ii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has set up a dedicated cell (Counter Misinformation Unit) under Press Information Bureau (PIB) as a measure to counter fake news on policies, schemes, programs etc. by Government of India. The Unit has a presence on prominent social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. The Unit takes *suo moto* cognizance of fake news going viral on social media and also on basis of outside complaints.
- (iii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- (iv) MeitY through a program, namely, Information Security Education & 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 relevant awareness material.
- (v) MHA has created a Twitter Handle "Cyber Dost" to spread awareness on cyber safety and cyber security. MHA has also published a Handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Safety.

Digital payments and creating span on these platforms

2114. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or would take any action to curb the various android and iPhone applications which are increasing for making digital payments and creating span on these platforms; and

(b) if so, the actions taken in this regard by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) have taken the following measures to tackle span on mobile payment platforms:

- (i) The technical and awareness measures for BHIM/UPI platform taken by NPCI:
- **Multiple checks on registration process:** The registration process has been tightened to minimize misuse. The registration process time has been capped to 30 seconds and the any other unwanted action on the app will cancel the registration.
 - **Communication to the user while registering and transaction on UPI app:** The UPI App/Bank sends SMS & notifications during registration, UPI PIN set and financial transaction. A detailed payment confirmation is provided to the user before approving the transaction. This showcases all the details of the beneficiary to avoid any miscommunication.
 - **Reduced limits for new user:** The platform allows limited transaction value for new users to safeguard them. Users can take preventive action immediately by notifying their bank.
 - **Reduced transaction limits for certain payment modes:** All P2P money request, Share QR & Share intent link payment modes have reduced transaction limits compared to normal limits available in other modes.

- NPCI along with member banks have crafted an awareness campaign titled "UPI Chalega" which is aimed at imparting education on the correct and safe usage of UPI. The content is available at <https://upichalega.com>.
- (ii) RBI has launched a scheme 'Ombudsman Scheme for Digital Transactions, 2019' on January 31, 2019 to provide for a mechanism of Ombudsman for redressal of complaints against deficiency in services related to digital transactions. The Scheme came into force on January 31, 2019 and the system participants defined under the scheme are to be complied with the provisions of the scheme. The scheme is available at the following path on RBI website: <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Content/PDFs/OSDT31012019.pdf>
- (iii) Steps taken by the Government of India:
- The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Regarding securing digital payments, 35 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
 - Government has empanelled 90 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (iv) Some Payment Applications have also released a feature to block the usage of app once it detects the remote access apps installed on the customer's mobile device.

Suggestions for import restrictions on TV sets

2115. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received suggestions from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for import restrictions on TV sets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the response of the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Government regularly monitors import of goods keeping in view concerns of quality

standards, safety and security to protect consumer interests. Monitoring is also done in cases of surge in imports keeping in view the interests of domestic industry. This is a continuous and ongoing process and Government comes up with appropriate policy response whenever required.

Visit of Vice-President of Vietnam

2116. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he had a bilateral meeting recently with the Vice-President of Vietnam regarding various issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there was discussion to find out the ways to strengthen ties in trade, investment, defence and security between India and Vietnam;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the above said discussion; and
- (e) the key agreements signed during the visit of Vice-President of Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Vice-President of Vietnam H.E. Dang Thai Ngoc Tinh was on Official visit to India on 11-13 February 2020. She had bilateral delegation level talks with Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 12 February 2020. Vice-President of Vietnam called on Hon'ble President of India on 13 February 2020. There was no meeting between Minister of External Affairs and Vice-President of Vietnam.

(c) to (e) During the above-mentioned meetings, bilateral relations in various areas of collaboration and cooperation of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between two countries were rewed with a view to strengthen the same. It was agreed to work together to achieve bilateral trade target of US\$ 15 billion by 2020 and to continue close coordination and mutual support at multilateral fora.

Vice-President of Vietnam inaugurated the launch of direct flights between India and Vietnam. Voice of Vietnam and Asian News International (ANI) signed an agreement to open a resident office of Voice of Vietnam in New Delhi.

**Objection on visit of Home Minister to Arunachal Pradesh by
Chinese Government**

2117. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese Government has raised objections against the visit of India's Home Minister to Arunachal Pradesh in February, 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has raised the matter with Chinese Government;
- (d) if so, the response of China thereto;
- (e) if not, the reason therefor; and
- (f) the number of intrusions by China in Indian territory since January 1, 2019 till date, State-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (f) The Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made a critical statement on 20 February 2020 on the visit of Hon'ble Home Minister to Arunachal Pradesh.

The official spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs in a statement on 20 February 2020, reiterated that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India and Indian leaders routinely travel to the state of Arunachal Pradesh as they do to any other state of India. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has also been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. India and

China have underscored the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility in all areas of the India-China border region in the larger interest of the overall development of bilateral relations.

BIMSTEC as an alternative to SAARC

2118. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bay of Bengal Institute for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) can be an alternative to South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the areas of cooperation envisaged in BIMSTEC, along with the details thereof;
- (c) the progress BIMSTEC has made since its inception, with details thereof; and
- (d) whether BIMSTEC fits into the agenda for a greater role for India in the Indo-Pacific region also, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) BIMSTEC and SAARC are two separate regional organizations of which India is a member, BIMSTEC region brings together 1.67 billion people and a combined GDP of around US\$ 3.71 trillion. It is a regional organization comprising seven member states around the Bay of Bengal region. These countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) brings together 1.81 billion people and a combined GDP of US\$ 3.46 trillion. These countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(b) and (c) BIMSTEC has identified 14 priority areas, viz., Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime; Transport and Communication; Tourism; Environment and Disaster Management; Trade and Investment; Cultural Cooperation; Energy; Agriculture; Poverty Alleviation; Technology; Fisheries; Public Health; People-to-people contacts and Climate change.

Four summits have been held so far at Bangkok (2004), New Delhi (2008), Nay Pyi Taw (2014) and Kathmandu (2018). A BIMSTEC Outreach Summit and Leaders' Retreat was also held in Goa in 2016 to carry forward cooperation in identified areas.

- (d) BIMSTEC region falls within the larger Indo-Pacific region.

Legislation for welfare of Non-Resident Indians

2119. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to take steps for the welfare of Non-Resident Indians working in various countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is no national policy or legislation regarding the welfare of Non-Resident Indians; and
- (d) whether Government has received any proposal for making any legislation or policy in this regard from any corners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The welfare and protection of Indians working abroad is among the highest priorities of the Government. Government has made concerted efforts towards putting in place a robust institutional framework that ensures the welfare and safety of our nationals abroad. These include:

- (i) Awareness and information sharing through media awareness campaign to promote safe and legal migration titled "Surakshit Jaao Prashikshit Jaao" and Pre-Departure Orientation Training for workers going abroad.
- (ii) Promoting legal migration by compulsory registration on e-Migrate portal for all workers going to ECR countries. Further, e-Migrate portal is being integrated with counterparts in GCC countries to provide greater security to Indian migrant workers.
- (iii) Grievance redressal mechanisms, primarily the on-line MADAD portal such that emigrant workers and their family members can register consular

grievances on-line and track redressal. Grievances related to overseas employment can also be lodged directly by emigrants / relatives through the Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) on e-Migrate portal and addressed by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs). A multi-lingual 24X7 Helpline of Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) in New Delhi and Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK) in Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Lucknow provide information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals. Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSK) have also been set up at Dubai (UAE), Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh, Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Indian Missions conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can speak on their working conditions and seek redressal of their grievances. Missions have also established 24x7 Helplines and Toll Free Helplines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help. Grievances brought to the notice of the Ministry and the Missions through social media, including twitter, are also promptly addressed.

- (iv) Welfare measures are in force for assistance of Indian migrants. The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is utilised to provide assistance to overseas Indian nationals in times of distress. They cover three key areas, namely, assisting overseas Indian nationals in distress situations, community welfare activities and improvement in consular services. Shelter Homes for distressed Indian nationals including women workers have been set up in Bahrain, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a mandatory insurance scheme for all Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers going to ECR countries. The scheme provides an insurance cover of `10 Lakhs in case of accidental death or permanent disability and other benefits at a nominal insurance premium of ₹275 or ₹375 for a period of two or three years respectively.
- (v) Institutional mechanisms such as labour and manpower cooperation MoUs/Agreements are in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Jordan, and Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings are held regularly to review labour and manpower cooperation related issues.

- (vi) Evacuation of Indian citizens in conflict zones or regions facing natural calamities or disease is also facilitated by Ministry. Recent instances of such evacuation include those from Iran, Wuhan, Yemen, Libya and othe`

(c) and (d) The Emigration Act 1983 provides for regulation of the emigration of Indian citizens for employment overseas and for their protection from exploitation by unscrupulous agents and employers. The nature, pattern, directions and volume of migration have undergone a paradigm shift since then. Efforts are underway for putting in place a new enabling framework aimed at efficient management of emigration with a holistic approach. In this regard, consultations with relevant Ministries, Associations of Recruitment Agents, International Organizations, Think Tanks, Business Organizations, Academia and all the States and Union Territories were held to draft the new Emigration Bill. The Bill was also placed for wider public consultations through the Ministry's website and its social media platforms. Separately, a bill titled "The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019" was introduced in Rajya Sabha on February 11, 2019. The Bill is currently under examination of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for External Affairs.

Special initiatives for closer relationship with Africa

2120. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the special initiative taken by India to bring Africa closer; and
- (b) the Total assistance provided by India to Africa during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) During the last five years, India's engagement with Africa has intensified in the areas of political, defence, commercial, economy, scientific and technical cooperation. The development partnership between India and Africa is officially structured around India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) through African Union. At 3rd India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS-III) held in October 2015, India adopted a truly continental and inclusive approach by inviting all 54 African countries. All African countries including 41 African HOG/HOS attended the Summit. Since IAFS-III, there have been unprecedented 34 outgoing visits by the troika of President, Vice President

and Prime Minister. In order to have a more meaningful diplomatic presence, Government has decided to open 18 new Missions in Africa (nine operational) taking the Total number to 47.

Government of India has taken several steps to strengthen relations with African countries. Our development partnership initiatives have expanded; both in geographical reach and sectoral coverage, and now include Lines of Credit and grants, technical consultancy, educational scholarships and a range of capacity-building programmes. Our partnerships are consultative, non-reciprocal, gestures of solidarity and outcome oriented. The African continent is the 2nd largest recipient of our overseas assistance. 181 Lines of Credit, which are on highly favourable terms, have been extended to 41 countries for a Total amount of more than US\$ 11 billion which is 42% of the Total amount under LOC.

To enhance cooperation in the health and education sector, we have started eVidya Bharati and eAarogya Bharati (e-VBAB) Network Project between India and Africa, which aims to provide tele-education and tele-medicine, thereby putting India's knowledge and technical expertise at the service of African countries. The project aims at providing 15,000 scholarships to African students over the next five years for Certificate, Diploma, Under Graduate and Post Graduate Degree Programmes in various disciplines as well as tele-Medicine services. Thus far, 15 African countries have signed MoUs with TCIL for participating in the project. Several training programmes under ITEC, ICCR and IAFS programmes, are being undertaken for capacity building of Africans.

India has established the Mahatma Gandhi International Convention Center (MGICC) in Niamey, Niger. MGICC is the first center established in Africa by India to honor the memory of Mahatma Gandhi whose 150th Birth Anniversary was observed in 2019. The establishment of the Center is a landmark for India-Africa Friendship and reflects India's firm commitment towards Africa.

India has become the fifth largest investor in Africa with cumulative investments at approx US\$ 54 billion. Sizeable investments have been made in oil and gas, mining, banking, textiles and other sectors.

Today, over 5,400 Indians serve in five peacekeeping operations in Africa. Indian women established a landmark with the first all-female Police Unit of the United Nations in Liberia. Our defence and security cooperation is growing with nations in Africa, as we work together to counter terrorism and piracy, and keep our seas secure.

In order to facilitate increased people-to-people contact e-tourist visa facility has been extended to 33 African countries. An important element of our engagement is our connection with the Indian diaspora in Africa who have played a key role in socio-economic development of their adopted countries.

(b) The Total assistance provided by India to Africa under Aid to Africa fund of Ministry of External Affairs during the past five years is provided below:

Year	Actual expenditure (in ` Cr.)
2015-16	283.00
2016-17	286.40
2017-18	172.72
2018-19	339.98
2019-20	410.40 (till 06th March 2020)

Agreements with the US

2121. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has gained some advantages by signing certain agreements with the US during the visit of the US President;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these agreements signed by India with the US will have any adverse effect on mdo-China relations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The documents concluded during the State Visit

of the President of the United States of America, Donald J. Trump, to India in February 2020, and their expected benefits are as below:-

Sl. No.	Document Concluded	Benefits
1.	Memorandum of Understanding on Mental Health between the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the Republic of India and the Department of Health and Human Services of the Government of the United States of America.	It is aimed to help both countries address mental health challenges through innovative approaches.
2.	Memorandum of Understanding on the Safety of Medical Products between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization within the Directorate General of Health Services of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America.	It is aimed to promote access to high quality, safe, effective, and affordable medications for Indian and U.S. consumers
3.	Letter of Cooperation between Indian Oil Corporation Limited and ExxonMobil India LNG Limited and Chart Industries Inc.	It is intended to accelerate access to LNG in the Indian market

(c) and (d) These documents pertain to bilateral cooperation between India and the United States of America, and have no bearing upon India's relations with any other country.

Guidelines for consular access

2122. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons provided consular access from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to streamline the process of securing consular access?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry, the number of foreigners in Indian jails that has been provided consular access from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019 is 558. Similarly, Indian Missions and Consulates abroad have been granted consular access in 10,690 cases of Indian nationals in foreign prisons during this period.

(b) Yes, updated guidelines regulating consular access to foreign nationals in Indian prisons, custody or detention were circulated by Ministry of Home Affairs in August 2019. Consular access is provided to foreign Embassies in India in accordance under Article 36 of Vienna Convention on Consular Relations-1963.

Resolutions introduced in European Parliament

‡1223. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many resolutions have been introduced in the European Parliament against India in last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the actions taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the details of the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) During the last five years since March 2015, the European Parliament has introduced two resolutions on Indian matters:

(i) The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 21 January 2016 on EU citizens (seamen) under detention in India. While respecting India's sovereignty over its territory and jurisdiction, the resolution called on the Indian authorities to ensure

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that the case of the MV Seaman Guard Ohio crew is dealt with on a basis of full respect for the human and legal rights of the detainees and to release all the personnel concerned.

(ii) Following the introduction of a Resolution on the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019, the European Parliament held a debate on the matter on 29 January, 2020 where about fifteen Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) expressed their views. However, the European Parliament decided to postpone voting on the Resolution.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has engaged widely with the Members of the European Parliament to convey its position and relevant details.

Strengthening of bilateral ties with the US

2124. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bilateral ties between India and the United States have been strengthened during the recent visit of the US President;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agenda fixed and the issues discussed/agreements signed during the recent meetings with the US President and its outcome thereof; and

(d) the effective measures being undertaken by Government to establish trust between the two countries and the benefits likely to be accrued to India from the recent Indo-US meets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) During the State Visit of the President of the United States of America, Donald J. Trump, to India in February 2020, Prime Minister Modi and President Trump, vowed to strengthen the India-U.S. Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership. In their discussions, Prime Minister Modi and President Trump

covered a broad range of bilateral issues. They also exchanged views on a number of global and regional issues of mutual interest. The visit has strengthened bilateral cooperation in areas such as defence and security, trade and economy, energy, technology, health, and people-to-people ties.

(c) The documents concluded during the visit, are as below:-

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

(d) India and the U.S. have conducted intensive engagement and consultations at various levels on all matters of mutual interest, including frequent meetings at the leadership level and new mechanisms like the annual 2+2 meeting of foreign and defence Ministers of the two countries, to achieve greater understanding between the two sides and to promote mutually beneficial cooperation. Trade, investment, functional and people-to-people exchanges have grown, and there is significant convergence between the two countries on regional and global developments.

Agreement between India and Brazil

2125. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Brazil during the visit of Brazilian President to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action plan has been drawn for deeper cooperation in areas of defence, trade and commerce, agriculture, energy, civil aviation etc; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Fifteen Agreements/MoUs were signed during the State Visit of President of Brazil to India from 24-27 January, 2020.

- (b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) An Action Plan to strengthen the Strategic Partnership was also adopted during the State Visit of President of Brazil to India.
- (d) The Action Plan is a comprehensive and forward looking document that aims to enhance and revitalise bilateral engagements and foster new areas of cooperation including in (a) Political and Strategic Coordination; (b) Trade and commerce, Investments, Agriculture, Civil aviation and Energy; (c) Science, Technology and Innovation; Space Cooperation; Environment and Technical Cooperation; Health; (d) Defence and Security; (e) Culture and Education; and (f) Consular Issues, social Security and Legal Cooperation.

Statement

*List of agreements signed during the state visit of President of Brazil
to India in January, 2020*

1. MoU between the Republic of India and the Federative Republic of Brazil on Bioenergy Cooperation.
2. MoU for Cooperation in the field of Oil and Natural Gas between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of the Government of the Republic of India

and Ministry of Mines and Energy of the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

3. Investment Cooperation and Facilitation Treaty b/w the Republic of India and the Federative Republic of Brazil.
4. Agreement between the Republic of India and the Federative Republic of Brazil on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
5. MoU between the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Citizenship of the Federative Republic of Brazil in the field of Early Childhood.
6. MoU between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health of the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil on Cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine.
7. MoU between the Ministry of AYUSH of the Government Republic of India and the Ministry of Health of the Federative Republic of Brazil on cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
8. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the period 2020-24
9. Agreement on Social Security between the Republic of India and the Federative Republic of Brazil.
10. MoU on Cooperation between the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) of the Republic of India and the General Coordination of Network Incident Treatment Centre, Department of Information Security, Institutional Security, Cabinet of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil (CGCTIR/DSI/GSI) on cooperation in the area of Cyber Security.

11. Programme of Scientific and Technological Cooperation for implementing the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation b/w the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of India (2020-23)
12. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Geology and Mineral Resources between Geological Survey of India (GSI), Ministry of Mines of the Republic of India and the Geological Survey of Brazil-CPRM, Ministry of Mines and Energy of the Federative Republic of Brazil.
13. MoU between Invest India and the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (Apex Brazil).
14. Joint Declaration of Intent between Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of the Federative Republic of Brazil for Cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
15. MoU between Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. of the Republic of India and Centro Nacional de Pesquisa em Energia e Materiais (CNPEN) on Cooperation for establishing a nodal institution in India to carry out research on Bioenergy.

MOUs signed with foreign countries

2126. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MoUs signed with foreign countries over the past five years by the Ministry in a year-wise manner; and

(b) the duration of the MoU and the purpose for which they have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Information is given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of MOUs signed by Ministry of External Affairs with foreign countries (2015)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
24/12/2015	Russia	Protocol amending the agreement on simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries 21 December 2010.	Indefinite	Simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries
24/12/2015	Russia	Protocol Amending The Agreement Between India and Russia On Mutual Travel Regime for Holders of Diplomatic and Service (Official) Passports of 3 December 2004	Indefinite	Visa free arrangements for holders of diplomatic and official/service passport holders
18/12/2015	Iran	Agreement to Facilitate Issuance of Visas Between India and Iran	Indefinite	90 days visa for holders of diplomatic, official/service & private passports.
27/11/2015	Albania	Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	90 days visa for holders of diplomatic, Official/Service passports
17/11/2015	Morocco	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of	Indefinite	30 days visa for holders of

		Diplomatic, Official and Service Passports		diplomatic, Official/Service passports
10/11/2015	UK	Statement of Intent On Partnership for Cooperation in Third Countries	5 years	Joint cooperation to assist developing countries to address challenges they face in a range of sectors to be determined.
15/10/2015	Tajikistan	Agreement for Development of Advanced Computing for Setting Up of Computer Labs in 37 Schools of Tajikistan	Completion of project or 2 years from the date of agreement whichever is later	Development of advanced computing for setting up computers laboratories
12/10/2015	Palestine	MoU between ICCR and Ministry of Culture of Palestine	5 years	Collaboration in activities and programme
11/10/2015	Maldives	MoU between FSI and FSI of Maldives	2 years; automatically renewed by 2 years at a time.	Cooperate in mutually beneficial areas of activity, and exchange of trainees, students, faculty and experts.
11/10/2015	Jordan	MoU between FSI and Jordan Institute of Diplomacy	3 years; automatically renewable by 3 years at a time.	Cooperate in mutually beneficial areas of activity, and exchange of trainees, students, faculty and experts.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

157

1	2	3	4	5
9/10/2015	Portugal	MoU Regarding The Nalanda University Between India and Portugal	NA	Promote cooperation between Nalanda University and Portuguese universities
5/10/2015	Poland	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for diplomatic passport holders upto 90 days in any period of 180 days.
October 2015	Spain	MoU on setting up of a Hindi Chair at University of Valladolid between ICCR and the University of Valladolid	Till academic year 2022-23	Promotion of Hindi language
18/9/2015	Laos	Agreement Regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Quick Impact Projects (QIP)	5 years	Implementation of short gestation projects that could benefit communities directly with immediate and visible results
16/9/2015	Cambodia	Agreement on Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Quick Impact Projects Between India and Cambodia	5 years	Implementation of short gestation projects that could benefit communities directly with immediate and visible results
15/9/2015	Sri Lanka	MoU for The Provision of Medical Equipment and Furniture to 200	2 years	Setting up of 200 bed was

158

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Bed Ward Complex At District General Hospital,Vuvuniya,Sri Lanka		complex at District General hospital, Vuvuniya
15/9/2015	SriLanka	MoU on Small Developmental Projects through Local Bodies, Non Governmental Organizations, Charitable Trusts and Education and Vocational Institutions	5 years	Implementation of small projects which contribute significantly to economic and social development an improvement of public welfare.
26/8/2015	Seychelles	Protocol on the Framework of Cooperation in the field of Blue Economy	10 years	Cooperation in blue economy
7/8/2015	Mozambique	Agreement between India and Mozambique on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports
1/8/2015	Canada	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of those contracting countries working in India.
11/7/2015	Turkmenistan	MoU between FSI and Institute International Relations of Turkmenistan	3 years; automatically renewable by 3 years	Cooperate in mutually beneficial areas of activity, and exchange of training programme of diplomats.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

159

1	2	3	4	5
9/7/2015	BRICS	MoU on the Creation of the Joint BRICS Website	Indefinite	BRICS cooperation
6/7/2015	Uzbekis tan	Protocol of Cooperation between MEA and MFA of Uzbekistan	Indefinite	Promote bilateral relations and framework for cooperation between the two countries
1/7/2015	Austria	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of those contracting countries working in India.
29/6/2015	Thailan d	MoU on the Establishment of Nalanda University	NA	Establishment of Nalanda University as an international centre of excellence.
6/6/2015	Bangladesh	MoU for cooperation in establishing Indian Economic Zone in Bangladesh	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Establishing Indian Economic Zone in Bangladesh though Line of Credit
6/6/2015	Bangladesh	MoU Relating to Grant Assistance From Govt of India Under The India Endowment for Climate Change in South Asia for Installation of 70,000 Improved Cook Stoves in Selected Areas of Bangladesh	18 months	GoI grant for installation of 70,000 improved cook stoves

6/6/2015	Bangladesh	MoU for Extending A New Line of Credit(Loc) of Us\$ 2 Billion By Goi to Gob	Valid till the signing of the loan agreement for the new LoC	Line of Credit
6/6/2015	Bangladesh	MoU in the field of Blue Economy and Maritime Co-operation in The Bay ofBengal and The Indian OceanRegion	5 years	Cooperation in the field of blue economy and maritime cooperation for mutual advantage
5/6/2015	Trinidad & Tobago	MoU between FSI and Institute of International Relations, University of West Indies	Three years; automatically extendable by 3 year	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and researche
3/6/2015	Belarus	Roadmap for India-Belarus Cooperation	Indefinite	Enhancement of cooperation
1/6/2015	Sweden	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passport	Indefinite	Visa facilitation for diplomatic passport holders (without visa for 90 days in any period of180 days)
28/5/2015	Guatemala	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa facilitation for diplomatic and official passport holders (90 days without visa).
17/5/2015	Mongolia	MoU on the Establishment of India-Mongolia Friendship Secondary School in Mongolia	1 year	Establishment of India-Mongolia Friendship Secondary School with high quality and

1	2	3	4	5
				holistic education to create good global citizens and future leaders
17/5/2015	Mongolia	MoU between FSI and Diplomatic Academy of Mongolia	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members and experts
17/5/2015	Mongolia	MoU on Cooperation between MEA and MFA of Mongolia	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Foreign Office Consultations
15/5/2015	China	MoU on Cooperation between MEA and International Department of Central Committee of CPC	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Fruitful exchanges to contribute to developing and strengthening cooperation between the two countries
15/5/2015	China	MoU on establishing India-China Think-Tanks Forum	Indefinite	to establish India-China Think-Tanks Forum
15/5/2015	China	MoU on Establishment of the State/Provincial Leaders Forum	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Strengthen exchanges at state/provincial level
15/5/2015	China	MoU on the Establishment of Center for Gandhian and Indian Studies	Till end of academic year 2018.	Establishment of Gandhian and Indian studies at Fudan University, China
15/05/2015	China	Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China	N.A.	Establishment of Consulates-General at Chengdu and Chennai

162 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				and the Extension of the Consular district of the Consulate-General of the Republic of India in Guangzhou to include Jiangxi province.
13/5/2015	Tajikistan	Programme of Cooperation Between India and Tajikistan for the period 2015-2017	2 years	to hold regular bilateral consultations, programme of cooperation
30/4/2015	Tunisia	Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official/Special Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for 90 days for diplomatic and official passport holders
24/4/2015	Slovenia	Agreement on the Gainful Occupation of the Dependents of the Members of the Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts	Indefinite	Gainful employment for dependents
25/3/2015	Germany	Arrangement on the Gainful Occupation of Family Members of Diplomatic Mission Or Consular Posts	Indefinite	Gainful employment for family members
25/3/2015	Qatar	Cooperation between FSI and Diplomatic Institute, Qatar	3 years	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and speakers
23/3/2015	Cuba	Agreement on the Exemption of the Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	90 days without visa in a calendar year for holders of diplomatic passports.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

163

1	2	3	4	5
16/3/2015	Costa Rica	Cooperation between FSI and FSI, Costa Rica	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of information on content of training program and exchange of trainees, experts, students, diplomats and faculty members
14/3/2015	Indonesia	MoU on the Establishment of Nalanda University	NA	Establishment of Nalanda University as an international centre of excellence.
13/3/2015	Sri Lanka	MoU for The Establishment of Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium in The University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka	3 years	Construction of auditorium.
13/3/2015	Sri Lanka	Agreement on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official passport holders	Indefinite	Facilitates visa exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport holders of Sri Lanka and India.
12/3/2015	Indonesia	MoU for Educational Cooperation between Embassy of India, Jakarta and Institut Seni Indonesia, Surakarta	3 years	to promote education, art and culture
11/3/2015	Mauritius	MoU in the field of Ocean Economy	5 years	Cooperation in the field of ocean economy for mutual advantage
16/2/2015	Sri Lanka	MoU on the Establishment of the Nalanda University	NA	Establishment of Nalanda

164 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1/1/2015	Norway	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	University as an international centre of excellence.
				Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of those contracting countries working in India.

(B) Details of MoUs signed by Ministry of External Affairs with Foreign countries (2016)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
26/12/2016	SCO Member States	Protocol on Cooperation and Coordination of Activities Between The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization	5 years	Cooperation and Coordination of Activities
20/12/2016	Kyrgyzstan	MoU Between FSI and The Diplomatic Academy of the Kyrgyz Republic	3 years; automatically renewable by 3 years at a time.	Exchange of information of structure and content of training programmes for diplomats.
03/12/2016	Qatar	Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirement for holders of Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports	Indefinite	90 days visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic, special and Official Passports in any period of 180 days.

1	2	3	4	5
25/11/2016	Indonesia	MoU between ICCR and Mehendradatta University on the establishment of the ICCR Chair of Hindi Language	Until termination	Propagation of Hindi language in Indonesia
14/11/2016	Mauritius	MoU to formalize the grant assistance of USD 353 million	Until completion of project	Grant assistance
28/10/2016	Chile	Authorisation for dependent family members of Diplomatic, Consular, Technical and Administrative staff of Diplomatic and Consular Missions to perform Gainful Occupation	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
28/10/2016	Chile	Establishment of a high level Joint Commission	4 years	Ministerial level consultations
26/10/2016	Vanuatu	Establishment of India-Vanuatu Centre of Excellence in IT	Completion of project	Establishment of IT Training Centre to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the area of Information & Communication Technology.
21/10/2016	CoteD'ivoirE	Agreement on the Obligation of Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic, special and Official Passports for 30 days in a period of 180 days.
16/10/2016	BRICS countries	MoU Between FSI and Counterparts in Brics Countries	3 years; renewable by 3 years at a time	Collaboration between FSI and counterparts

15/10/2016	Russia	Protocol on Consultations for the years 2017-2018.	2 years	Foreign Office Consultations
15/10/2016	Russia	The Roadmap of Events" to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between India and Russia.	Roadmap of events for 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations	
14/10/2016	Mauritius	Implementation of Projects with GoI's Grant Assistance	Till completion of all Projects	Works on various projects
13/10/2016	Palestine	MoU on setting up of Palestine India Technopark Project in Birzeit, Ramallah, Palestine	Completion of project	Project
6/10/2016	Switzerland	Technical Arrangement on the Identification and Return of Swiss and Indian Nationals	5 years; extendable by another 5 years	Facilitate procedures regarding identification and return of nationals with irregular stay.
06/10/2016	Switzerland	Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for holders of Diplomatic, special and Official Passports for 90 days in any period of 180 days.
4/10/2016	Russia	MoU for continuation of the ICCR's annual support to the Mahatma Gandhi Chair of Indian Philosophy at Institute of Philosophy, Russian Academy of Sciences	2 years	Extension of ICCR chair
1/10/2016	Japan	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

167

1	2	3	4	5
				those contracting countries working in India.
14/09/2016	Afghanistan	Extradition Treaty Between India and Afghanistan	Indefinite	Extradition treaty
3/9/2016	Vietnam	Protocol on Celebrating The Year 2017 As "The Year of Friendship"	1 year	Programme of activity
3/9/2016	Vietnam	Programme of Cooperation on United Nations Peacekeeping Matters	Indefinite	Cooperation on United Nations Peacekeeping Matters
29/8/2016	Myanmar	MoU on Cooperation in TheConstruction of the 69 Bridges IncludingApproach Roads in The Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa RoadSection of the TrilateralHighway in Myanmar	Tillcompletion of projects	Development partnership projects
29/8/2016	Myanmar	MoU on Cooperation in TheConstruction Up-Gradationof the Kalewa-Yagyi RoadSection of the TrilateralHighway of Myanmar	Tillcompletion of projects	Development partnership projects
17/8/2016	Vietnam	MoU between ICCR and USSH on Establishment of the ICCR Chair of Indian Studies	2 years	Establishment of the ICCR Chair of Indian Studies
8/8/2016	China	MoU between ICCR and China Federation of Literary & Arts Circles (CFLAC).	3 years	to jointly organize cultural and literary events
11/07/2016	Kenya	Agreement on Visa Exemption	Indefinite	Visa Exemption for diplomatic passport holders for 90 days.

168 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10/07/2016	Tanzania	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic, special and Official Passports for 90 days in any period of 180 days.
08/07/2016	Portugal	Agreement on Paid Employment By Dependents of Diplomatic, Administrative and Technical Staff of Diplomatic and Consular Missions	Indefinite	Gainful occupation of dependents
29/6/2016	Dominican Republic	Agreement on "Gainful Occupation for Family Members of Members of Diplomatic Mission or consular post	Indefinite	Gainful occupation of dependents
27/06/2016	Columbia	Arrangement on the Free Exercise of Gainful Occupation for Dependent Family Members of the Diplomatic, Consular and Administrative Personnel of Diplomatic Mission Or Consular Posts	Indefinite	Gainful occupation of dependents
13/06/2016	Ghana	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Exemption of Visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic and Official passports for 90 days.
13/06/2016	Ghana	MoU on the Establishment of A Joint Commission	5 years	Establishment of Joint Commission
13/06/2016	Ghana	MoU on Cooperation in the field of Diplomacy	3 years	Cooperation between FSI and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Ghana

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 169

1	2	3	4	5
7/6/2016	Sri Lanka	Setting up of a Women's Community Learning Centre at Ampara in Sri Lanka	2 years	Project work
31/05/2016	Morocco	MoU on Cooperation Between FSI and Moroccan Academy for Diplomatic Studies	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time.	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and speakers
23/05/2016	Iran	MoU between the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and the School of International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran	3 years; automatically renewable by 3 years at a time.	Cooperation between the two institutes for training diplomats and exchange of eminent speakers
23/05/2016	Iran	MoU between the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Policy Dialogue between Governments and interactions between Think Tanks.	Indefinite	to establish dialogue mechanisms between the two Ministries and Think-tanks
20/05/2016	Montenegro	MoU on Cooperation Between FSI and Diplomatic Academy, Montenegro	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time.	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and speakers
16/5/2016	Sudan	MoU on Establishment of ICCR Hindi Language Chair at Alzaeim Al Azhari University Khartoum	Indefinite	Promotion of Hindi
2/5/2016	New Zealand	MoU between ICCR and Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington	Indefinite	for continuation of ICCR Chair of Indian Studies.

170 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29/4/2016	PapuaNew Guinea	MoU for Establishing India-Papua New Guinea Centre of Excellence in Information Technology	Completion of project	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in IT
4/4/2016	Brunei	Agreement between India and Brunei on exemption of visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports
30/3/2016	Egypt	MoU between ICCR and Ain Shams University	3 years	Establishment of the ICCR's Indian Chair
29/2/2016	Madagas car	MoU for The Establishment of Centre On Geoinformatics Applications in Rural Development in The Republic of Madagascar	Completion of project	Establishment of Centre on Geoinformatics applications under IAFS-II
20/2/2016	Nepal	MoU on Utilization of the Grant Component of India's Assistance Package forPost-EarthquakeReconstruction in Nepal	Completionofprogramme	Assistance project for post-earthquake reconstruction in Nepal
20/2/2016	Nepal	MoU Regarding Strengthening of Road Infrastructure in The Terai Area of Nepal	3 years	Facilitate better connectivity in Nepal
19/2/2016	Italy	Agreement for establishment of ICCR teacher for Hindi Language at L'Orientale" University of Naples	5 years	Promotion of Hindi
01/02/2016	Afghanistan	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Exemption from Visa requirement for holders of

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

171

1	2	3	4	5
				Diplomatic passports for 30 days
25/1/2016	Armenia	MoU on the extension of the ICCR chair of Hindi language at Yerevan Brusov State University of Language and Social Sciences	2 years	Promotion of Hindi
1/1/2016	Australia	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of those contracting countries working in India.

(C) Details of MoUs signed by Ministry of External Affairs With Foreign Countries (2017)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
20/12/2017	Belize	MoU for The Establishment of the India-Belize Centre of Engineering	5 years	Establishment of the India-Belize Centre of Engineering
14/12/2017	Denmark	Agreement between India and Denmark on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports
13/11/2017	Philippine s	ICCR and University of Philippines for setting up a chair of India studies.	Setting up a chair of India studies	

12/11/2017	Palestine	MoU on setting up of ICCR Chair in Al Quds University, Abu Dees	—	Indian studies
06/11/2017	Finland	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
30/10/2017	Tunisia	Roadmap for India Tunisia Partnership	NA	Roadmap for cooperation
30/10/2017	Italy	MoU Between FSI and The Training Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and speakers
30/10/2017	Italy	MoU on 70 years of diplomatic relations between ICCR and Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Italy	End of 2018	Programme of activities
30/10/2017	Tunisia	MoU on the Establishment of Soil, Water and Tissue Testing Laboratory	Completion of project	Project under IAFS-II
19/10/2017	Gabon	Protocol on Foreign Office consultations	5 years	Promote cooperation
18/10/2017	IORA	MoU between the Governments of the Member States of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises	Indefinite	The MoU aims to enhance opportunities and an environment for Small and Medium Enterprises to prosper by promoting cooperation and collaboration between participants, implementing

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 173

1	2	3	4	5
				agencies and industry associations.
13/10/2017	Tajikistan	MoU for establishment of the ICCR chair for Hindi-cum-Urdu languages	5 years	Establishment of a Hindi-cum-Urdu language Chair at the India Study Center, Tajik National University
10/10/2017	Bangladesh	Establishment of ICCR Chair for Hindi Language at University of Dhaka	Promotion of Hindi language	
09/10/2017	Lithuania	Treaty On Extradition Between India and Lithuania	Indefinite	Extradition treaty
4/10/2017	Djibouti	MoU on Consultations	5 years	for regular consultations
03/10/2017	Dominican Republic	MoU Between FSI and The Institute of Higher Education in Diplomatic and Consular Training, Dominican Republic	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Exchange of trainees, students, faculty members, experts and speakers
18/09/2017	Belize	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.

174 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14/09/2017	Japan	MoU in the Field of Japanese Language Education in India between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan	Till 2020; renewable for 5 years	Promotion of Japanese language education
6/9/2017	Myanmar	Enhancing Cooperation on the Upgradation of Women's Police Training Centre at Yamethin, Myanmar"	5 years	Development partnership assistance
24/08/2017	Nepal	MoU on Modalities for Utilization of India's Housing Grant of US\$100 Million to Support Reconstruction of 50,000 Houses	3 years	Development Partnership assistance
24/08/2017	Nepal	MoU for Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post Earthquake Package in The Education Sector in The Nepal	Till completion of projects	Development Partnership assistance
24/08/2017	Nepal	MoU for Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post Earthquake Reconstruction Package in The Cultural Heritage Sector in Nepal	Till completion of projects	Development Partnership assistance
24/08/2017	Nepal	MoU for Implementation of the Grant Component of India's Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Package in The Health Sector in Nepal	Shall remain in force till completion of undertaken projects	Development Partnership assistance
18/8/2017	Equatorial Guinea	Exemption from Visa requirement for the holders of Diplomatic and Official/service Passports	Indefinite	Exemption from visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and official passports
18/8/2017	Equatorial Guinea	Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Commission	5 years	to strengthen collaboration

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

175

1	2	3	4	5
18/8/2017	Equatorial Guinea	Protocol for consultations between MEA, GoI and Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea	5 years	Foreign office consultations
31/07/2017	Georgia	Agreement on Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
29/7/2017	Belize	Agreement between India and Benin on Mutual exemption from the visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports
17/10/2017	Brazil & SouthAfrica	Agreement on the IBSA Fund for The Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger	5 years; extendable by 5 years	Fund projects for alleviation of poverty and hunger
04/07/2017	Vietnam	Action Plan for The Implementation of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in The Period of 2017-2020	NA	to effectively realize the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries
27/06/2017	Netherlands	Protocol Amending TheAgreement on Social Security and Its AdministrativeArrangement Signed At New Delhi On 22 October2009	Indefinite	Social Security Agreement

176 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31/05/2017	Germany	Joint Declaration of Intent Between FSI and Foreign Service Academy, Germany	3 years	Promote contact and exchange of students, faculty members and experts
30/05/2017	Spain	Agreement on Gainful Employment for Dependents of Diplomatic, Consular, Administrative and Technical Personnel of Diplomatic and Consular Missions	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
30/05/2017	Spain	Memorandum of Cooperation Between The Diplomatic School of the Kingdom of Spain and FSI	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Exchange trainees, courses, seminars and other activities
29/5/2017	Italy	Agreement between India and Italy exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Passports
25/5/2017	Samoa	MoU for setting up a Centre of Excellence in Information Technology in Apia, Samoa	Completion of project	Setting up a Centre of Excellence in Information Technology
25/5/2017	Niue	MoU for setting up a Centre of Excellence in Information Technology in Alofi, Niue	Completion of project	Setting up a Centre of Excellence in Information Technology
24/5/2017	Cook Islands	Establishment of India-Cook Islands Centre of Excellence in IT	Completion of project	Establishment of IT Training Centre to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the area of Information & Communication Technology.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 177

1	2	3	4	5
24/5/2017	Fiji	Establishment of India-Fiji Centre of Excellence in IT	Completion of project	Establishment of IT Training Centre to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the area of Information & Communication Technology.
24/5/2017	Nauru	Establishment of India-Nauru Centre of Excellence in IT	Completion of project	Establishment of IT Training Centre to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the area of Information & Communication Technology.
23/05/2017	Latvia	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
16/05/2017	Palestine	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
8/5/2017	Portugal	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of

178 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

					those contracting countries working in India.
May 2017	Spain	MoU on Cooperation in Cyber Security	5 years	Cooperation in Cyber Security	
May 2017	Spain	MoU on Cooperation between diplomatic academies	3 years; automatically extendable by 3years at a time	Cooperation in training of diplomats	
May 2017	Spain	Agreement of Visa Waiver for holders of Diplomatic passport	Indefinite	Visa waivers for holders of diplomatic passports	
May 2017	Spain	Agreement on remunerated employment for dependents of members of a diplomatic mission or consular post	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents	
May 2017	Italy	Visa Free Agreement for holders of Diplomatic Passport	Indefinite	Visa waivers for holders of diplomatic passports	
28/04/2017	Suriname	Agreement on ExemptionFrom Visa Requirementfor Holders of Diplomatic,Official andService Passport	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 30 days.	
26/4/2017	Sri Lanka	MoU for Cooperation in Economic Projects	Completion of projects	Implementation of Economic projects.	
08/04/2017	Bangladesh	MoU for Extending A 3rdLine of Credit By Goi toGob	Remain valid till signing of Loanagreement	Line of Credit agreement	

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5
8/4/2017	MOY for LOC extending US\$500 million		Remain valid till signing of Loanagreement	Line of Credit agreement
08/04/2017	Bangladesh	MoU for The Construction of 36 Community Clinics in Bangladesh	Until completion of project	Grant project
March2017	Malaysia	Bilateral Work Agreement for spouses of diplomatic agents and members of the administration and technical staff at diplomatic missions and spouses of consular officers at consular posts assigned to official duties in the respective countries.	Indefinite	Gainful employment of spouses
27/2/2017	Morocco	MoU between ICCR and Mohammed V University on the Establishment of ICCR Chair for Hindi Language	5 years	Promotion of Hindi
27/2/2017	Morocco	MoU between ICCR and Mohammed V University on the Establishment of ICCR Chair of Indian Studies	3 years	Propagation of Indian studies
20/02/2017	Rwanda	MoU for Setting Up An Entrepreneurship Development Centre in Rwanda	3 years	Development project
20/02/2017	Rwanda	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days.

180 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30/1/2017	Angola	Agreement on establishment of Bilateral Commission	5 years	To establish bilateral commission meeting mechanism
25/01/2017	UAE	MoU on Mutual Exemption of Entry Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days.
19/01/2017	USA	Agreement Regarding Consular Privileges and Immunities	Indefinite	Regarding Consular privileges and immunities
17/1/2017	Sri Lanka	MoU between Kelaniya University and ICCR for Long Term Hindi Chair	5 years	Promotion of Hindi Language
7/1/2017	Portugal	Agreement on the Exemption of Visas for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Exemption of visa requirement for holders of diplomatic passports for 90 days during a period of 180 days.

(D) MOUs signed by Ministry of External Affairs with Foreign countries (2018)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
17/12/2018	Maldives	Agreement on the Facilitation of Visa Arrangements	Indefinite	Facilitation of Visa Arrangements
4/12/2018	UAE	MoU for Development Cooperation in Africa	5 years	Cooperate in development projects and programmes in

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

181

1	2	3	4	5
				Africa in accordance with African priorities.
29/11/2018	Bahamas	Agreement Regarding The Waiver of Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for holders of diplomatic and official passport for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
13/11/2018	Morocco	Extradition Agreement	Indefinite	Extradition treaty
5/11/2018	Malawi	Agreement onExemption From Visa Requirement forHolders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
5/11/2018	Malawi	Extradition Treaty	Indefinite	Extradition treaty
3/11/2018	Zimbabwe	Agreement on theReciprocal Exemption of VisaRequirements for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
1/11/2018	Botswana	MoU on ExemptionFrom Visa Requirement forHolders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.

182 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31/10/2018	Kuwait	Agreement on Mutual Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 60 days in a period of 180 days.
31/10/2018	Uzbekistan	Agreement between India and Uzbekistan on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Passports
22/10/2018	Myanmar	MoU for appointment of a Private Operator for Operation and Maintenance of Sittwe Port, Paletwa Inland Water Terminal and associated facilities	5 years or completion of road whichever is earlier	Project work.
18/10/2018	Nigeria	MoU for setting up Sanskrit Chair in Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina	3 years	Promotion of Sanskrit
16/10/2018	Tanzania	MoU Between FSI and Centre for Foreign Relations, Tanzania	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
12/10/2018	Thailand	MoU between ICCR and Thammasat University on the establishment of the ICCR Chair for Hindi Language	3 years	Propagation of Hindi language
8/10/2018	Uzbekistan	Programme for Cooperation for the period 2018-2021	3 years	Roadmap for cooperation
8/10/2018	Tajikistan	Programme of Cooperation for the Period 2018-21	3 years	Roadmap for cooperation
5/10/2018	Russia	Protocol for Consultations for The Period of 2019-2023	5 years	for regular consultations

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

183

1	2	3	4	5
1/10/2018	Uzbekistan	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passport	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 60 days. .
1/10/2018	Uzbekistan	Program of Cooperation for	2 years	Programme of cooperation
2019-2020				
19/9/2018	Niger	MoU on Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi International Convention Centre (MGICC) with GoI's Grant Assistance.	Completion of project	GoI assistance
17/9/2018	Malta	MoU Between FSI and Mediterranean Academy Of Diplomatic Studies, University of Malta	3 years; automatically extendable by 3years	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
7/9/2018	Czech Republic	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
29/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU Between FSI and National Institute of Diplomacy and International Relations of Cambodia	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
29/8/2018	Cambodia	Restoration and Conservation of Preah Vihear Temple, Cambodia	Completion of project	Restoration and Conservation of part of Preah Vihear Temple.

184 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Son Ca Kindergarten (2 Classrooms and restroom) at Chung My Hamlet (Street 6), Phuoc Dan Town, Ninh Phuoc District, Ninh Thuan Province.
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Phuoc Huu Kindergarten (02 Classrooms), Hau Sanh Hamlet, Phuoc Huu Commune, Ninh Phuoc District, Ninh Thuan Province.
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Classroom building - Administration building with 12 rooms and other items at Phuoc Dong Primary School, Phuoc Dong Village 2, Phuoc Hau Commune, Ninh Phuoc District.
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Cham Community House in Ninh Phuoc District, Ninh Thuan Province

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

185

1	2	3	4	5
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of 4 storey Classroom at Hieu Thien Primary School, Phuoc Ninh Commune, Thuan Nam District, Ninh Thuan Province.
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Classroom building at Van Lam Primary School, Van Lam Hamlet, Phuoc Nam Commune, Thuan Nam District, Ninh Thuan Province.
28/8/2018	Cambodia	MoU between Embassy of India, Hanoi and People's Committee Ninh Thuan	Until project is completed	Construction of Cham Community House in Thuan Nam District, Ninh Thuan Province.
26/8/2018	South Africa	Setting up of Gandhi-Mandela Centre for Specialization for Artisan Skills	15 months	Gandhi-Mandela Centre for Specialization for Artisan Skills
19/8/2018	Niger	MoU Between India and Niger on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi International Convention Center	1 year	GoI's Grant Assistance

17/8/2018	PapuaNew Guinea	MoU between ICCR and PBG University of Technology	Indefinite	Establishment of the ICCR Chair of Indian Studies
24/7/2018	Uganda	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days.
15/7/2018	Bahrain	Agreement on the Exemption From Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic and Special/Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
17/7/2018	Bangladesh	Revised travel Agreement between India & Bangladesh	5 years	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports
25/6/2018	UAE	MoU for Cooperation in Areas of Diplomatic Studies and Training	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
24/6/2018	Seychelles	MoU Between FSI and Department of Foreign Affairs	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
24/6/2018	Seychelles	MoU on Cyber Security	3 years	Cooperation in cyber security
24/6/2018	Seychelles	MoU on Small Development Projects	5 years	Development partnership projects

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 187

1	2	3	4	5
18/6/2018	Suriname	Arrangement for Authorizing The Dependents of Members of A Diplomatic Mission Or Consular Post to Engage in Gainful Employment	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
18/6/2018	Suriname	Letter of Intent for Small Development Assistance Project	Completion of project	Grant for project 'Craft Market Place Palmentuin'
18/6/2018	Suriname	MoU Between FSI and Suriname Diplomatic Institute	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
18/6/2018	Suriname	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in IT	3 years	Grant project
18/6/2018	Greece	MoU on Cooperation in the field of Diplomatic Training	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
5/6/2018	Somalia	MoU Between FSI and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Somalia	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
28/5/2018	Singapore	MoU on Policy Dialogue Between Governments and Interaction Between Think Tanks	3 years	Policy dialogue to strengthen bilateral relations
28/5/2018	Thailand	MoU between ICCR and Chiang Mai University on the establishment of ICCR Chair of Indian Studies	3 years	Propagation of Indian studies

188 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25/5/2018	Indonesia	MoU between India and Indonesia on Policy dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks	3 years	to promote greater interaction between the policy planning institutions of the two countries.
23/5/2018	Chile	MoU for The Establishment of A High Level Joint Commission	4 years	Establish the High Level Joint Commission
10/5/2018	Myanmar	MoU Between FSI and Strategic Studies and Training Department	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
9/5/2018	Ethiopia	MoU Between FSI and Foreign Training Service Institute	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
9/5/2018	Panama	Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic, Official and Consular Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days
7/5/2018	Guatemala	MoU Between FSI and Diplomatic Academy of Guatemala	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
20/4/2018	Eritrea	MoU on Consultations	5 years	for regular consultations.
17/4/2018	UK	Framework on UK-India Cyber Relationship	5 years	Cooperation on cyber issues

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

189

1	2	3	4	5
11/4/2018	Zambia	MoU on Exemption of Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	5 year;extendable	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
9/4/2018	Eswatini	Agreement onExemption From Visa Requirement forHolders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days. .
9/4/2018	Bangladesh	Establishment of ICCR Chair for Urdu Language at University of Dhaka	5 years	Promotion og Urdu
4/4/2018	Azerbaijan	Agreement onExemption From Visa Requirement forHolders of Diplomatic,Officialand Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
4/4/2018	Azerbaijan	MoU Between FSI andAda University	3 years; extendab le by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
4/4/2018	Kuwait	Agreement between India and Kuwait on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports

190 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

21/3/2018	Ireland	Agreement on Authorization for Dependents of Diplomatic, Consular, Technical and Administrative Staff of Diplomatic and Consular Missions to Engage in Gainful Employment	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
12/3/2018	Mauritius	MoU Regarding The Nalanda University	NA	Promote cooperation between Nalanda University and relevant Mauritian Institutions
10/3/2018	France	Agreement on Migration and Mobility Partnership	7 years	The Agreement represents a major milestone in enhancing people-to-people contacts, fostering mobility of students, academics, researchers and skilled professionals and strengthening cooperation on issues related to irregular migration and human trafficking between the two sides.
1/3/2018	Jordan	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
1/3/2018	Jordan	MoU on Cooperation in the field of Manpower	5 years	Enhancing collaboration between the two sides in

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

191

1	2	3	4	5	192
				promoting best practices in the administration of contractual employment, reflects the latest reforms in recruitment processes and enhances the protection and welfare of Indian workers in Jordan	<i>Written Answers to</i>
1/3/2018	Jordan	MoU for setting up of the next generation Centre of Excellence (COE) in Jordan	60months	Purpose is to set up next generation Centre of Excellence (COE) in Jordan for training of minimum 3000 Jordanian IT professionals over a period of 5 years, and setting up of resource centre in India for Training of Master trainers in IT field from Jordan.	[RAJYA SABHA]
1/3/2018	Jordan	MoU between University of Jordan (UJ) and ICCR regarding setting up of a Hindi Chair at the University	3 years	Promotion of Hindi	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
28/2/2018	Cote D'Ivoire	Establishment of Rural Technology Park	Completion of project	Project under IAFS-II	
27/2/2018	Senegal	Upgradation and modernization of Centre d'entreprenariat	2 years	Upgradation and modernization	

		et de Development Technique		of Centre d'entrepreneariat et de Development Technique
16/2/2018	St. Kitts and Nevis	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
16/2//2018	Iran	MoU on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic Passports for of 30 days in any period of 90 days
13/2/2018	Italy	Agreement on the Remunerated Activity of the Family Members of the Diplomatic, Consular, Administrative and Technical Staff	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
11/2/2018	Oman	Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic, Special, Service and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days during a period of 180 days.
11/2/2018	Oman	MoU on Cooperation in Areas of Diplomatic Studies and Training	5 years; extendable by 5 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
11/2/2018	UAE	MoU on cooperation in the field of Manpower	4 years	Institutionalise the collaborative administration of

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

193

1	2	3	4	5
				contractual employment of Indian workers in UAE. Under the MoU both the sides will work to integrate their labour related e-platforms for ending the existing malpractices, combat trafficking and organize collaborative programs for education and awareness of contractual workers.
10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Construction of India-Palestine Super-Specialty Hospital at Beit Sahour in Bethlehem Governorate	2 years	Project
10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Construction of India-Palestine Centre for Empowering Women "Turathi" - A National Centre for Development and Marketing of Palestinian Heritage Projects	4 years	Project
10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Procurement of Equipment and Machinery for New National Printing Press at Ramallah	1 year	Project
10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Construction of School in Muthalath Al Shuhada Village, Jenin Governorate	18months	Project

10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Construction of School in Tamoon Village, Tubas Governorate	18months	Project
10/2/2018	Palestine	MoU between India and Palestine for Construction of Additional Floor to Jawaharlal Nehru Secondary School for Boys in Abu Dees	1 year	Project
5/2/2018	Palestine	MoU on setting up of Institute of Diplomacy in Surda, Ramallah	2 years	Project
27/1/2018	Cambodia	Dollar Credit Line for US\$ 36.92 million for Stung Sva Hab Water Development Project in Cambodia.	Completion of project	Financing the Stung Sva Hab/ Slab Water Resource Development Project
25/1/2018	Syria	MoU Between FSI andSyrian DipomaticAcademy	3 years; extendable by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts
23/1/2018	Netherlands	MoU Between FSI andMinistry of ForeignAffairs of the Kingdom ofNetherlands	3 years; extendab le by 3 years at a time	Promote contacts and exchange of diplomats, faculty members and experts

(E) MOUs Signed by Ministry of External Affairs with Foreign Countries (2019)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
7/11/2019	Eritrea	MoU on eVBAB Network Project.	Completion of project	Pan Africa e-network

1	2	3	4	5
5/12/2019	South Africa	Agreement between India and South Africa on Simplification of visa requirements for travel of certain categories of citizens	Indefinite	Provides visa facilitation in cases of ordinary passports
3/11/2019	Zimbabwe	Agreement between India and Zimbabwe on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic Passports
1/11/2019	Germany	Joint Declaration of Intent On Consultations for the period 2020-2024	Upto 2024	Roadmap for consultations
24/10/2019	Pakistan	Agreement between the Govt. of the Republic of India and the Govt. of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the facilitation of Pilgrims to visit Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur, Narowal, Pakistan	5 Years	to facilitate visa-free travel of Pilgrims from India to Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan and back to India, through the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor
29/10/2019	Saudi Arabia	Cooperation Programme Between Prince Saud AlFaisal Institute for Diplomatic Studies and FSI	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years at a time	Cooperation in areas of information, research activities and training programme.
29/10/2019	Saudi Arabia	Agreement for The Strategic Partnership Council	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Roadmap for strategic partnership
23/20/2 019	Sudan	MoU on e-Vidhya Bharati and Arogya Bharati (e-VBAB) Project	Completion of project	Pan Africa e-network

196 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18/10/2019	Vietnam	MoU Regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Quick Impact Projects	Completion of project	Construction of Hau Bong Kindergarten, Phu Tho Province
14/10/2019	Vietnam	MoU Regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Quick Impact Projects	Completion of project	Upgradation and repair of bridge at Tan Long Village, Phu Yen Province
13/10/2019	Sierra Leone	Agreement on the Establishment of A Joint Commission	5 years; automatically extendable by 5 years	Joint Commission for bilateral cooperation
13/10/2019	Sierra Leone	Protocol for Consultations Between India and Sierra Leone	5 years; automatically extendable by 1 year at a time.	for regular consultations
11/10/2019	Comoros	MoU in the field of Protocol for consultations	5 years	for establishing better coordination and cooperation between the official and diplomatic channels between the two countries.
11/10/2019	Comoros	MoU on e-Vidya Bharati and e- Aarogya Bharati (e-VBAB)	5 years	Establishment of tele- education and tele-medicine system through involvement of academic institutions.
10/10/2019	Thailand	MoU between FSI and Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs, Thailand	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of information on content of training programme

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 197

1	2	3	4	5
				of diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.
7/10/2019	Mauritius	Agreement for participation in the e-VBAB Network Project regarding technology upgradation of Pan Africa e-Network Project (PaeNP)-Phase I	5 years	Pan Africa e-network project
5/10/2019	Bangladesh	Agreement Concerning Implementation of the Lines of Credit Committed By India to Bangladesh	5 years	Line of Credit
1/10/2019	Syria	MoU for Establishment of the India-Syria Next generation Centre for Excellence in Information Technology (NexGen-ISCEIT) in Damascus	Completion of project	Project
20/09/2019	Mongolia	Agreement between the Govt of India and Govt of Mongolia for authorizing the dependents of members of a diplomatic Mission or Consular post to engage in gainful employment	N.A.	to facilitate gainful employment of dependents of members of a diplomatic Mission or Consular post
17/9/2019	Antigua & Barbuda	Agreement on Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic, Service and Official Passports	Indefinite	Exemption from visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and official passports
10/9/2019	Iceland	Agreement on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official

198 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.	<i>Written Answers to</i>
10/9/2019	St. Vincent & Grenadines	MoU on exemption on visa for diplomatic and official passport holders	Indefinite	Exemption from visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and official passports	
Sept 2019	St. Vincent & Grenadines	MoU on Quick Impact Projects	Completion of project	Grant of USD\$200,000 was announced for Community Development related Projects	
6/9/2019	Laos	MoU between FSI and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Laos	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Organization training courses for diplomats, exchange on issues and experts.	[12 March, 2020]
26/8/2019	Dominican Republic	Agreement between India and Dominican Republic on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports	
21/8/2019	Zambia	MoU between FSI and Zambia Institute of Diplomacy and international Studies	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of information on content of training programme and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.	
21/8/2019	Estonia	Agreement between India and Estonia exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Passports	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

1	2	3	4	5
12/08/2019	China	Plan of Action to Implement the Protocol between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Bilateral Relations, 2020 the Protocol on Cooperation in Bilateral Relations	N.A.	Plan of Action to Implement
29/7/2019	Benin	Agreement on Mutual Exemption from The Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic, Official/Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
8/7/2019	Cambodia	MoU on establishment of ICCR's Chair in Buddhist and Sanskrit Studies at PSRB University, Phnom Penh	3 years	Cultural Cooperation
17/3/2019	Maldives	MoU Regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of High Impact Community Development Projects through Local Bodies	5 years	Implementation of development projects
17/3/2019	Maldives	Agreement on Exemption from Visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic & Official passports	Indefinite	Facilitation of Visa Arrangements
8/3/2019	Costa Rica	Agreement on Exemption of Visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic, Official and Service Passports	Indefinite	to facilitate diplomatic, official & service passport holders of both countries to enter without visa

7/3/2019	Gambia	MoU between FSI and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of information and content of training for diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.
6/3/2019	Paraguay	MoU between FSI and Diplomatic and Consular Academy, Paraguay	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Exchange of information and content of training for diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.
5/3/2019	Sri Lanka	Arrangement on Gainful Occupation for Family Members of Diplomatic Mission or Consular Post	Indefinite	Gainful employment of dependents
March 2019	Bolivia	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in ICT	2 years	Project
March 2019	Bolivia	MoU between FSI and Diplomatic Academy, Bolivia s Abroad	4 years	
March 2019	Bolivia	Agreement on Exemption from visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Official passport holders	Indefinite	Facilitates visa free travel for holders of valid Diplomatic or Official passports from both countries.
22/2/2019	South Sudan	MoU on Consultations	5 years	to hold regular consultations
19/2/2019	Papua New Guinea	MoU between FSI and Foreign Ministry, Papua New Guinea	3 years; automatically extendable by 3 years	Cooperation in diplomatic training

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

201

1	2	3	4	5
18/2/2019	Morocco	MoU to set up JWG on Counter Terrorism		Cooperation in counter terrorism
18/2/2019	Morocco	MoU between Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and Government of the Republic of India on the Reciprocal Facilitation of Procedures for Issue of Certain Categories of Visa	Indefinite	for mutual facilitation of business visas
18/2/2019	Argentina	Establishment of India Argentina Centre of Excellence in Information Technologies	Conclusion of project	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in IT
18/2/2019	Marshall Islands	Agreement between India and Marshall islands on exemption of visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Provides visa exemption for short stay on Diplomatic and Official Passports
17/2/2019	Maldives	MoU on Exemption From Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports for 90 days in a period of 180 days.
31/1/2019	Algeria	Agreement on Visa Exemption for the Holders of Diplomatic and Official / Service Passports	Indefinite	Visa exemption for the holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports.
7/1/2019	Norway	MoU on the India-Norway Ocean Dialogue	Indefinite	Cooperation in blue economy

202 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(F) MOUs Signed by Ministry of External Affairs with Foreign Countries (2020)

Date of Signing	Country	Name of MoU	Duration	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
17/2/2020	Solomon Islands	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in Information Technology in Solomon Islands National University	Till completion of Project	Establishment of Centre of Excellence in Information Technology
6/2/2020	Grenada	Agreement on Exemption from Visa Requirement for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports between India and Grenada	Indefinite	to facilitate diplomatic, official & service passport holders of both countries to enter without visa
3/2/2020	Sierra Leone	Agreement on Exemption from Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passport between India and Sierra Leone.	Indefinite	Exemption from visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic/official passports
25/1/2020	Brazil	Social Security Agreement	Indefinite	Designed to protect the interests of Indians working abroad as well as nationals of those contracting countries working in India.
22/1/2020	Tunisia	MoU to establish a Tunisia-India Centre for Innovation in ICT.	5 years	Project work
21/1/2020	Niger	Protocol for Consultations	5 years	Promote cooperation
21/1/2020	Niger	Protocol for Joint Commission	5 years	Promote cooperation

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

203

Residents of J&K in foreign prisons

2127. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the information available with the Ministry, the number of residents of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in foreign prisons as of 15th July, 2019 is 22, if so, the details of steps taken by Government to rescue them;

(b) whether any legal aid has been given to these prisoners and its details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) As per the information available with the Ministry, the number of residents of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in foreign prisons as of 15.07.2019 was 22. The number of residents of J&K as on 31.01.2020 has come down to 9. This has been possible due to sustained and proactive efforts of the Government.

The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and well-being of Indians in foreign countries, including those in the foreign jails. Indian Missions/Posts abroad remain vigilant and closely monitor the incidents of Indian nationals being put in jail in foreign countries for violation of local laws or alleged violation of local laws. As soon as the information about detention/arrest of an Indian national is received by an Indian Mission/Post, it gets in touch with the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where pro bono lawyers are available, the Mission arranges legal assistance to the Indian prisoners. Government of India also provides initial legal assistance to distressed Indian nationals in deserving cases.

Steps taken by our Missions include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released.

Financial assistance to improve quality of education

2128. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the institutions for which financial assistance is required to improve the quality of education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has earmarked any funds for the said purpose and if so, the amount earmarked and sanctioned till date; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to mobilize the resources for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Improving the quality of education across all levels from primary to university level is a continuous and ongoing process. Several initiatives are currently being undertaken in this direction. The Samagra Shiksha, an integral scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented throughout the country 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). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

In higher education also, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Scheme for promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration J (SPARC), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Impactful Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS), Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA), National Institutional

Ranking Framework (NIRF) are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

The Budget Estimates for the Department of Higher Education and for the Department of School and Literacy for the last five years including the current year are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	D/o School education & Literacy	D/o Higher Education	TOTAL
	Budget	Budget	Budget
2015-16	42219.50	26855.26	69074.76
2016-17	43554.00	28840.00	72394.00
2017-18	46356.25	33329.70	79685.95
2018-19	50000.00	35010.29	85010.29
2019-20	56536.63	38317.01	94853.64

Currently, the Government is in the process of formulating a new National Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, arts and industry. For this purpose, it carried out a highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 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.

The requirement of funds would be estimated after finalisation of the Policy. Government is committed to implement the Policy by making suitable budgetary allocations.

Single regulator for higher education

2129. SHRI VAIKO: 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 the 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.

Yoga facilities in schools and colleges

2130. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that by practising Yoga one can expect good health and energy;
- (b) if so, whether steps are being taken to educate the children about the benefits of Yoga; and
- (c) if so, the details of inclusion of Yoga in the text books and ensuring training of the same to the young generation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi an autonomous body of Ministry of AYUSH, which takes out

various research activities on Yoga has carried out studies/assessment of impact of Yoga on disease conditions like for example Pre-diabetes, Post-stroke Rehabilitation, Post myocardial infarction, Migraine, Osteoarthritis, Coronary Artery Disease. These studies were carried out in the form of Collaborative projects with reputed healthcare institutions; the findings have concluded that Yoga has beneficial role in improvement of health.

(b) and (c) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Class I to Class X. In addition, Central Board of Secondary Examination (CBSE) has introduced a streamlined and well designed Health and Physical Education (HPE) Program to mainstream health and physical education in schools for students of class I - XII. CBSE has made Health and Physical Education compulsory in all classes from I-XII. The Board has directed schools to keep one period of HPE for classes I-XII each day. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has prepared guidelines for institutional fitness plan. These guidelines encourage higher educational institutions to adopt policies and practices towards fitness and well being of students and staff. The indicative guidelines *inter alia* suggests denoting minimum one hour per day on fitness activities.

The Government has included Yoga training in the "Study in India" programme to encourage Yoga seekers from abroad to obtain authentic Yoga training in India. UGC has approved the establishment of an Inter University Centre-Yogic Science at Bengaluru and introduced Yoga as a new National Eligibility Test (NET) subject from January 2017 UGC-NET onwards. Yoga Departments have been established in nine Central Universities. Further, under the Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for the first time for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc. in all States and UTs. Yoga is also a part of the Fit-India Movement. The Department of School Education and Literacy in co-ordination with Department of Sports is organising activities on "Fit India Movement- Fit India School" in schools to inculcate physical activity/sports/yoga into the daily life of Students.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) organized Yoga Olympiad across the country at various levels, schools from states and UTs, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools participated in the Yoga Olympiad, culminating in the National Yoga Olympiad on 18th to 20th June, 2019 at NCERT, New Delhi.

Ministry of AYUSH also strives to promote yoga and to create awareness for the benefit of the people through its three autonomous bodies namely Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) and National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN). For this purpose, an Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, has been devised by the Ministry, activities under which include steps to reach out to people and to create awareness about Yoga and Naturopathy. IEC activities include programs on TV, Radio, Print-media etc.

As a part of observation of International Day of Yoga (IDY) on 21st June, the Ministry of AYUSH has reached out to about 2.5 lakh Gram Pradhan with suggested plan of action for Yoga promotion in villages. Common Service Centres (CSCs) of the Ministry of Electronics and IT have also been roped in for promotion of Yoga in rural areas. In addition, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for setting up AUYSH Wellness Centres, in which Yoga is an important component.

Special schools for underprivileged children in aspirational districts

2131. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

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

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to open a chain of schools for the underprivileged children in aspirational districts, if so, till what grade will these schools provide education;

(b) whether these schools would provide free and compulsory education as per norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(c) the State-wise list of number of schools merged in the last three years; and

(d) the number of children who have been affected by this process of school closures and mergers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha *w.e.f.* 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, States and UTs are supported for opening of new schools which include new primary schools, upgradation of primary school to upper primary schools, up-gradation of upper primary school to secondary schools and up-gradation of secondary schools to Senior Secondary schools.

Under the scheme, preference is given to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, and Aspirational Districts while planning different interventions. It has been decided to adopt a focused approach towards achieving the goals for quality education in all the Aspirational Districts. In addition, various key focus areas in education in the Aspirational Districts have been identified which include Pre-Primary section in all schools having primary section, expanding access and providing infrastructure facilities, ICT facilities, upgradation of KGBVs and establishment of school complexes at cluster level with at least two model demonstration schools in each cluster, to provide academic support and mentoring.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009, mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school.

(c) and (d) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UTs). No such data is maintained at the central level.

Employment opportunities through SHREYAS and NAPS

†2132. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a new scheme named 'Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS)' has been introduced by Government that aims to provide industry apprenticeship and employment opportunities to the graduates through the National Apprenticeship Promotional Scheme (NAPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of graduates have got industry apprenticeship and employment through 'SHREYAS' and 'NAPS' scheme; and

(d) if so, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) 'Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS)' was a program conceived for students in degree courses, primarily non-technical, with a view to introduce employable skills into their learning, promote apprenticeship as integral to education and also amalgamate employment facilitating efforts of the education system so that clear pathways towards employment opportunities are available to students during and after their graduation. SHREYAS portal was launched on 27.02.2019 for linking industry apprenticeship with degree courses through the National Apprenticeship Promotional Scheme (NAPS) of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Currently, MSDE is collaborating with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in SHREYAS. Under SHREYAS, nearly 30,000 apprenticeship opportunities were created for exiting graduates on the apprentice portal but the conversion of opportunities to contracts were insignificant.

Plans to commercialise research in association with industries

2133. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Human Resource Development has any plan to commercialise research taken up by educational institutions in association with industries who develop new products by such institutions which are in good demand in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) With a view to promoting innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) was approved by the Government. Under the "UAY" Scheme, 139 projects at a Total cost of ₹ 370.97 crores with joint funding from MHRD, participating Ministries and Industry in the ratio of 50:25:25 have been approved. Under this scheme, 9 projects have been completed. These industry oriented research projects are under execution in IISc and IITs. In addition, Government has approved setting up of Research Parks one each at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, IISc Bangalore at a Total cost of ₹75.00 crore each and continued funding to the two previously approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹ 100 crore each. All these 7 Research Parks are funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Another Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a Total cost of ₹90 crore is funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST). IIT Madras Research Park is fully functional with R&D clients, Incubators, Startups, and Centres of Excellence.

Students discontinued studies from the National Institutes

2134. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of students from all the national institutes including IIT, MM, AIIMS, NIT, NID, National Law School, who discontinued studies before completing the courses in the last 5 years in the chronological order of year of exit (I Semester, II Semester, III Semester etc.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The details of students who discontinued their

studies before completing the courses in last 5 years in IITs, NITs, IIMs and NID are as under:

Sl. No.	Institute	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
I.	IITs	1626(2.25 x)	7265(1.60%)	7538(1.71%)	7366(1.46%)	910(0.68%)
II.	NITs	1287 (6.89%)	1405(7.55%)	1628 (8.82%)	1420(7.25%)	987 (4.51%)
III.	IIMs	61(1.04%)	94(1.06%)	74(1.03)	80(0.50%)	73(0.78%)
IV.	NID*	16	11	16	7	8

* Information received from Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Rules governing private universities in the country

2135. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the TOTAL number of private universities in the country;
- (b) whether there are common rules and regulations and service conditions for their employees or they run according to their own wishes;
- (c) what is the qualification to become Vice-Chancellors of these private universities;
- (d) how UGC is connected with them or do they enjoy complete autonomy; and
- (e) whether Government controls their fee structure?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) There are 352 state private universities and 87 privately managed Deemed to be Universities in the country.

(b) Private Universities function as per their Act/Statutes/Rule/Regulation or State Government policy.

(c) As per Clause 7.3 of the UGC (Minimum Qualification for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standard in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018, the qualifications to become vice-chancellor of private university are as under:

"A person possessing the highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment is to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor. The person to be appointed as a Vice-Chancellor should be a distinguished academician, with a minimum of ten years' of experience as Professor in a University or ten years' of experience in a reputed research and/or academic administrative organisation with proof of having demonstrated academic leadership".

(d) On receipt of the copy of the Act as passed by the State Legislature of the concerned State by the UGC, with respect to establishment of private university, the name of the private university is included in the list of universities maintained by the UGC. The UGC, under the provisions of, Section 13 of the UGC Act, 1956 read with the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standard in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003, cause the inspection of the private universities to assess fulfilment of the norms in terms of the programmes, faculty, infrastructure facilities, financial viabilities, etc., as laid down from time to time by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies after the receipt of the information called for the purpose from the concerned university. The report of the UGC expert committee is sent to university for compliance and comments.

(e) The fee in private universities is regulated as per their Act/Statutes/rules/regulation or State government policy.

Effect of RTE Act on quality of education

2136. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:
LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a policy to determine the quality outcomes in school education under the RTE Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is no focus on outcome based learning under the current Act and the model rules for RTE and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to determine the improvement in quality of teaching at the school level during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, mandates that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a neighbourhood school. Section 18 and 19 of RTE Act, specify certain essential norms and standards for educational institutions imparting elementary education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 also lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to ensure that good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards is provided.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes, which have accordingly been prepared & shared with all the States and UTs.

Further, the RTE Act was amended on 10th August, 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019. This would ensure an improvement in the overall quality of teachers and teaching processes, and consequently learning outcomes of children.

(c) A National Achievement Survey to assess the quality of education, based on learning outcomes was conducted for Classes III, V and VIII on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable States/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. Similarly, NAS for Class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018.

(d) The Central Government has taken several measures to provide quality education in schools across the country -

- (i) Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given to all States and UTs for strengthening of infrastructure and provision of other facilities in schools to ensure that all schools meet the prescribed norms, besides other interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-

service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

- (ii) The online D.El.Ed. course was started for in-service teachers from 3rd October, 2017 and 9,58,513 teachers have successfully completed the training.
- (iii) Regulations for a four year B.Ed integrated course, to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education, have been published in official gazette on 29th March, 2019 and applications have been invited.
- (iv) It has been decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA), conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in 2021, which is a competency based assessment.
- (v) MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix called Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States/UTs.
- (vi) In 2019-20, approval has been given for NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement), an Integrated Teacher Training Programme to train 42 lakh teachers, and other functionaries to make classrooms learner-friendly and improving children's competencies including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, as well as social-personal qualities such as cooperation, team work etc.

Implementation of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act in schools

2137. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government schools like KVS and Navodaya Vidyalayas are still following Vishakha Guidelines which have now been superseded by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act;

(b) if so, reasons therefor, if not, the number of schools that have implemented POSH and instituted a proper mechanism for grievance redressal, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are taken to ensure that all Havodaya Vidyalayas have Internal Complaint Committees for inquiring into complaints of Sexual Harassment at Workplace at all administrative levels in the Directorate, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Both Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Havodaya Vidyalaya Sarniti (NVS) are following the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 in all the Vidyalayas under their administrative control. State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) NVS has constituted internal Complaint Committees to deal with complaints against employees involved in sexual harassment of women at work place and immoral sexual behaviour towards any students. The details of the committees are as under:-

1. Vidyalaya Level Committees to deal with complaints of sexual abuse received against the staff other than the Principal;
2. Regional Level Committees to deal with complaints of sexual abuse received against Principals;
3. Headquarters level committees to deal with complaints of sexual harassment received against employees of NVS Hqrs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	(Name of State/ UT	Number of KVs	Number of JNVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	16
4.	Assam	58	27

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	48	39
6.	Chandigarh	05	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	28
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	01	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	02
10.	Delhi	46	02
11.	Goa	05	02
12.	Gujarat	45	34
13.	Haryana	34	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	19
16.	Jharkhand	39	26
17.	Karnataka	51	31
18.	Kerala	38	14
19.	Lakshadweep	01	01
20.	Ladakh	03	02
21.	Madhya Pradesh	110	54
22.	Maharashtra	59	34
23.	Manipur	09	11
24.	Meghalaya	07	10
25.	Mizoram	04	08
26.	Nagaland	06	11
27.	Odisha	62	31
28.	Puducherry	04	04
29.	Punjab	50	23

1	2	3	4
30.	Rajasthan	76	35
31.	Sikkim	02	04
32.	Tamil Nadu	43	-
33.	Telangana	35	09
34.	Tripura	09	08
35.	Uttar Pradesh	118	75
36.	Uttarakhand	44	13
37.	West Bengal	62	19
	TOTAL	1225	645

Impact of RTE Act on expenditure on education

2138. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

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

(a) the expenditure on education as a percentage of the Total expenditure, since the passage of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a financial roadmap for the implementation of the RTE Act, since according to the UDISE 2016-17 statistics, only 12.7 per cent of schools are compliant; and

(c) whether the proposed National Education Policy (NEP) will provide additional funding that will be given by the Union Government to ensure the universalisation of

education and implement its key recommendation *i.e.* extension of the RTE Act from 3 to 18 years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The details of expenditure on education as a percentage of the GDP from 2010-11 to 2017-18 is given below:

₹ in lakh

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Expenditure on Education (State+Centre)	Expenditure as a percentage of GDP
1.	2010-11	29347823.00	4.05
2.	2011-12	33393038.00	3.82
3.	2012-13	36813287.00	3.70
4.	2013-14	43087882.00	3.84
5.	2014-15	50684914.00	4.07
6.	2015-16	57779252.00	4.20
7.	2016-17	66426452.00	4.32
8.	2017-18	75694500.00	4.43

Note: GDP figures have been taken from Press Note Released on 31.01.2019 by National Accounts Division, CSO, MOSPI.

(b) and (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, provides for free and compulsory education to every child of age six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school till the completion of elementary education. The States and UTs with legislature are the appropriate Government under the Act and it is primarily for them to take appropriate action to implement the provisions of the RTE Act and look after their financial aspects/requirements. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been

advised to allocate more funds to school education sector so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine.

Earlier the provisions of RTE Act were implemented through erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which has been subsumed along-with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) into the integrated scheme of Samagra Shiksha. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education, including supporting States and UTs in implementation of RTE Act. Under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, the Financial and Programmatic Norms are prescribed with respect to different interventions, sub-interventions and activities. The States are advised to do the Financial Mapping/ Planning of the requirement of funds under various activities as per their local contextual needs. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/ estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, availability of funds and physical and financial progress of the interventions approved earlier.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 and under Samagra Shiksha till now, sanction has been given for construction of 3,11,991 school buildings, 18,97,686 additional classrooms, 2,45,682 drinking water facilities, 4,09,819 Boys toilets, 5,29,797 girls toilets and 1,49,840 CWSN toilets. States and UTs have reported construction of 2,94,896 school buildings, 18,12,979 additional classrooms, 2,34,635 drinking water facilities 3,77,554 boys toilets, 5,08,827 girls toilets and 1,22,103 CWSN toilets as on 31.01.2020.

Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website to elicit comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. Accordingly, based on the

feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and KVs in Chhattisgarh

†2139. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the region-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas established by Government in Chhattisgarh, so far;
- (b) whether Government proposes to establish a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dalli-Rajhara town of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are no such schools in many districts of the country including Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) 28 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 35 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been established by Government in Chhattisgarh so far. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) 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". Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that no proposal in the prescribed proforma has been received by KVS from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for opening of a new KV at Dalli-Rajhara town, Chhattisgarh.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. All the districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) including the districts of Chhattisgarh have been covered under the Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of JNVs	Number of KVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Balod	01	-
2.	Baloda Bazar	01	-
3.	Balrampur	01	-
4.	Bastar	01	01
5.	Bemetara	01	-
6.	Bijapur	01	01
7.	Bilaspur	01	02
8.	Dantewara	01	03
9.	Dhamtari	01	02
10.	Durg	01	03
11.	Gariyaband	01	-
12.	Janjgir Champa	01	01
13.	Jashpur	01	01
14.	Kabirdham	01	01
15.	Kanker	01	01
16.	Kondagaon	01	-
17.	Korba	01	03
18.	Koriya	01	04
19.	Mahasamund	01	02
20.	Mungeli	01	-
21.	Narayanpur	01	01
22.	Raigarh	01	01
23.	Raipur	01	03
24.	Rajnandgaon	01	03

1	2	3	4
25.	Sarguja	01	01
26.	Sukma	02	01
27.	Surajpur	01	-
28.	GaurelaPendra	-	-
Total		28	35

Reservation for local students and teachers in Central Universities

2140. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation policy for local student's admission is in operation in any of the Central Universities in the country;

(b) what is the reservation policy for recruitment of teaching faculties;

(c) whether Government has received any request from any source for reserving a portion of the seats for the local students; and

(d) whether Government will consider introducing a uniform reservation of 25 per cent of the seats in all courses in the Central Universities for the locals in view of the infrastructural and logistics support extended by the local Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Reservation in admission in the Central Universities is governed by the Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 as amended from time to time. This act does not provide for domicile based reservation.

Govt. of India's reservation policies is implement for recruitment of faculties in Universities: 15% for SCs, 7.5% for STs, 27% for OBCs, 10% for EWSs & 4% for PWDs. The Government, in exercise of the powers vested under Section 20(1) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, has directed the UGC to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in the Central Universities and those of institutions Deemed to be Universities receiving aid from the public funds except in Minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

School health programmes under Ayushman Bharat

2141. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether any goal has been achieved by Government for school health programmes under Ayushman Bharat; and

(b) if so, the number of children who are benefited under the said scheme and number of children which come in the ambit of the scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The School Health Programme (SHP) under Ayushman Bharat is a joint collaborative Programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The programme targets both education and Health implementers and is envisaged to facilitate an integrated approach to health programming and more effective learning at the school level. SHP aims to foster growth, development and educational achievements of school-going children by promoting their health and well-being. It also aims to strengthen the concept of preventive, promotive and positive health.

In the first phase, the programme covers 23072418 children in the Government and Government aided upper primary, secondary, senior secondary schools in 200 districts selected from aspirational and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) districts. State/UT-wise list of the students under SHP is given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of the students under SHP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Districts under SHP	No. of Students covered under SHP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	684227
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	34241

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	7	691943
4.	Bihar	13	3150193
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	650865
6.	Delhi	2	574931
7.	Gujarat	7	817938
8.	Haryana	7	394999
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	148900
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	171215
11.	Ladakh	1	4864
12.	Jharkhand	19	1883393
13.	Karnataka	7	956430
14.	Kerala	6	1066316
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1174378
16.	Maharashtra	9	2213152
17.	Manipur	3	31026
18.	Meghalaya	5	138310
19.	Mizoram	3	19609
20.	Nagaland	3	23678
21.	Odisha	10	986503
22.	Punjab	6	354937
23.	Rajasthan	8	812081
24.	Sikkim	2	45288
25.	Tamil Nadu	5	898983
26.	Telangana	6	281715
27.	Tripura	1	37342

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23	2948591
29.	Uttarakhand	5	421244
30.	West Bengal	4	1455126
TOTAL		200	23072418

Source: UDISE 2018-19 (Provisional)

Innovative measures to improve work culture

2142. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) In the last 5 years, to improve work culture, for all new teachers, training has been arranged under the ARPIT program and for all educational administrators, compulsory leadership & management teaching has been arranged under LEAP (Leadership Development Training Program). Apart from this, the initiation program has been started so that the attitude of engagement between the student and members of the department can be developed and public policy and culture can be developed in educational institutions.

In order to bring transparency and accountability and keeping in view the result oriented higher education system, the University Grants Commission has taken an initiative to develop a learning outcomes based curriculum framework. To promote innovation, 44 new start-up centers have been set up in various technical institutions and under the Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology, on topics related to

social problems reforms are done through innovation and research. Under this, 142 projects have been funded. Apart from this, various scales have been adopted under RUSA 2.0 to improve the work culture and promote educational learning in the state educational institutions funded by the University Grants Commission, so that only the educational institutions that meet those standards become beneficiaries of the financial section.

As a result of the efforts made in the last 5 years, the quality of higher education has steadily improved. There were 14 Indian educational institutions in the QS ranking in the year 2016-17, which has increased to 24 in the year 2020.

Vocational education in backward and border areas

2143. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to spread higher education and employment oriented vocational education in backward and border areas of the country; and
- (b) whether Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) To spread higher education in backward and border areas, the Government has set up 10 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 10 Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), 14 National Institute of Technology (NITs), 22 Central Universities, 7 National Law Universities (NLU), 5 National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), 2 Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs), 2 National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), 1 National Institute of Design, 1 Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, 1 Indian Statistical Institute and 1 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIT). The details of which is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, to provide greater access to employment oriented vocational education throughout the country, including backward regions and border areas, University Grants Commission (UGC) is offering various skill programmes in 188 Community Colleges, 68 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras and 289 Institutes offering B.Voc programmes to 68,663 students.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) does not start any institutions on its own. Whenever proposals are received from any area including backward areas of the country, they are examined on the merit. However, Council has taken following initiatives to encourage vocational and employment oriented education:

- The Council in the year 2018 introduced the Vocational Programme leading to Degree or Diploma in Vocational Education under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) for AICTE approved institution.
- AICTE is running vocational degree/diploma courses through 473 institutions with approved intake strength of 35,450 students. AICTE has also approved the proposal of ICT Academy to provide Advance Technical Skills Training program to 5000 final year students of AICTE approved institutions of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh regions under J&K Employability Enhancement Training (JEET) program in 2 years.

In addition, MHRD is working along with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to undertake Apprenticeship/ Internship embedded degree programmes with core focus on-development of knowledge, skills, aptitude and on-job training. Some of the sectors like Logistics and Retail have commenced Degree Apprenticeship programmes in 15 institutions.

(b) 'Education' being a concurrent subject, the State Governments can also take initiatives in spreading the higher education and employment oriented education through their own institutional network as per UGC guidelines.

Statement

MHRD Funded Higher Education Institutions in Border States

Sl No.	Institute	State	Location	Type
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia	NIT#
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University		Itanagar	CU
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Assam	Guwahati	IIT#

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam University		Silchar	CU
5.	Tezpur University		Tezpur	CU
6.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Guwahati		Guwahati	NIPER#
7.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar		Silchar	NIT#
8.	National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam		Guwahati	NLU
9.	National Institute of Technology, Patna	Bihar	Patna	NIT#
10.	Central University of South Bihar		Gaya	CU
11.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University		Motihari	CU
12.	Nalanda University		Rajgir, Nalanda	CU
13.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hajipur		Hajipur	NIPER#
14.	Chanakya National Law University		Patna	NLU
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Patna		Patna	IIT#
16.	Indian Institute of Management Bodh Gaya		Bodh Gaya	IIM#
17.	National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	NA#
18.	Central University of Gujarat		Gandhinagar	
19.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad		Ahmedabad	NIPER#
20.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad		Ahmedabad	IIM#
21.	Gujarat National Law University		Gandhinagar	NLU
22.	Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar		Chandkheda	IIT#
23.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology		Surat	NIT#

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Indian Institute of Technology Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	IIT#
25.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh		Dharamsala	CU
26.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur		Hamirpur	NIT#
27.	Indian Institute of Management, Sirmour		Sirmour	IIM#
28.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	NIT#
29.	Central University of Jammu		Jammu	CU
30.	Central University of Kashmir		Srinagar	CU
31.	Indian Institute of Technology Jammu		Jammu	IIT#
32.	Indian Institute of Management Jammu		Jammu	IIM#
33.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	Manipur	Imphal	NIT#
34.	Central Agricultural University		Imphal	CU
35.	Manipur University		Imphal	CU
36.	Indian Institute of Management Shillong	Meghalaya	Shillong	IIM#
37.	National Institute of Technology Meghalaya		Shillong	NIT#
38.	North Eastern Hill University		Shillong	CU
39.	Nagaland University	Nagaland	Lumami	CU
40.	Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	IIT#
41.	National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar		Bhubaneswar	NISER
42.	National Law University Odisha		Cuttack	NLU
43.	National Institute of Technology Rourkela		Rourkela	NIT#
44.	Indian Institute of Management Sambalpur		Sambalpur	IIM#
45.	Dr. B R Ambedkar National Institute	Punjab	Jalandhar	NIT#

1	2	3	4	5
	of Technology			
46.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali		Mohali	NIPER#
47.	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law		Patiala	NLU
48.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali		Mohali	IISER#
49.	Indian Institute of Technology Ropar		Ropar	IIT#
50.	Indian Institute of Management Amritsar		Amritsar	IIM#
51.	Central University of Punjab		Bathinda	CU
52.	National Law University, Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	NLU
53.	Indian Institute of Management Udaipur		Udaipur	IIM#
54.	Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan		Jodhpur	IIT#
55.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur		Jaipur	NIT#
56.	Central University of Rajasthan		Ajmer	CU
57.	National Institute of Technology, Agartala	Tripura	Agartala	NIT#
58.	Tripura University		Agartala	CU
59.	Indian Institute of Management Kashipur	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	IIM#
60.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee		Roorkee	IIT#
61.	National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand		Srinagar	NIT#
62.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University		Srinagar	CU
63.	Aligarh Muslim University	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	CU
64.	University of Allahabad		Allahabad	CU
65.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University		Lucknow	CU
66.	Banaras Hindu University		Varanasi	CU

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani	West Bengal	Kalyani	IIIT#
68.	Indian Institute of Management Calcutta		Joka	IIM#
69.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Kolkata		Kolkata	NIPER#
70.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur		Kharagpur	IIT#
71.	Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur		Howrah	IIST#
72.	Indian Statistical Institute		Kolkata	NA#
73.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata		Kalyani	IISER#
74.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur		Durgapur	NIT#
75.	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences		Kolkata	NLU
76.	Visva-Bharati University		Santiniketan	CU

- Institutes of National Importance

Pending requests of States for opening of KVs

2144. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests from various States are lying pending for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in their respective States;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) the criteria laid down for opening of such new KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that 119 proposals have been received from different sponsoring authorities including State Governments for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) under civil sector at various locations in the country. Out of these, 23 proposals have been found to be fulfilling the prescribed norms for opening of new KVs. State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (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".

The details of the criteria/norms for setting up KVs in a State / UT under Civil Sector are as under:

- (i) Providing free of cost land, on permanent transfer/99 years on lease at a nominal rent, i.e., @ ₹1/- per annum, measuring 2.50 to 5.00 acres in metropolitan cities, Hyderabad and Bengaluru, LWE district/Hill areas/NER, contiguous plot fairly levelled, measuring 5.00 to 10.00 acres in other locations as the case may be.
- (ii) A rent-free temporary accommodation consisting of 15 rooms of the size 7m x 7m with adequate space till the permanent Vidyalaya building is constructed by KVS on the land provided by the Sponsoring Authority.
- (iii) Residential accommodation to at least 50% of staff posted in the proposed Vidyalaya.
- (iv) Concentration of at least 500 employees of Defence/Central Govt./PSUs individually or jointly at the station (200 in case of LWE districts/Hill areas/NER).
- (v) Availability of minimum 200 students of the aforesaid priority categories for enrolment in the proposed KV.

Statement

State/UT wise details of 119 proposals received for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Number of proposals received	Proposals fulfilling the norms of KVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	-
3.	Bihar	4	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	3
5.	Delhi	1	1
6.	Gujarat	9	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2
9.	Jharkhand	1	1
10.	Karnataka	6	1
11.	Kerala	4	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13	2
13.	Maharashtra	4	-
14.	Odisha	9	1
15.	Rajasthan	6	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	7	2
17.	Telangana	4	-
18.	Tripura	3	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1
20.	Uttarakhand	8	2
21.	West Bengal	2	-
TOTAL		119	23

Supply of eggs under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

2145. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering on cutting down the provision of eggs for the children in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would take steps to make the provision of eggs compulsory in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibilities for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs, in order to meet the prescribed nutritional content.

Reservation in private schools empanelled under RTE

2146. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of private schools in the country;

(b) the percentage of reserved seats that are occupied by children eligible under the RTE in private schools for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-2020; and

(c) what is the percentage of cost-sharing to reimburse these schools between the Centre and the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional), the number of Private recognised schools in the country is 295233.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 in Class I (or earlier) to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class. The number of students admitted under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act in the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 29,25,303, 34,84,019 and 41,35,015 respectively.

For implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, the respective State and UT Government- appropriate government under the RTE Act are required to notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, notify per child cost and start admissions in private un-aided schools as per the procedure laid down by the concerned State and UT Government.

Section 12(2) of RTE Act also provides for reimbursement to the Private Unaided Schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c). The reimbursement is based on the per-child expenditure notified by the State or the actual amount charged by the school, whichever is less. The reimbursement towards expenditure incurred for 25% admissions in private unaided schools under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is supported under Samagra Shiksha, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20% of the TOTAL Annual Work Plan and Budget approved by the Government of India for a State/UT under the Scheme. The reimbursement for this purpose is based on the proof of actual payment made to schools by the States. The fund approved for reimbursement to the States/UTs is a part of the overall allocation under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha for a given year which is shared between Centre and States/ UTs as per the applicable fund sharing pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

Relaxation in CBSE norms for new Government Schools

2147. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government and nongovernmental CBSE courses are running in the entire country including Goa; and

(b) whether the Ministry will take steps to make provision for opening of new Government schools by relaxing the rules, with specific focus on the rural areas, in view of the increasing interest of students in the CBSE course in rural areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The CBSE has informed that in the entire country including Goa, one common curriculum is being followed in all schools affiliated to CBSE including Government and non-government schools.

(b) At present, out of a Total 22,275 schools affiliated to CBSE, there are 4,441 Government schools including government aided, Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV), Navodaya

Vidyalaya (NV) and Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) schools. CBSE schools, both government and non-government are expanding in rural areas, with more than 50% of CBSE schools being in rural areas. Besides, 645 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) under MHRD are all located in rural areas.

Relaxation is given by CBSE to Government schools including those in rural areas, in terms of affiliation fee and upgradation fee. While for private schools, affiliation/upgradation fee ranges from ₹ 50,000/- and above, for Government schools, it is ₹ 20,000/-.

**Filling reservation quota for SC, ST and OBC students by
Central Universities**

2148. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Universities in the country are filling the required reservation quota for SC, ST and OBC students;
- (b) if so, the percentage of seats reserved for SC, ST and OBC students in Central Universities and the percentage of such reserved seats filled in each of the Central Universities during the last five years;
- (c) if not, the reasons for not filling the seats reserved for SC, ST and OBC students; and
- (d) if not, the details of measures taken by the Ministry to ensure filling of seats reserved for SC, ST and OBC students, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 as amended in 2012 provides for reservation in admission for 15%, 7.5% and 27% of seats in each branch of study or faculty for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively. Central Universities under purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are implementing it. Percentage of students belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs enrolled in Central Universities during the last five years is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of filling reservation quota for SC, ST and OBC students by Central Universities during the last five years*

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
		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 & 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	240
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	Written Answers to
11.	Pondicherry 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	[RAJYA SABHA]
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	
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	Unstarred Questions
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 Orissa	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
41.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	15.00	7.50	27.00	15.00	7.50	27.00	15.00	7.50	27.00	15.00	7.50	27.00	15.00	7.50	27.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

241

Vacant teaching posts in IITs and NITs

2149. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of teaching posts are vacant in various IITs and NITs;
- (b) if so, the details of such vacant posts of each Central University and the respective subjects in which the posts are vacant;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to fill the vacancies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Government has issued instructions for filling up the vacancies to all higher education institutions of the Central Government and through UGC, to all the universities of the State Government. As a result, in the last 06 months, 1825 teachers have been recruited in educational institutions of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and 9585 teachers have been recruited in educational institutions of the State Government.

Reservation for women in NITs

†2150. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering to provide reservation to women in NITs, if so, the percentage of reservation to be provided and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): Though no such proposal is under consideration, a decision was taken in October, 2017 to increase the female enrollment in undergraduate (B.Tech.) programmes of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) to 20% over a period of 2-4 years by creating supernumerary seats. Accordingly, representation of girls' students in NITs has increased from 14.17% in 2018 - 2019 to 17.53% in 2019-2020.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promotion of indigenous research

†2151. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering to promote indigenous research, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): Yes, Sir. Government has taken several steps to promote indigenous research in the country:-

(1) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has taken following steps:-

- (a) Research Parks: Under Startup India Initiative in Higher Education (SIIHE) Scheme, Research Parks have been instituted with a propose to catalyze collaborative research between industry and academia and enable technological innovation and nurture entrepreneurship. MHRD has approved five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad and IISc Bangalore at a Total cost of ₹75.00 crore each; research park at IIT Madras is already operational. Approval has also been accorded for continued funding of two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹100 crore each.
- (b) IMPRINT: Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) Scheme provides solution to the most relevant engineering challenges by translating knowledge into viable technology (products or processes) in 10 selected technology domains i.e. health care, energy, sustainable habitat, nanotechnology hardware, water resources and river systems, advanced material, information and communication technology, manufacturing, security and defence and environmental science and climate change. These projects are funded jointly by MHRD and participating Ministry/DST/SERB. 318 projects at a Total cost of ₹ 466.47 crore were approved under IMPRINT Scheme.
- (c) IMPRESS: Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) Scheme has been launched with a view to support research in higher education institutions and to enable research to guide policy making at a Total cost of ₹ 414 crore till 31.03.2021. The objective of the scheme is to focus

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

research on 11 (eleven) thematic areas such as (i) State & Democracy; (ii) Urban Transformation, (hi) Media, Culture & Society, (iv) Employment, Skills & Rural Transformation, (v) Governance, Innovation & Public Policy, (vi) Growth, Macro-Trade & Economic Policy, (vii) Agriculture & Rural Development, (viii) Health & Environment, (ix) Science & Education, (x) Social Media & Technology, (xi) Politics, Law & Economics.

- (d) STARS: Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (STARS) has been launched with a objective of providing extra mural funding to India centric research projects in basic sciences which are inter-disciplinary and translational in outcomes. With the key objective of supporting social relevant research, the basic 6 thrust domains of the scheme includes Physics, Chemistry, Biological Science, Nanosciences, Data Sciences & Mathematics and Earth Sciences. A Total budget of ` 250 crore has been allocated for the scheme.
- (2) National Research Foundation (NRF): Government is working towards increasing the spending on research and innovation in the country through the creation of National Research Foundation as per its Budget Announcement in 2019-20. NRF will fund, coordinate and promote research in the country. NRF will ensure that the overall research eco-system in the country is strengthened with a focus on identified thrust areas relevant to our national priorities and towards basic science without duplication of effort and expenditure.
- (3) Department of Science and Technology (DST) has also taken multifaceted activities including implementation of individual centric competitive research programmes, research fellowships, building sophisticated research infrastructure etc. Fund for improvement of S&T infrastructures in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST) to build research infrastructure for enhancing research capabilities, Core Research Grant, Research fellowships such as JC Bose and Swarnajayanti etc. are some of the schemes in this direction. Special attention has been given to young scientists through schemes like Start-up Research Grant, National Postdoctoral Fellowship etc. for making them independent and motivates them to undertake indigenous research in the country. Technology Development Programme (TDP) of DST is aimed to promote R&D towards indigenous technologies, such as Science & Heritage Research Initiative (SHRI), Waste

Management Technologies (WMT) Programme, Advanced Manufacturing Technology (AMT) Programme, Biomedical Device and Technology Development (BDTD) and Device Development Programme (DDP). Through Technology Mission programme, DST supports technologies aimed at generating clean energy (smart grids, off grids, clean coal, methanol, solar energy) and water. These initiatives are aimed at strengthening indigenous research. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a Total cost of ₹90 crore is being funded by the DST.

- (4) India's ranks 52nd (as against 57th in 2018) in the Global Innovation Index (GII) report 2019 and India filed 30,036 patent applications in 2019. In terms of Total Research publications, India stands fifth in the world as per Elsevier Research Agency.

Skill development in students at school level

†2152. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

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

(a) whether Government is pushing towards imparting skill developing training to the students along with the education at the school level itself so that they are capable of self employment;

(b) the details of the courses being run in the school along with the education by which the students are passing out as a skilled person; and

(c) the steps taken for the skill development based education at the school level during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education', a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy.

Vocational courses are taught to the students of class 9th to 12th who opt for vocational subject in the schools covered under the scheme. At the secondary level *i.e.* class 9th and 10th, vocational modules are offered as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, *i.e.* class XI and XII, vocational modules are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. Employability Skills module has been made a mandatory part of vocational courses. It consists of Communication Skills, Self-management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills and Green Skills. There is a provision for arranging hands on training, field visits, on the job training to students in industrial set up and guest lectures from industry.

The scheme covers various sectors like Agriculture, Apparel Made ups and Home Furnishing, Automotive, Banking Finance and Insurance Services, Beauty and Wellness, Construction, Electronics and Hardware, Healthcare, Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITeS), Media and Entertainment, Physical Education and Sports, Plumber, Power, Retail, Private Security, Telecom, Tourism and Hospitality, Transportation Logistics and Warehousing.

The implementation of Vocational Education has expanded from 960 schools across 13 States/UTs in 2014-15 to 9735 schools across 32 States/UTs in 2019-20 with an enrolment of more than 11 lakh students.

Opening of new IITs/IIITs/IIMs/IISERs

2153. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating to open new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in the country during the next three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and institution-wise; and
- (c) the details of the action taken by Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Depending on the need and financial availability of the education sector, educational institutions are opened from time to time. At present, no proposal to open new institutions of this category is under consideration.

Funds for NGOs working with Ministry

2154. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any grant has been released for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) of the country working with the Ministry during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes under which Government has given approval to the proposals and released funds to various NGOs;
- (c) the details of NGOs whose proposals are under consideration of Government as on date, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the time by when these pending proposals are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of funds for released NGOs during last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Schemes under which Government has given approval to the proposals and funds released to various NGOs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Details of NGOs whose proposals are under consideration of Government as on date, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Approval and release of Grant-in-Aid for proposals is an ongoing process and subject to scheme requirements and fulfillment of GFR provisions.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Voluntary Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2016-17 to 2018-19 under the scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes'

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses	Project	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Gurukulm Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram & Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWAREIS), TelguSansksheme Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, A.P.	Residential School (02 Units)	3223952	11037460	-
2.	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devi, 6th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Distt. Anantapur, A.P.	Residential School	3256740	-	2584299
3.	R.K.Mission, Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, A.P.	Mobile Dispensary	1917367	1862098	-
4.	Sri Laxmi MahilaMandali, D.No.15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Distt., A.P.	Non-Residential School	3093498	1707300	2959425
5.	Society for Integared Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A Prakash road, Distt.-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1601574	1608057	4412710
6.	Simhapuri Vidya Seva Samiti at Somsekharapuram, Nellore-District, A.P.	10-Bedded Hospital	2965230	1458405	2919920
TOTAL			16058361	17673320	12876354

Arunachal Pradesh

7.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Distt. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	7614900	3807450	479100
8.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Distt. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	2222823	2187327	6795737
9.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Distt. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1580895	1580895	1580895
10.	Mahabodhi Maitri Mandal, PO/PS Changlang Distt. Arunachal Pradesh	Old Age home	427210	-	-
11.	R.K.Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9198293	9243331	15305392
12.	R.K.Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Distt., Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	12422130	19459514	14735580
13.	R.K.Mission Hospital, PO-Ramakrishna Mission, Distt.-Pampupare, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, 791113	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	6940080	6940080	1313337
14.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Distt. Tirap, Pin -786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	-	9098820	7516140

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

249

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	BharatiyaAdimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar BapurSamarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.) Project at Rupa	Hostel	980359	2303100	985163
16.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residenital School (P+S)	4218399	5903456	-
TOTAL			45605089	60523973	48711344
Assam					
17.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	1370700	1370700	-
18.	Bharat SevaShram (Guwahati Branch) Assam at-Vill. Ganganagar, Distt. Chachar, Assam	Residential School	902616	1245932	1351107
19.	Dr.Ambedkar Mission, Vill.Dhopatari, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	2301750	4452300	4717350
20.	Gram Vikas Parishad, At:Rangalo, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	685350	1370700	1142250
21.	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	328500	657000	323100
22.	R.K.Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library	3313580	1317125	2345066

250 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23. R.K.Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam	Hostel	748035	725691	1200768
24. Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Distt..Nagaon, Assam	Library and Non-Residential School	990931	2131515	1804078
25. Sreemanta Sankar Mission, AT-PO- Panigaon, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam-782001	Mobile Dispensary	-	681809	1151402
26. Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, NEI, Bokajan, Karbi, Anglong, Assam (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Q') Project at Bokajan-2 Units, Japarjan & Diphu	Hostel (4 Units)	3124598	3124598	4841831
TOTAL		13766060	17077370	18876952

Chhattisgarh

27. Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill.+P.O.-Panduka, District-Raigarch Chhattisgarh	Non-Residenital School	994150	923200	-
28. Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Dist.Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1616670	1473660	4295678
29. Vivekanada Institute of Social Health, Welfare and Service(VISHWAS), Chhattisgarh	3 Health post and 1 Fair Shop	-	819149	651330
30. R.K.Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Distt. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal YouthTrining Centre and Automobile Engineering +	3985849	4320079	6086303

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

251

1	2	3	4	5	6
		New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg. & Allied Subjects			
TOTAL			6596669	7536088	11033311
Gujarat					
31.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt. - Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	706950	-	1944113
32.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur(Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School (CO-Edu), Mobile Dispensary (4), Mobile AVUnit	4630700	4373100	8989380
33.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, AT/PO-Dediapada, Distt.-Narmada, Pin -393040, Gujarat	Hostel	1322525	700500	1696005
34.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	1178550	2241306	2060762
35.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1788840	-	-
36.	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At-Molhapandha, Dist-Valsad, Gujarat	Residential School	1566270	-	-
TOTAL			11193835	7314906	14690260

Himachal Pradesh

37. Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist.Lahaul&Spiti, H.P.	Hostel	1323100	2890798	1950362
38. Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No.98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist.Kullu,H.P.	Residential School	3169327	6283574	5664627
39. Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Dist.Lahaul&Spiti, H.P.	Residential School	7472059	4043891	6862813
40. Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbuilinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P.	Hostel	1212324	2723828	1815885
41. Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, H.P.	Residential School (P+S), Munsel-ling-305, Rangrik, DistrictLahaul&Spiti	11197340	7035750	9222500
42. Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, H.P.	Residential School at Vill. KazaTah, Spiti Distt. LahaulSpiti (Primary Co-edu)	3359710	2131795	2499525
TOTAL		27733860	25109636	28015712

Jammu and Kashmir

43. Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Vill: Gulabgarh, PO: Athouli, Dist. Doda, J&K	Residential School	-	1968601	1968822
TOTAL		0	1968601	1968822

*Written Answers to**[12 March, 2020]**Unstarred Questions*

253

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand					
44.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	2116540	5390000	10770657
45.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin - 831011, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary (3), Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit, K& Weaving Center(2), 20- Bedded Hospital(2) and Residential School(2) & PVTG	2116540	5390000	10770657
46.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO - Raniswar, Dist-Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20 - Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	7058419	7291998	20004390
47.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha,(Ranchi Unit) Devi Mandap Road Tupudana PO- Hatia Ranchi-834003	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	-	2527093	5235841
48.	R.K.Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	564985	564592	984790
49.	R.K.Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile-Library-cum-AV Unit	3685133	1828198	2880659

50.	R.K.Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Mobile Library, Library	-	13001900	2632938
51.	R.K.Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	50-Bedded Hospital atvillDungri, Block-Namkum	3645431	8499922	5411988
52.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (Barajuri Unit) Ghatsila, Jharkhand	Agriculture Training Centre, Residential School, Mobile Dispensary, Handicraft Training Center, Weaving Training Centre & Rope making Training Centre	-	8533766	4546063
53.	R.K.Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	70-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	10221027	17431731	9962048
TOTAL			40575895	96628728	14291637 0

Karnataka

54.	Ashirwad Rural Development Trust(R), K.H.B. Colony, Distt.-Gudibande, Karnataka	10-Bedded Hospital	3230239	1551600	3508739
55.	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Bagepalli, Dist.Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	3218940	1620270	2851335
56.	Dr.Ambedkar Education Society(R), At-NalkudureGomala, Nalkudure, Pin-577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere Dist., Karnataka	Residential School	3218940	1566270	2424476

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

255

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	HariharaGraminbirudhi Sangh, At:Chikkaballapur Taluk, Dist.Kolar, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary	1370700	683573	1277250
58.	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No.32, R.R.Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist., Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	1647270	1647270	-
59.	Pragati Rural Development Society, AT- Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	Residential School	3240540	-	2700450
60.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt.-Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	1566270	3132540	2851223
61.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Dist.Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1547494	3097673	2731129
62.	Sri SwamySarvadharmasharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist.Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and 10 Bedded hospital	2570490	4946580	4231294
63.	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami-Taluk, Distt.-Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1600290	1532340	-
64.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist.Mysore, Karnataka	Residential School (2), 10-Bedded Hospital (2) and Mobile Dispensary	15698731	-	17714615

256

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

65. Navajyoti Institute for Help and Rural Development, Haveri, Karnataka	Residential School	-	-	968247
66. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk, Dist.Chamrajnagar, Pin -571441, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital, Non-Residential School, Residential School	-	4715753	5513121
TOTAL		38909904	24493869	46771879
Kerala				
67. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO:Kalady, Dist.Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	2628536	-	1288319
68. Ramakrishna Math (Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan), atKayamkulam-690502, Dist-Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel	-	796950	-
69. Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Vivekananda Nagar, Muttil, District - Wayanad, Kerala	Mobile Dispensary and 20- Bedded Hospital	2906666	2874338	2256625
70. Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist.Wayanad, Kerala	Residential School	2858670	-	1204947
71. Wayanad GirijanaSeva Trust, Mattilayam Post, Veelamunda(Via) Wayanda Distt.Kerala- 670731	Residential School	2961180	2984400	2980201
TOTAL		11355052	6655688	7730092

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

257

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh					
72.	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidyamandir, AT/PO-Amarpur, District Dindori,MP	Non-Residential School	830100	1778225	616075
73.	MP Adiwasi Sevak Sangh, Jaisingh Nagar Shahdol, MP	Residential School	-	-	5147005
74.	MP Adiwasi Sevak Sangh, Jaisingh Nagar Shahdol, MP	Residential School	-	-	4930880
75.	Pandey Shiksha Samiti, Madhya Pradesh (New RS)	Residential School	-	-	5525969
76.	Pandey Shiksha Samiti, Madhya Pradesh (New RS)	Residential School	-	-	2397325
77.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Nashrullaganj, Distt-Sehore, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1790595	903150	1634513
78.	HiteshreeSamajikSantha, MIG-30/4B, Saketnagar, Bhopal, MP	Mobile Dispensary	657537	-	-
79.	Jan Kalyan Ashram Samiti, Vill-Siddhpur (Dobh), PO -SemiriHarichand, Tehsil - Babai, District- Hosangabad, MP	Residential School	1230708	-	1245861
80.	M.P.AnusuchitJatiJanjati Evam PichdaVarg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, M.P.	Residential School	3223708	1628707	2868907
81.	M.P.VanvasiSeva Mandal, AT-Tikariya, Distt.-Dindori, M.P.	Non-Residential School	1036500	2566000	2172318
82.	Pushpa Convent Shiksha Samiti, C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010 (M.P.)	Non-Residential School	2710409	914490	1647711

258

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

83. Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, At-Malibaya, Block-Rehti, Distt. Sehore, MP Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	-	-	2000318
84. SevaBharati, (Madhya Bharat) "Matrichhaya" (Shishu Kendra), Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, M.P.	Residential School (2), Computer Training Centre (3) & Hostels (2)	1355884	2512892	508397
85. Swami Vivekanand Vidhya Niketan Shikchak Samiti, Yuvraj Club, Cantt Road, Guna, M.P.	Non-Residential School	745605	-	-
86. Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (H.Q.) Project at Satna, M. P.	Residential School at Majhgawan, Satna Distt, MP (Girls)	1697358	1617818	-
TOTAL		15278404	11921282	30695279
Maharashtra				
87. Jai Hind Mitra Mandal, Kolha, Dist. Phulbani, Maharashtra	Residential School (from 2013-14)	1817527	1641519	4298022
88. Khanderao Education Society, At: Basar, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School (at Basar) and Residential School (at Varud)	3240540	7277716	5020964
89. Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kukane, Malegaon, Maharashtra	Residential School (from 2013-14)	1609483	3226734	2949660
90. Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Takli, Dist- Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Residential School	1532520	1574730	-

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 259

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratappur, Tal.Taloda,Distt-Nandurbar,Pin-425413, Maharashtra	Hostel	1215090	2419830	2173748
92.	Shri Swami Swayam SevaBhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Distt.Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1619928	3639353	2290216
93.	SidhakalaShikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal.Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik,. Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1609920	3240540	3009038
94.	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/PO. Newade, Tal.-Shindkheda, Dist.Dhule, Maharashtra	Hostel	1175580	2722771	1726402
95.	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt.-Buldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital	1616400	3156012	-
96.	ChandraiMahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt.Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1620270	3645608	2592405
97.	TapiParisar Educational&Cutural Trust, At-Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1620270	3598358	2308905
98.	Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak mandal, AT-Daithan, Tal-Ashti, Distt-Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School	1617930	1604970	2772669
99.	Shri kotuleshwarShikshan Prasarak Mandal Kotul, Tal-Akole, DIST AHMADNAGAR PIN 422610 (Maharashtra)	Residential School	-	-	1348980

260 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

100. Mahamanav Baba AmteBahuudeshiySamajik Vikas Seva Sanstha, At Post Chikhli, Tal-Shrigonda, Dist AhmednagarPIN 413728	Hostel	-	-	740535
TOTAL		20295458	37748141	31231544
Manipur				
101. Adimjati Shiksha Ashram, ChingmeirongKhongnang Ani Karak, D.M.Road, Imphal West Distt, imphal, Manipur -795001 (A unit of BharatiyaAdimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar BapurSamarakSadon, New Delhi-110055 (Imphal, Manipur Branch)	Hostel	987143	987142	988133
102. ChilChil Asian Mission Society CHAMS Campus, Kanglatongbi-795151, Senapati Distt., Manipur	Residential School	5364000	3339000	-
103. Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141,Manipur	Residential School	1771470	-	5086170
104. Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, (IESDO) Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	1162890	2325780	-
105. Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organisation, (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School (2 Units)	7239464	3624840	2944214
106. Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation,(RESEDO) At:ThangaTongbramLeikai, BPO	Non-Residential School	1876500	-	938250

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

261

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Thanga, Dist.Bishnupur, Manipur				
107.	Siamsinpawlp,(Paite StudentsWelfare Association)SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO BoxNo.99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128,Manipur	Residential School	12505500	7734110	9248164
108.	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1620270	3162982	-
109.	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), AthokpamKhunou, Po-thoubal, Manipur,	Mobile Dispensary	-	-	706950
110.	United Rural Development Service(URDS), HO:HeirokHeituppokpi, Dist.Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	3240540	1620270	-
111.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA), Lamding, Wangging, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	935910	932310	706950
112.	Tear Fund India Committee On relief &rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), ChimtungVeng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District- Chrachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	2702520	2702520	-
TOTAL			39406207	26428954	20618831
Meghalaya					
113.	R.K.Mission, Laithumkhrut, P.O. Box - 9, Block/Mandal-	Hostel, Mobile	-	3318711	2906138

262

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Shillong, PO-Shillong-793003, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Dispensary and Library (2 Units)			
114. R.K.Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Dist.East Khasi Hills, Pin- 793111, Meghalaya	62 LP/ME/Sec- Non Residential Shool, Higher Secondary School non- residential school, 2 Hostel, 3 Mobile Dispensary, CTC, library, M. A.V. Unit, Knitting Weaving	60692770	66452049	79572242
TOTAL		60692770	69770760	82478380
Mizoram				
115. Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Mercy Villa, 10-A, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal-796012, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1775790	3554820	2900250
116. Social Guidance Agency, 6th floor, Lalat Chamber, near solomon's cave, Tuikual 'A', Aizwal-796001, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	691155	700200	1432180
117. Mission Foundation Movement, Ngama Building Bawngkawn, Lunglei roadAizawl - 796014	Mobile Dispensary	-	-	494370
118. ThutakNunpuitu Team, MuannaVenghZuangtui, Aizwal-796 017 Mizoram	Residential School	1549530	1334504	4546456
TOTAL		4016475	5589524	9373256

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

263

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland					
119.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, Dimapur, Nagaland, (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Q`) Project at Naharabai, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	-	3079598	718015
120.	Women Welfare Socirty, Atoizu, Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	-	-	525879
121.	Nagaland Children Home, AT-Diphupar, PO Box No-10, Pin-797 112, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	-	-	559994
TOTAL			0	3079598	1803888
Delhi					
122.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi), Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	Computer Training Centre & Hostel	767318	819023	-
123	BharatiyaAdimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa 5marak 5adan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg (Link Road),New Delhi-55	Hostel	139853	895719	540869
TOTAL			907171	1714742	540869
Odisha					
124.	Adivasi Social and cultural society At/Po Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Orissa	Residential School	1614870	1614870	1614870

264 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

125. Sadjyotika, Cuttack, Odisha	Hostel	-	-	2169806
126. Organisation for the Rural Women and Youth Development, Odisha	Residential School	-	-	2962290
127. Maa Bindhyabasini Anath Siskhyashram, at-Jagannathpur, Po-Jillinda, Ps-Narasinghpur, Dist-Cuttack, Odisha Pin-754032	Hostel	-	-	749574
128. Sankalp, Cuttack, Odisha	Residential School	-	-	6720711
129. Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO:Karamul, Dist.Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	3814974	2384651	2906743
130. Association for Voluntary Action, (AVA) At-Dimapur, Distt.-Puri, Odisha	Residential School	1798470	4036613	2559397
131. BanbasiSeva Samiti, AT/PO-Baliguda, Dist.Khandamal, Pin-762103, Odisha	Hostel	2361780	-	4428338
132. BankiAnchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha	Hostel and Creche Centre (5 Units)	1219590	2385180	2579902
133. Bhairabi Club, AT-Lekhanpur, PO-Sarangadharpur, Via-Ranpur, Distt. Nayagarh, Odisha	Residential School	1620270	1590270	-
134. Nehru Seva Sangha, AT/PO:Banpur, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Hostel	1599165	3103209	1827916
135. Nikhila Utkal HarijanSeva Sangha, NiladriVihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	4490190	2806369	1683821

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

265

1	2	3	4	5	6
136. Odisha Sarvodaya Parishad, Sarvodaya Ashram, At/PO: Nuapada, District -Nuapada, Odisha-766105	Hostel	1158030	-	-	
137. R.K.Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar- 751 002, Odisha	Hostel and Library	-	2015918	1586948	
138. R.K.MissionPuri,Pin Code-752001 Odisha	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	1069764	1401098	1193782	
139. RashtriyaSeva Samiti (RASS), 9,Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (H.Q`) Project at Padwa, Distt- Koraput, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary in Odisha	684720	-	1837005	
140. SevaSamaj, At/PO:Gunupur, Dist.Rayagada, Odisha	Hostel	1181790	1181790	2363580	
141. Shree R.K.Mission Ashram, AT/PO:Rampur, Dist.Kalahandi, Odisha	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile andDivyan	6806160	13570920	8739420	
142. Social Weakens Awareness Development and Economic Service (SWADESI), At:Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Dist.Kandhamal, Odisha	Residential School	3151710	-	1579307	
143. Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	2851497	5657724	4647252	

266 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

144. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin -831011, Jharkhand (H.Q`), Odisha	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary 'A' & 'B' (2Units), 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, weaving and Handloom Training Centre (all projects at sundergarhodisha)	6667725	6545125	18632563
145. Laxmi NarainSevaPrathistahan, AT-Mansapole, Dist-Jajpur, Odisha	Residential School	1607530	3175740	2724750
146. Social Welfare & RuralDevelopment (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinagadi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	4078323	-	-
147. Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Primary & Secondary)	-	65427492	14877743 6
TOTAL		47776558	11689696 9	22228541 1
Rajasthan				
148. Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, P.O. Banasthali Vidyapith, Tehsil-Newai, Distt-Tonk, Pin-304022, Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme for NE ST Girls including Andaman and Nicobar	5246000	-	6760975
149. MewarSaririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Dist.Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	1537268	1449967	1406862

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

267

1	2	3	4	5	6
150. Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalasia), Distt.Udaipur, Rajasthan	Non-Residential School	-	-	4434115	
TOTAL		6783268	1449967	12601952	
Sikkim					
151. Human Development Foundation, GRBA Road, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Pin Code -737 101, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	5205330	2602665	4337775	
152. Moyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Drakchung- Dzong-737 113 West Sikkim, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	-	6478537	4163852	
TOTAL		5205330	9081202	8501627	
Tamil Nadu					
153. New life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Distt-Vellore, Tamil Nadu pin-632009	Hostel	-	5178158	2078588	
154. Montfort Community Trust, Salem, Tamilnadu	RS	-	-	9601451	
155. GrameeyaMakkalAbnirudhiIyakk am, (GMAI), Poonthottam, Post-Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	20-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	2328165	5243737	9526951	
156. South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Saidapet, Pincode-600017, Tamil Nadu	Residential School	1562854	-	-	

268 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

157. Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	60-Bedded Hospital, (3) 10Bedded Hospital, (3) Mobile Dispensary	-	17627636	11706003
TOTAL		3891019	28049531	32912993
Telangana				
158. Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, 11-10-635/1, Burahanpura, Distt Khammam, Telangana-507001	Residential School	1372950	-	1367190
159. Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, Telangana	Residential School	2213339	-	3996695
160. Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS), Hyderabad	Residential School (16)	60200340	7676131	-
TOTAL		63786629	7676131	5363885
Tripura				
161. Bahun Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	3164940	1543254	2700695
162. Tripura AdibashiMahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	3437100	1718550	3071070
TOTAL		6602040	3261804	5771765

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh					
163. Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin - 411001, Maharashtra (H.Q.) Project at Lakhimpur	Hostel (4 Units) & Residential School	1866625	3578246	-	
164. UP BanvasiSeva Sanstha, Vill-Gobrulla, PO-Dhyanpur, Distt-Lakhimpur Kheri, UP (A unit ofBAJSS)	Residential School	1582272	3164929	-	
TOTAL		3448897	6743175	0	
Uttarakhand					
165. Ashok Ashram, PO: Ashok Ashram, Via DakPathar, Distt-Dehradun, Uttaranchal	Residential School	6003360	-	6689443	
166. Information Technology Institute for the Tribes of India, P.O.Jhajra, Premnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (project at Jhajara, Block Sahaspur, Distt. Dehradun)	Residential School	1274727	-	1314018	
167. SeemantAnusuchit Evam JanjatiSevaSansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	1061528	-	-	
168. Samagra Grameen Vikas Samiti, At/PO:Gwaldan, Distt.Chamoli, Uttaranchal	Mobile Dispensary	706950	706950	-	
169. BharatiyaAdimjati Sevak Sangha, At-Kalsi, Distt-Dehradun, Uttarakhand	2 Hostel (Junior +Primary)	-	-	4087235	

270 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

170. Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (H.Q.) Project at Baazpur, Uttrakhand	Hostel and Residential School	2217308	3035739	1290408
TOTAL		11263873	3742689	13381104
West Bengal				
171. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Auraangabad, Dist.Murshidabad,W.B.	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2962749	5939325	5210809
172. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Dist.Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel (6 Units), Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	6754025	10680402	10369040
173. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Dist.Murshidabadd, W.B.	Residential School (3 Units), Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	-	28180253	13296262
174. Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Muluk) Vill-Adarshapally, PO-Muluk, Via-Bolpur, Distt-Birbhum, pin Code- 731204, W.B.	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units) and Knitting/weaving & Handloom	-	9353592	6902805
175. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), AT-Pranabananda Pally, PO-Suri, Block-Suri-I, Distt- Birbhum, Pin code-731204, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	-	3667971	3195180
176. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PO:Dokra, Dist.Midnapore,W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	2246792	3844674	-

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

271

1	2	3	4	5	6
177. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel	721783	721755	1189060	
178. Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	1387028	514307	-	
179. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Dist. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1860649	3727080	3270196	
180. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill. Panjipurkur, Dist. Hooghly, W.B.	Hostel and Library	-	2600200	2426176	
181. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch), Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Dist. Nadia, W.B.	Residential School (P+S) Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	3481985	3405966	5539478	
182. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO-Raghunathpur, Distt-Purulia, Pin-723133, W.B.	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	-	2918103	2413960	
183. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary	-	1413900	1178250	
184. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Dist. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	-	3727080	2874398	
185. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO: Teor, Dist. D. Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	-	4716900	3959676	

272 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

186. Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO:Kunor, Dist.Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel	-	1181790	2899819
187. Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1B, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata -700001, W.B. (H.Q.) Project at Gopiballavpur-II, Distt- Midnapur	Mobile Dispensary	1370700	685350	685350
188. Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill.Kranti, PO:Krantihat, Dist.Jalpaiguri, W.B.	Residential School	3036541	-	3040469
189. GohaldihaJatiUpjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist. Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	2459520	2459520	5814585
190. Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Dist-Jalpaiguri, W.B.-734318	Non-Residential School	854832	1755287	-
191. Pranab Kanya Sangha, Pranab Pally, PO:Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N.24-Pargana,W.B.-743298	Hostel	721228	721850	1133365
192. R.K. Mission Boys Home, AT/PO-Rahara, Distt-North-24-Paraganas,Kolkata-700118, W.B.	Hostel-cum-Residential School	1636470	1528470	2782373
193. Nimbark Math SevaSamiti Trust, Baikunthapur, Daspur, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary	-	-	1088250
194. Midnapur West Sister Nivedita Welfare Society, Beuncha, Salboni, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary	-	-	1297050
TOTAL		29494302	93743775	80566551
Grand TOTAL		53064312 6	69188042 3	89171843 1

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

273

Statement-II

Schemes under which Government has given approval to the proposals and funds released to various NGOs

(1) *Scheme of 'Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes' it has following two components:*

- (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008 and Financial Norms last revised in 02nd January, 2020. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education and health, through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.
- (ii) *Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.*

The primary objective of this Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, and Financial Norms last revised in 02nd January, 2020 with the aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established

in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

(2) **Scheme of Tribal Festival, Research Information & Mass Education.**

Statement-III

Details of NGOs whose proposals are under consideration of Government as on date, State/UT-wise

(A) List of NGOs/VOs under consideration for the year 2019-20

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGOs/VOs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vasanth Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Centre
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pali Vidyapith Society
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Itanagar
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Buddhist Culture Preservation Society
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Aalo
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Hospital
7	Assam	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Guwahati
8	Assam	Dr. Ambedkar Mission
9	Assam	Gram Vikas Parishad
10	Assam	Ramakrishna Mission
11	Gujarat	Jivandeep Education And Charitable Trust
12	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association

1	2	3
13	Jharkhand	Ramakrishna Math
14	Jharkhand	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Morabadi, Ranchi
15	Jharkhand	Vikas Bharti Bishunpur
16	Karnataka	Navajyoti Institute For Self Help And Rural Development
17	Karnataka	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
18	Kerala	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Kerala.
19	Kerala	Wayanad Girijanaseva Trust
20	Madhya Pradesh	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidhya Mandir Samiti
21	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti
22	Madhya Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute
23	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sewa Kendra
24	Madhya Pradesh	MP Adiwashi Sevak Sangh Jaisinghnagar
25	Madhya Pradesh	Pandey Shiksha Samiti Bhamraha
26	Madhya Pradesh	Pushpa Convent Education Society
27	Madhya Pradesh	Vanwasi Sewa Mandal Samiti
28	Maharashtra	Eklavya Education Society
29	Maharashtra	Mahamanav Baba Amte bahuudeshiy samajik Vikas Seva Sanstha
30	Maharashtra	Nav Nirmanshikshan Sanstha Bemratanda

1	2	3
31	Manipur	Adimjati Shiksha Ashram Khongnangkarak, Chingmeirong
32	Manipur	Chilchil Asian Mission Society
33	Manipur	Dr Kh Aishek And Sons Health Care Development Society
34	Manipur	Integrated Educational Social Development Organisation
35	Manipur	Manipur North Economic Development Association
36	Manipur	Rural Health Organisation
37	Manipur	Society For Womens Education Action And Reflection
38	Manipur	Tribal Cultures Research Centre
39	Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service
40	Manipur	Unique Trust
41	Manipur	United Rural Development Service
42	Manipur	Volunteers For Rural Health & Action
43	Manipur	Wyn Stevens Computer Training Institute
44	Meghalaya	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama Cherrapunjee
45	Meghalaya	Ramakrishna Mission Shillong
46	Mizoram	Mission Foundation Movement
47	Mizoram	Mizoram Hmeithai Association
48	Odisha	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Jamshedpur
49	Odisha	KGNM Trust
50	Odisha	Koraput Development Foundation

1	2	3
51	Odisha	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha
52	Odisha	Nysasdri
53	Odisha	Ramakrishna Mission
54	Odisha	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama Puri
55	Odisha	Sarvodaya Samiti
56	Odisha	Seva Samaj
57	Odisha	Social Education For Environment and Development (Seed)
58	Odisha	Tagore Society For Rural Development Odisha Projects
59	Rajasthan	Prernamurti Lok Kalyan Sansthan Poochhiyawada
60	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti
61	Rajasthan	Softtech Education Society
62	Tamil Nadu	Montfort Community Trust
63	Telangana	Jeeyar Educational Trust
64	Uttar Pradesh	Servants Of India Society
65	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Vanvasi Sewa Sansthanpalia Kalan Kheri
66	Uttarakhand	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh Branch Kalsi Dehradun UK
67	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha
68	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Balurghat
69	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Beldanga
70	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Dokra Branch

1	2	3
71	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Farakka Unit
72	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Kusuria Branch
73	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Panjipukur Branch
74	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Teor Unit
75	West Bengal	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society
76	West Bengal	Midnapur West Sister Nivedita Welfare Society
77	West Bengal	Nimbark Math Seva Samiti Trust
78	West Bengal	Pranab Kanya Sangha

(B) List of NGOs/VOs under consideration for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGOs/VOs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Rajahmundry
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Zion Mission
3	Assam	Dayanand Sewashram Sangh
4	Chhattisgarh	Vivekananda Institute Of Social Health Welfare And Service
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Nalanda Dharma Center
8	Jharkhand	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Barajurighatsila
9	Jharkhand	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Jamshedpur

1	2	3
10	Jharkhand	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Morabadi, Ranchi
11	Jharkhand	Vikas Bharti Bishunpur
12	Karnataka	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
13	Madhya Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute
14	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sewa Kendra
15	Madhya Pradesh	Pandey Shiksha Samiti Bhamraha
16	Manipur	Dr Kh Aishek And Sons Health Care Development Society
17	Manipur	Integrated Educational Social Development Organisation
18	Manipur	Integrated Rural Development Services
19	Manipur	Manipur North Economic Development Association
20	Manipur	Rural Educational And Socio Economic Development Organisation
21	Manipur	Rural Health Organisation
22	Manipur	Tribal Cultures Research Centre
23	Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service
24	Manipur	Unique Trust
25	Manipur	United Rural Development Service
26	Manipur	Volunteers For Rural Health & Action
27	Manipur	Women and Children Care Centre And Rural Development
28	Manipur	Wyn Stevens Computer Training Institute

1	2	3
29	Meghalaya	Kayzey Society
30	Meghalaya	Nongkrem Youth Development Association
31	Mizoram	Mission Foundation Movement
32	Mizoram	Samaritans' Association for the Blind

List of NGOs/VOs under consideration for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGOs/VOs
1	2	3
33	Nagaland	Dayanand Sewashram Sangh
34	Nagaland	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Pariksha Kender
35	Odisha	Koraput development Foundation
36	Odisha	NYSASDRI
37	Telangana	Banjara Seva Samithi
38	Uttar Pradesh	Servants of India Society
39	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Vanvasi Sewa Sansthan Palia Kalan Kheri
40	Uttarakhand	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh Branch Kalsi Dehradun UK
41	Uttarakhand	Servants of India Society
42	Uttarakhand	Swatantrata Senani Lok Bandhu Ram Murti Pawsey Sewa Nyas
43	West Bengal	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Farakka Unit
44	West Bengal	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society

(C) List of NGOs/VOs under consideration for the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGOs/VOs
1	Assam	Human Resource Development Society
2	Assam	Society For Rural Development
3	Chhattisgarh	Vivekananda Institute of Social Health Welfare And Service
4	Jharkhand	Bharat Sevashram Sangha Jamshedpur
5	Jharkhand	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Morabadi, Ranchi
6	Karnataka	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
7	Maharashtra	Youth Welfare Association of India Buldana
8	Manipur	Development For Rural People DRP
9	Manipur	M Damini Memorial Trust
10	Manipur	Volunteers For Rural Health and Action
11	Meghalaya	Nongkrem Youth Development Association
12	Odisha	Bajss Kandhamal Branch
13	Odisha	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh
14	Odisha	Koraput development Foundation
15	Telangana	JEEYAR Educational Trust
16	Telangana	Sarojini Devi Harijana Mahila Mandali
17	Uttar Pradesh	Servants of India Society
18	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Vanvasi Sewa Sansthanpalia Kalan Kheri

Enrolment of children in Class 1 before the age of 6

2155. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a high percentage of children are enrolled in Class 1 before the age of 6 (which is prescribed by the RTE Act, 2009) especially in Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plan to introduce mandatory LKG and UKG classes in Government-run schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Haryana and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (Provisional), the percentage of under-age enrolment at the Primary level of education for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Integrated Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha was launched in 2018-19 by Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Scheme envisages the school as a continuum from Pre-School to Senior Secondary levels, also sometimes reierred to as KG to 12th class. Under Samagra Shiksha, the preschool programme is recognized as a critical component of the Scheme and supports the efforts of State Government in providing Preschool education in schools either through co-location of Anganwadis in Primary Schools wherever feasible in convergence with Ministry/Department of Women and Child Development or through pre-school section in primary schools. The details of Government Schools, schools with pre-primary section and pre-primary enrolment for the year 2017-18 for India and Haryana is given below:

	Number of Primary Schools	Pre Primary Schools/ sections	Pre Primary Enrolment
India	896305	176605	2994751
Haryana	8722	2767	27920

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

Statement

Percentage of under-age enrolment at primary level of school education

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.21	7.96	6.57
Andhra Pradesh	0.19	13.67	14.82
Arunachal Pradesh	3.28	8.78	7.77
Assam	2.72	2.51	2.30
Bihar	1.66	1.64	3.03
Chandigarh	5.43	4.74	5.82
Chhattisgarh	2.44	2.65	5.23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.51	0.40	0.44
Daman and Diu	5.76	6.34	4.33
Delhi	11.08	11.06	10.80
Goa	2.09	2.80	1.04
Gujarat	11.09	11.54	10.02
Haryana	13.79	9.44	14.90
Himachal Pradesh	15.04	11.39	13.25
Jammu and Kashmir	13.52	11.49	12.37
Jharkhand	4.16	4.33	3.29

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	3.69	1.97	5.33
Kerala	7.20	6.90	6.27
Lakshadweep	0.11	0.00	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	8.58	7.84	8.18
Maharashtra	5.68	5.50	4.94
Manipur	14.07	9.81	10.73
Meghalaya	9.26	3.78	7.62
Mizoram	5.29	5.77	4.99
Nagaland	1.89	3.15	8.24
Odisha	11.42	10.48	10.02
Puducherry	17.84	3.69	18.75
Punjab	7.29	6.95	3.24
Rajasthan	11.80	11.10	12.16
Sikkim	4.63	0.87	4.31
Tamil Nadu	11.95	11.84	11.64
Telangana	17.27	9.52	11.05
Tripura	1.64	0.56	0.46
Uttar Pradesh	5.61	5.55	6.53
Uttarakhand	10.58	10.59	9.61
West Bengal	2.62	1.18	1.61
ALL INDIA	6.56	6.33	6.98

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

Private schools in the country

2156. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unrecognised private schools and number of students studying in these schools, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government is planning to have a separate assessment for the performance of private school students, given that they constitute the major percentage of school-going children and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) varying fee structures of private schools across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to constitute a Committee to regulate the same and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to institute a regulatory system for private schools based on learning outcomes and quality and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 / Union Territory Administration. Thus, the matter relating to the private school in the country is regulated in terms of Rules and Regulations of the State Government / Union Territory Administration concerned. As such, no information is available with the Central Government.

(b) No Sir, Government of India has been implementing a rolling programme of sample based National Achievement Survey (NAS) aimed at classes III, V, VIII and X under Samagra Shiksha since 2001 with a cycle period of three years covering both Government and Private Schools. The next NAS will be implemented in 2020 by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(c) to (e) As replied at (a) above.

Availability of school teachers as per RTE norms

2157. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and school-wise information for the Right To Education (RTE) Act compliance on the availability of teachers as per the RTE norm (Pupil Teacher Ratio

of 30:1 in each primary class and separate subject teacher for upper primary classes);

(b) State-wise number of seats available for teacher training courses (D.Ed and B.Ed);

(c) the resource allocation under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for pre-service and in-service teacher training; and

(d) the plan, roadmap and financial resource allocation for preparing teachers for early years (pre-class I) teaching in the light of planned extension of RTE to 3-18 years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of the respective State and Union Territory Government which are the appropriate Government as per Section 2(a) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and are responsible for implementing the various provisions of the RTE Act. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Government. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (Provisional), the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the National level is for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 25:1, which is better than the norms prescribed under RTE Act, 2009. As per UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional), 72% schools are Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) compliant. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A Statement showing State-wise number of seats available for teacher training course (D.Ed and B.Ed.), is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Samagra Shiksha- an Integrated Scheme for School Education envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for various interventions such as universal access, quality of education, gender, equity, support for salary of teachers etc. as per prescribed norms. The funds are released to the States in lump sum and not component

wise. An amount of ₹ 84091.34 lakh and ₹ 146299.22 lakh has been approved by this Ministry for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively for training of in-service Teacher and Head Teachers (Classes I to XII) under Samagra Shiksha.

Statement-I

State/UTs		PTR	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	9
	Andhra Pradesh	22	17
	Arunachal Pradesh	11	13
	Assam	20	13
	Bihar	38	39
	Chandigarh	16	18
	Chhattisgarh	20	22
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	27
	Daman and Diu	29	18
	Delhi	35	31
	Goa	18	10
	Gujarat	21	28
	Haryana	23	19
	Himachal Pradesh	12	8
	Jammu and Kashmir	10	11
	Jharkhand	25	33
	Karnataka	16	27
	Kerala	17	19
	Lakshadweep	10	11
	Madhya Pradesh	21	22

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	23	28
	Manipur	8	10
	Meghalaya	21	13
	Mizoram	12	11
	Nagaland	7	9
	Odisha	17	22
	Puducherry	13	12
	Punjab	20	13
	Rajasthan	20	20
	Sikkim	4	7
	Tamil Nadu	18	18
	Telangana	19	17
	Tripura	10	11
	Uttar Pradesh	31	29
	Uttarakhand	15	16
	West Bengal	18	24

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

Statement-II

State-wise number of seats available for teacher training Courses

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Intake (as on 31.03.2019)	
		D.El. Ed.	B.Ed.
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	445	1350
2.	Assam	4100	6450
3.	Bihar	30600	37350

1	2	3	4
4.	Jharkhand	8010	13600
5.	Manipur	600	1500
6.	Meghalaya	690	600
7.	Mizoram	630	400
8.	Nagaland	210	850
9.	Odisha	6540	3400
10.	Sikkim	190	350
11.	Tripura	730	700
12.	West Bengal	45530	57950
13.	Andaman	0	100
14.	Andhra Pradesh	69550	54000
15.	Karnataka	47182	39070
16.	Kerala	30617	14690
17.	Lakshadweep	50	50
18.	Puducherry	2960	2970
19.	Tamil Nadu	57152	84605
20.	Telangana	16800	32330
21.	Chhattisgarh	6900	14750
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	100
23.	Daman and Diu	100	100
24.	Goa	295	400
25.	Gujarat	12350	26000
26.	Madhya Pradesh	48740	59400
27.	Maharashtra	66900	46800
28.	Chandigarh	150	700

1	2	3	4
29.	Delhi	3550	5960
30.	Haryana	23250	65850
31.	Himachal Pradesh	3250	9300
32.	Punjab	8300	34450
33.	Rajasthan	27000	107820
34.	Uttar Pradesh	197000	257090
35.	Uttarakhand	500	15150
	TOTAL	720871	996185

Vacancies in Delhi University

2158. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of teaching staff vacancies exist in the Delhi University;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, subject-wise, college-wise and year-wise for the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any recruitment process to fill these vacancies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has informed that 166 positions of Professor, 428 positions of Associate Professor and 263 positions of Assistant Professors are vacant in University of Delhi. In case of affiliated colleges with University of Delhi, approximately 5043 nos. of teaching positions are vacant.

The University has already started the filling of the vacancies and advertised 166 posts of Professor, 428 posts of Associate Professor and 263 posts of Assistant Professor. As regards Colleges, the process for filling up vacant positions is being supervised by the University pursuant to which the advertisement has already been

published in 43 colleges for 2413 positions of Assistant Professor. The appointment in Colleges is made by the Governing Bodies of the Colleges in terms of the laid down procedure. The vacancies arise due to retirements, resignations, deputations, deaths, expansion and opening of new institutions. The filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the University, being an autonomous body created under an Act of Parliament. As per UGC regulations, all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system are to be filled up on an urgent basis. University Grants Commission as well as the Ministry is continuously monitoring the process.

Positive results of Beti Bachao, Beti Padoo Yojana

2159. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beti Bachao, Beti Padoo Yojana has shown tremendous results because the gross enrolment ratio of girls is higher than boys in primary and secondary levels; and

(b) if so, reasons why allocation has been cut for schemes addressing girl child from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. Ministry of Human Resource Development, under Samagra Shiksha, has targeted various interventions for girls 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 and establishing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).

Being the nodal Ministry, funds for BBBP Scheme are sanctioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under the Multi-sectoral component of the BBBP

scheme, 405 selected districts that are low on Child Sex Ratio, as per Census 2011, are provided 100 per cent financial assistance for ₹ 50 Lakh per annum per district. This amount of financial assistance includes an amount for ₹ 5 Lakh to be spent on the activities related to education.

Ministry of WCD has informed that the budgetary allocation for BBBP at revised estimate stage for 2019-20 is ₹ 200 crore, a sum of ₹ 220 crore has been allocated for BBBP for 2020-21. There is no change in amount of financial assistance provided to the districts under BBBP for the activities related to education.

Expenditure on school education

2160. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Total expenditure incurred on school education over the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) what proportion of the Total expenditure, year-wise, has been allocated to school education; and
- (c) what have been the budgetary shortfalls, year-wise, for school education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The details of Total budgetary allocation and expenditure incurred education over the last five years is as below:

(In ₹ crore)			
Financial Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2015-16	42219.50	42186.50	41809.26
2016-17	43554.00	43896.04	42904.22
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25	46586.12
2018-19	50000.00	50113.75	48069.80
2019-20	56536.63	56536.63	49983.79
(As on 05.03.2020)			

(b) The proportion of the Total Expenditure Allocated to School Education over the last five years is as below:

(In ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Union Budget (Actual)	Budget School Education (Actual)	Proportion/Percentage of School Education V/s Union Budget
2015-16	1790782.69	41809.26	2.33%
2016-17	1975193.71	42904.22	2.17%
2017-18	2141973.06	46586.12	2.17%
2018-19	2315112.61	48069.80	2.08%
2019-20 (RE)	2698552.14	56536.63	2.10%

* Additionally, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) are eligible for Capital Grants through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA).

(c) The allocation depends upon demand, absorption capacity and availability of resources.

MoUs signed with foreign countries by the Ministry

2161. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed MoUs with foreign countries over the past five years, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the duration of the MoUs and the purpose for which they have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A list of countries with which Memorandum Of Understanding (MoU)/Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)/Joint Statement/ Joint Declaration Of Intent (JDI) For Cooperation in Higher Education during the last five years have been signed by Ministry of Human Resource Development is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The main objective of bilateral agreements includes exchange of students/faculty/experts, sharing of information relating to education, mutual recognition of academic qualifications, holding of conferences/seminars, Joint Research Programmes and research collaboration, amongst higher educational institutions. Implementation of these activities is a continuous process in which the implementing agencies in India carry out activities in consultation with agencies in partner countries, as per the terms of the MoUs. The duration of the MoUs are decided by the mutual consent and is defined in each of the MoU.

Statement

List of countries with which Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)/Joint Statement/Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) for Cooperation in Higher Education, during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name Of The Country	Date of Signing
1.	Afghanistan	15.03.2019(MoU)
2.	Morocco	22.01.2019(MoU)
3.	France	10.03.2018(Agreement)
4.	Canada	23.02.2018(MoU)
5.	Japan	11.12.2015 (MoU)
6.	Brics(Countries)	18.11.2015(MOU)
7.	Germany	01.11.2019(Addendum to MOU) 05.10.2015(JDI)
8.	United Arab Emirates	03.09.2015 (MoU)
9.	Australia	24.08.2015 (MoU)
10.	China	15.05.2015 (EEP)
11.	United Kingdom	18.03.2015/07.04.2015 (UKIERI *- MoU)
12.	United States of America	23.01.2015 (JDI)

*UKIERI - United Kingdom-India Education and Research Initiative

Recommendations of Anandakrishnan Committee

2162. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Anandakrishnan Committee has recommended to convert Andhra University, College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, into Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST);
- (b) if so, when was the recommendation made by the Committee; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to convert above engineering college into IIST

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Anandakrishnan Committee had recommended 05 (five) Institutes including Andhra University College of Engineering, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) in the year 2006 to be converted into 'Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST)' through an Act of Parliament. Though, out of 05 (five) Institutes recommended by Anandakrishnan Committee, Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) has been upgraded as Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi w.e.f. 29.06.2012 and the Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur (West Bengal) has been upgraded as IIST, Shibpur w.e.f. 04.03.2014, no such upgradation has been done in case of Andhra University College of Engineering, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

Shortage of teachers in primary schools

2163. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of teachers in primary schools of Maharashtra particularly in its backward, rural and remote areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps have Government taken/ propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) State Government of Maharashtra has informed

that there are vacancies of teachers in primary schools. As informed, there are 7841 posts of teachers which are vacant in the Local Bodies schools of the State.

(c) As informed, by State Government of Maharashtra, it has developed online recruitment system of teachers (*i.e.* Pavitra portal). In the first phase, 4736 teachers are recruited from Pavitra portal. The recruitment, service condition and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate PTR as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and re-deployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Improvement in syllabus of college education

2164. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for improvement in syllabus of college education, especially in pure science and commerce related courses, to enable the college students to compete with international standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had issued guidelines on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) during 2015 for implementation in undergraduate and postgraduate level degree, diploma and certificate programmes. The CBCS enables students to take courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses and acquire more than the required credits, and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning. CBCS ensures seamless mobility of students across the higher educational institutions. Under CBCS, UGC formulated model curricula for different undergraduate courses including those under pure science and commerce. Instructional Template for Facilitating Implementation of CBCS alongwith model syllabi is available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=MTA3Nw==.

Further, the UGC has adopted Quality Mandate during 2018 for improving the quality of higher educational institutions. One of the initiatives undertaken by UGC under its Quality Mandate programme is to develop Learning Outcome based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) to facilitate Universities to revise their curriculum. The fundamental premise of LOCF is to specify what graduates completing a particular programme of study are expected to know, understand and be able to do at the end of their programmes of study. LOCF aims to instil in our graduates attributes like disciplinary knowledge, communication skills, critical thinking, problem solving, analytical reasoning, research-related skills, cooperation/team work, scientific reasoning, reflective thinking, Information/digital literacy, self-directed learning, multicultural competence, moral and ethical awareness / reasoning, leadership readiness / qualities and lifelong learning irrespective of discipline.

In this regard, UGC constituted 37 subject specific Committees including in science and commerce disciplines for developing templates of LOCF. The Committees after having detailed deliberations and wider consultations at national level has developed the LOCF reports in different subjects. The final LOCF reports of 19 subjects are available on the UGC's website.

Military training at educational level

†2165. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is considering to introduce "military training" as an integral part of education, if so, by when Government would implement it, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Slow-paced justice delivery system

2166. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any plan to address people's grievances against the slow-paced justice delivery system in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government is considering/allowing e-petitions and e-filing of cases as part of an effort to speed up judicial processes and to modernise judicial systems through digital technology and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The major steps taken during the last five years under various initiatives are as follows:

(i) Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts: As on date, ₹ 7,453.10 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹4,008.80 crores (which is 53.79% of the Total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,694 as on 29.02.2020 and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 17,432 as on 29.02.2020 under this scheme. In addition, 2,814 court halls and 1,843 residential units are under construction.

(ii) Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery: Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerized District 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 13.13 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 11.46 crore orders/judgments pertaining to these computerized courts is available on NJDG. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerized courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Video Conferencing facility has been enabled between 3240 court complexes and 1272 corresponding jails.

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

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

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

(iv) Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees: In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

(v) Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation

Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.

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

(vii) In order to reduce pendency and unclogging of the courts the Government has recently amended various laws like the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Commercial Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Specific Relief (Amendment) Act, 2018, the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018.

(c) e-Filing application was launched on 14th August, 2018 by the Supreme Court of India. It is made available at efiling.ecourts.gov.in where online registration of lawyers and litigants can be done. Through the application, one can file cases from any part of India to any court after registration. e-Filing application has been developed and is integrated with Case Information Software (CIS 3.0), which is the standard application software across all District and Subordinate Courts of the country. Integration with CIS 1.0 software of High Courts is also complete. e-Filing module with e-payment of court fees is ready for courts in the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Punjab and Haryana. The e-filing facility is live and working in selected pilot district courts at Punjab and Haryana High Courts such as Gurugram District Court, Haryana. Further, pursuant to the directions of Delhi High Court, e-filing facility integrated with CIS 3.1 has been implemented with effect from 01st March, 2020 in respect of all commercial disputes in Delhi District Courts. The e-filing facility is live and working in Mumbai District Courts.

Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of judges

2167. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for the appointment of judges to the higher judiciary is yet to be finalised because of continued disagreements over the issue for more than four years after the Supreme Court asked the Centre to draft the document; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on improvement in the Collegium System have directed that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium taking into account aspects such as transparency, secretariat, eligibility criteria and complaint mechanism.

Accordingly, the Government of India has drafted modified MoP. The draft MoP was sent to the Supreme Court Collegium *vide* letter dated 22.03.2016. The response of the Collegium was received on 25.5.2016 and 1.7.2016. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 03.08.2016. The inputs on the MoP of the Supreme Court Collegium were received from Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 13.03.2017.

Meanwhile, in another judgment dated 04.07.2017 of Supreme Court in a *suo moto* contempt proceeding against a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the Supreme Court has underlined the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts. The Government of India has conveyed the need to make

improvement on the draft MoP to the Secretary General of the Supreme Court *vide* letter dated 11.07.2017.

As the process of finalization of the revised Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High Courts was likely to take some time, on the initiative of the Government of India the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges was resumed, pending finalization of the revised MoP. During the last 4 years, the following appointments have been made in the Supreme Court and High Courts:-

Appointment/Transfer of Judges	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto 9.3.2020)	Total
Judges appointed in the Supreme Court	04	05	08	10	-	27
Judges appointed in the High Courts	126	115	108	81	29	459
Additional Judges made Permanent in High Courts	131	31	115	68	13	358

Loopholes in judicial system against justice delivery

2168. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a number of instances of delaying tactics adopted by litigants/lawyers in various courts including the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government is also aware about the fact that there are a number of loopholes in the judicial system which is being used to delay justice delivery; and

(c) whether in Nirbhaya case justice could not be delivered expeditiously due to these loopholes including lack of time-limit for filing mercy and curative petitions by the accused persons, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Disposal of cases in courts including Supreme Court falls within the domain of the 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. Government has no role in hearings of cases in courts. However, the Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases. National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

Preservation of VVPAT data

2169. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) data is mandated to be preserved by the Election Commission after general election to Lok Sabha and State Legislatures;

(b) the period for which VVPAT data was preserved by the Election Commission after 2019 general election to Lok Sabha along with the date of destruction of said data by the Election Commission; and

(c) the period for which VVPAT data was preserved after assembly elections in 2017, 2018 and 2019, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Election Commission has informed that as per Commission's extant instructions all

Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT slips are to be preserved till the disposal of Election Petitions and whenever no Election Petitions are filed, VVPAT slips are to be disposed off after 45 days *i.e.* Election Petition period.

(b) The Election Commission has informed that after Lok Sabha Election 2019, as per data received from three States/UTs, the VVPAT slips have been preserved for all constituencies where Election Petitions have been filed and the District Election Officers have disposed of the VVPAT slips after the specified period of 45 days wherever no election petitions are filed.

(c) The Election Commission has informed that action regarding disposal of WPAT slips is taken by the respective District Election Officers in the States/Union territories. Such massive information is not collated and compiled centrally.

Cases pending in lower judiciary

2170. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criminal and civil cases pending at the level of lower judiciary in the country as on date separately, State-wise;

(b) the details of average time taken by lower judiciary to dispose of the civil and criminal cases separately, State-wise;

(c) the details of vacancies at the level of lower judiciary as on date along with the details of vacancies filled up during 2019 and 2020 till date, State-wise;

(d) whether assessment for impact on disposal of cases due to vacancies in judiciary has been carried out in the recent future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Details of Civil and Criminal cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts in the country, State-wise as on date is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) No such data is available with the Central Government. Disposal of cases falls within the purview of the judiciary.

(c) The appointment of Judges and Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and State Governments concerned in which the Central Government has no role. There were 4,858 vacant posts of Judicial Officers/Judges in District and Subordinate courts in the country as on 29.02.2020. The details of vacancies at the level of District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise as on date is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of Civil and Criminal pending Cases in the country State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Pending Cases (Civil)	Pending Cases (Criminal)	Total Number of Cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on 09.03.2020
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	309434	252797	562231
3.	Telangana	246858	323489	570347
4.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-
5.	Assam	70824	235060	305884
6.	Bihar	402622	2489714	2892336
7.	Chandigarh	18204	30417	48621
8.	Chhattisgarh	56301	219518	275819
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1353	1626	2979
10.	Daman and Diu	1139	1133	2272

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Delhi	199777	666340	866117
12.	Goa	21695	26262	47957
13.	Gujarat	422254	1163246	1585500
14.	Haryana	317391	563158	880549
15.	Himachal Pradesh	125152	171608	296760
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	74284	104927	179211
17.	Jharkhand	68837	307227	376064
18.	Karnataka	746481	809123	1555604
19.	Kerala	401232	904085	1305317
20.	Ladakh	327	303	630
21.	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-
22.	Madhya Pradesh	327080	1119509	1446589
23.	Maharashtra	1233712	2660562	3894274
24.	Manipur	6106	3631	9737
25.	Meghalaya	2353	6486	8839
26.	Mizoram	1160	1381	2541
27.	Nagaland*	-	-	-
28.	Odisha	261560	987445	1249005
29.	Punjab	277364	357884	635248
30.	Rajasthan	434436	1151635	1586071
31.	Sikkim	490	806	1296
32.	Tamil Nadu	650368	500190	1150558
33.	Puducherry*	-	-	-
34.	Tripura	7692	19104	26796
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1740990	5979658	7720648

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Uttarakhand	34643	174515	209158
37.	West Bengal	514045	1782895	2296940
	TOTAL	8976164	23015734	31991898

*Data on District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not available on the web-portal of NJDG.

Statement-II

Sanctioned Strength / Working Strength and vacancies in Subordinate Courts as on 29.02.2020

Sl. No.	States & UTs	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Total Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	13	-13
2	Andhra Pradesh	599	526	73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	41	27	14
4	Assam	441	409	32
5	Bihar	1925	1437	488
6	Chandigarh	30	29	1
7	Chhattisgarh	480	393	87
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
9	Daman and Diu	4	3	1
10	Delhi	799	678	121
11	Goa	50	40	10
12	Gujarat	1521	1183	338
13	Haryana	772	475	297
14	Himachal Pradesh	175	163	12

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	290	232	58
16	Jharkhand	677	458	219
17	Karnataka	1346	1098	248
18	Kerala	536	456	80
19	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1651	370
21	Maharashtra	2189	1940	249
22	Manipur	55	41	14
23	Meghalaya	97	49	48
24	Mizoram	64	45	19
25	Nagaland	33	26	7
26	Odisha	920	771	149
27	Puducherry	26	11	15
28	Punjab	675	577	98
29	Rajasthan	1428	1119	309
30	Sikkim	25	19	6
31	Tamil Nadu	1257	1080	177
32	Telangana	474	383	91
33	Tripura	120	95	25
34	Uttar Pradesh	3634	2581	1053
35	Uttarakhand	294	228	66
36	West Bengal	1014	918	96
TOTAL		24018	19160	4658

Discontinuance of legal size paper in courts

2171. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to take up the issue of putting an end to use of legal size paper for legal documentation across courts in the country;
- (b) whether the use of legal size papers also add further burden on the litigants;
- (c) whether many developed countries do not use legal size papers and prefer their more modern A4 counterpart; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Madam. Supreme Court of India is empowered under Article 145 of the Constitution to make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court. Similarly, in respect of High Courts, Article 227 of the Constitution of India empowers the Courts to make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts. Recently, The Supreme Court of India resolved to use A4 sheets with Double-sided printing for filings, in a meeting of the Committee for Rationalization of Use of Papers in the Supreme Court of India and for Introduction of Paperless Courts with members of the Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA) and the Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association (SCAORA). The decision was taken in environmental interest so as to minimize consumption of paper. The Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, issued a Gazette Notification on 18th of February 2020 for use of A4 size white executive bond paper for all pleadings contained in petitions, affidavits and applications or otherwise and all memoranda of appeal.

(b) Yes, Madam. Considering that the Courts are resolving for the use of A4 size paper with double-sided print and with environmental interest in view, so as to reduce consumption of paper, it is bound to be economical for the litigant in reducing the cost on use of paper.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Government.

Innovative measures to improve work

2172. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by

the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also to enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what has been the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken various initiatives to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also to enhance result orientation during the last five years. Some of the measures and their impact are as follows:-

- (i) Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS) has been put in place for online monitoring of Government of India litigation. This is a web based application for proactive monitoring of court cases. It is an innovative and easy to access online tool which is available 24x7 to all the stakeholders.
- (ii) e-Courts Mission Mode Project. Under this project, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts has been completed with the objective for providing designated services to litigants, lawyers and Judiciary through universal computerization.
- (iii) e-Courts have been setup at Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) Rajkot, Guwahati, Ranchi, Patna and Jabalpur Benches to deliver speedy justice.
- (iv) Implementation of e-office to reduce processing delays, bring in accountability and transparency, improve efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of government responses.
- (v) Online submission of applications for Notary certificates.
- (vi) A new and user-friendly version of Case Information System (CIS 3.0) has been developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts, QR Code facility has been made operational in the software. On the basis of printed QR Code, one can check current status of the case.
- (vii) During the last five years, 1486 obsolete and redundant Laws have been repealed for clearing statute book.

- (viii) Updating and uploading of Central un-repealed Laws in the India Code Portal from 1838 to 2019 for ensuring legal empowerment of all citizens.

Abolition of second chamber in State Legislature

2173. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are creating/abolishing second or upper chamber of the State Legislature to serve their own interests taking advantage of the legislative vacuum in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will come forward to evolve a National Policy for second or upper chamber of State Legislature so that once created it should not be abolished by incumbent Government as envisaged by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per article 169 of the Constitution of India, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the Total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

(c) to (e) No Sir, there is no such proposal.

Regional Benches of Supreme Court/High Courts

2174. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments for setting up of Regional Benches of Supreme Court and High Courts in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposals received till date, Statewise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) the details of the criteria adopted by Government for setting up of additional Benches of High Courts in the States; and

(d) the number of such benches set up so far and number of Benches proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) No proposal has been received from State Governments for setting up of Regional Benches of Supreme Court. However, representations have been received from time to time 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. The idea of a separate Bench of Supreme Court outside Delhi has not found favour with the Supreme Court of India.

High Court Benches, at a place other than its Principal seat are established in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P.(C) No.379 of 2000 and after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government incorporating readiness to provide infrastructure and meet the expenditure, alongwith the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the consent of the Governor of the concerned State.

The request of the State Government for establishment of Bench of Jharkhand High Court at Dumka was received in 2015. The Central Government had requested the Jharkhand High Court to provide its views. The Jharkhand High Court has not agreed to the proposal due to inadequate number of Judges and no suitable place to locate the Circuit Court.

Also, at present there is no proposal complete in all aspects for establishment of High Court Bench from any State including the State of Gujarat, pending for consideration of the Central Government.

A Statement showing Benches of High Courts State-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise Details of Benches of High Courts*

Sl. No.	HighCourt (States)	Principal Seat	Jurisdiction	Permanent Bench and Date from which the Bench began functioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1) Lucknow (01.07.1948)
2.	Andhra Pradesh (01.01.2019)	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	-
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Telangana	-
4.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	Mumbai	Maharashtra; Goa; Daman and Diu; Dadra and Nagar Haveli;	2) Nagpur (01.05.1960), 3) Panaji (01.07.1948), 4) Aurangabad (27.08.1984)
5.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	Kolkata	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5) Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri <i>vide</i> Presidential Order dated 7th February, 2019. 6) Circuit Bench at Port Blair.
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	-
7.	Delhi (NCT of Delhi)	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	-

8.	Gauhati (Assam)	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh	7) Kohima (10.02.1990), 8) Aizawl (05.07.1990), 9) Itanagar (12.08.2000)
9.	Gujarat	Sola (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	High Court for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh (as per Jammu and Kashmir reorganization Act, 09.08.2019)	Jammu and Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir (UT), Ladakh (UT)	-
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Karnataka	10) Dharwad (24.08.2013), 11) Gulbarga (31.08.2013)
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam (Kochi)	Kerala & Lakshadweep Islands	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	12) Gwalior (01.11.1956), 13) Indore (01.11.1956)

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

315

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	14) Madurai (24.07.2004)
17.	Odisha	Cuttack	Odisha	-
18.	Patna (Bihar)	Patna	Bihar	-
19.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh	-
20.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	15) Jaipur (31.01.1977)
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sikkim	-
22.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Uttarakhand	-
23.	Manipur	Imphal	Manipur	
24.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya	
25.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura	

Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University

†2175. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University situated at Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh is the only University in the world that operates for the students with disabilities only;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to bestow upon the aforesaid University the status of deemed University/Central University; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) In India, there are two universities namely Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot (a private university) and Dr. Shankuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, (a State university) which have been conducting programme focused for the disabled students. Both the universities are receiving financial assistance from the UGC. During the XII Five Year Plan, an amount of ₹ 672.70 lakhs was released to Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot and ₹ 224.00 lakhs to Dr. Shankuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow. A proposal letter has been received to create Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot (State private university) in to a Central University.

Fast Track Courts in Gujarat

†2176. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fast track courts have been established in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the required funds are not being released for smooth operation of the fast track courts and the reaction of Government thereto; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of funds released to Gujarat for the above mentioned task during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and its functioning come within the domain of the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts. The proposal of Union of India for setting up of 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) during 2015-2020 for dealing specific natured cases of heinous nature, women, children, senior citizens, other vulnerable sections of society and civil cases pending for 5 years had been endorsed by the 14th Finance Commission. The Commission had urged State Governments to utilize enhanced fiscal space available through tax devolution (32% to 42%) for the above. Union Government has also asked states to set up requisite number of FTCs. There are 828 such FTCs functioning in the country. As per information obtained from High Court, there is no functional FTC in the State of Gujarat (as on 31st Dec, 2019).

In furtherance to The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, taking special efforts, the Union Government has finalized a new scheme of Fast Track Special Court (FTSC) for speedy trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO act and communicated state Governments and Union Territory administrations to open up FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts in Sep 2019. After receipt of consent from the State Government of Gujarat, first installment of central share of funds has been released for setting up of 35 FTSC including 24 exclusive POCSO courts on 28th November, 2019.

Timeline for appointment of judges in High Courts

2177. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were 410 vacancies in the High Courts as on 1st December, 2019, if so, how many have been filled since then;

(b) whether the appointment of approximately 100 judges as on 6th December, 2019 recommended by the collegium has not been notified, if not, the status of the same; and

(c) whether Government is planning to revise the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) defining a strict timeline for Government to appoint judge's post the collegiums recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) There are 410 number of posts of the judges vacant in various High Courts as on 01.12.2019. The recommendations of 197 vacancies were not received from various High Courts. Out of remaining 213 proposals, 43 appointments have been notified as on 09.03.2020; 17 proposals have been rejected by Supreme Court Collegium and hence, remitted to concerned High Court and the remaining proposals are under various stages of processing with the Government and Supreme Court Collegium as per procedure prescribed in MoP.

The Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.12.2015 on improvement in the Collegium System have directed that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing in I consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium taking into account aspects such as transparency, secretariat, eligibility criteria and complaint mechanism.

Accordingly, the Government of India has drafted modified MoP. The draft MoP was sent to the Supreme Court Collegium *vide* letter dated 22.03.2016. The response of the Collegium was received on 25.5.2016 and 1.7.2016. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 03.08.2016. The inputs on the MoP of the Supreme Court Collegium were received from Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 13.03.2017.

Meanwhile, in another judgment dated 04.07.2017 of Supreme Court in a suo moto contempt proceeding against a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the Supreme Court has underlined the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts. The Government of India has conveyed the need to make improvement on the draft MoP to the Secretary General of the Supreme Court *vide* letter dated 11.07.2017.

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 both at the State and Centre level.

Hence, the time for filling up of vacancies of the Judges in the Higher Judiciary cannot be indicated.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in Gujarat

†2178. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned/released/spent by Government in respect of Gujarat under the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary during the last three years; and

(d) the measure of improvements done in Judicial Infrastructure in Gujarat till now and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments/UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. Till date, Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 7,453 crore to States/UTs since the inception of the Scheme. Out of this, ₹ 534.15 crore has been sanctioned to the State Government of Gujarat.

(c) The Status of funds released by the Central Government under the Scheme and the amount of Utilization Certificates submitted by the State Government of Gujarat against the funds released during the last three years and the current financial year is as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in ₹ crore)

State	Funds released during				Amount of Utilization (as on 09.3.2020) Certificate(s) furnished for the funds released since 2016-17.
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
Gujarat	50.00	50.00	15.02	16.49	115.02

(d) The primary responsibility of development of Infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Government. To augment the resources of the State Governments, funds are released under the Scheme by the Central Government for construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As per information available, the number of court halls in Gujarat has increased from 1354 in 2017 to 1509 as on 09.03.2020. Similarly, the number of residential units for Judicial Officers in Gujarat has increased from 1224 in 2017 to 1323 as on 09.03.2020. In addition, presently 158 court halls and 51 residential units are under construction in the State of Gujarat.

Establishment of National Courts of Appeals

2179. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to establish National Courts of Appeal region-wise or Regional Benches of Supreme Court by Constitutional amendment to reduce the pending cases in Supreme Court and to make the justice easily accessible at affordable cost?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): 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 from time to time 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.

The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who has informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.

In Writ Petition WP(C) No. 36/2016 on establishment of National Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 13.07.2016 deemed it proper to refer the aforementioned issue to Constitutional Bench for authoritative pronouncement.

Reservation in appointment on compassionate ground

‡2180. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacant posts to be filled up in Government on compassionate ground;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to fill up these vacancies;
- (c) whether there is a provision of reservation for the appointments being made on compassionate ground; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per extant instructions, upto a maximum of 5% of direct recruitment vacancies arising in a year in Group 'C' posts can be filled up by compassionate appointment. There is no fixed quota of posts to be filled up annually on compassionate grounds, as compassionate appointments are to be made by the administrative Ministries/Departments as per the general policy guidelines laid by the Department of Personnel and Training subject to

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

availability of vacancies, number of applicants seeking compassionate appointment etc.

The details regarding cases under consideration in the respective Ministries/ Departments for making compassionate appointments and those already made by them, are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) A person selected for appointment on compassionate grounds is to be adjusted in the reservation roster against the appropriate category, viz. a candidate belonging to SC/ST/OBC/General category would occupy the position allocated to the respective category, in the roster.

Conditions for promotion of officials

2181. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether different sets of service conditions and conditions for promotion to next grade are applicable/allowed under rules to officials of Central Government appointed through same advertisement and same examination for the same post;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the relevant rules and orders in this regard; and

(c) if not, the details of the relevant rules/orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Candidates recruited through a common advertisement and common examination may be allotted different cadres/ services under the Central Government on the basis of their choice, merit and eligibility conditions prescribed in the respective Service Rules/Recruitment Rules. After allocation of cadre/service to such selected candidates, their service conditions and eligibility for promotion to the next and subsequent grades in the hierarchy are regulated as per the provisions of relevant Recruitment Rules/Service Rules of the respective Cadres/Services of the Central Government.

Monetisation of the assets of BSNL and MTNL

2152. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre has cleared monetisation of the assets of BSNL and MTNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, the process and guidelines on the basis of which the monetisation is being done;
- (d) what is the current TOTAL worth of land and building as well as value of spectrum owned by BSNL and MTNL;
- (e) whether any revaluation of the assets such as land and buildings owned by the companies has been done prior to the decision of privatisation; and
- (f) if so, the details of the revaluation process thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on 23.10.2019. The revival plan *inter alia*, includes monetisation of assets of BSNL/MTNL following Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) guidelines for asset monetisation. The proceeds of asset monetisation will be credited to BSNL/MTNL to service the debt, CAPEX and other requirements.

(d) to (f) BSNL has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) from 01.04.2015 onwards. BSNL and MTNL have informed that as on 31.03.2019, the Book Value of land and buildings is ₹ 74,339 crore and ₹ 1146.22 crore respectively. However, for the properties identified for monetisation, the valuation has been conducted through registered valuers, and the tentative value of such properties is approximately ₹ 24,980 crore and ₹ 22,581 crore respectively. The remaining value of spectrum held by BSNL and MTNL is ₹5,651.9 crore and ₹2,768.6 crore respectively.

Vacant posts in Government services

†2183. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is organising special recruitment programmes to deal with the unemployment situation in the country;
- (b) whether any instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments by the Prime Minister in this regard;
- (c) whether Government intends to fill the vacant posts in Government services;
- (d) whether Government also intends to adopt the method of direct recruitment and promotion to implement the said programmes;
- (e) if so, the achievement made in this regard; and
- (f) whether the State Governments have also issued any guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has taken following measures to fill up vacant posts in Central Government through direct recruitment as well as by promotion in a time bound manner:-

- (i) A Model Calendar for holding meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) is in place since 1998, as amended from time to time, emphasising the need to convene DPCs/prepare approved select panels, within prescribed time frame, for filling up vacant posts by way of promotion.
- (ii) All Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been advised to take advance action for reporting vacancy position with respect to direct recruitment (DR) posts to the concerned recruitment agencies i.e. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc. for filling up of such vacancies in a timely manner.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Recently, in January 2020, all Ministries/Departments of Central Government have been requested to take time bound action to fill the existing vacancies in respective Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices.

(e) During the year 2019-20, three recruiting agencies namely, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) have made recommendations for recruitment to the following posts:-

UPSC	4,399
SSC	13,995
RRBs	1,16,391
TOTAL	1,34,785

Besides, the SSC, RRBs. Department of Posts and Ministry of Defence have commenced the process for filling up of additional 3,41,907 vacant posts.

- (f) This part does not pertain to Central Government.

Call centre for grievances of pensioners

2184. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a call centre to redress the grievances of pensioners; and

(b) if so, the number of grievances received at the said centre and those resolved till date, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A call center for central government pensioner inaugurated on 20.06.2019. Total number of Grievances received through Call Centre is 4944 as on 08.03.2020. A statement showing category wise number of Total grievances received through call center and forwarded to concern Ministry/Department through online CPENGRAMS Portal to resolve the grievances.

Total number of received/closed by concerned Ministry/Department/Organization is as below:

Category-wise Report (as on 08.03.2020)

Category		Total	Closed Cases
1	2	3	4
I.	Delay or incorrect sanction of pension/family pension and other retirement benefits	1469	1267
II.	Non-payment of arrear of pension and other retirement benefits	674	604
III.	Revision of pension/family pension/pension payment order	1480	1295
IV.	Issues relating to qualifying service	03	03
V.	Non-payment of DA/DR/merger of DA related issues	73	69
VI.	Issues related to medical facilities	233	207
VII.	7th CPC Issues	260	240
VIII.	GPF/CPF	16	15
IX.	Extension of pension scheme to autonomous bodies/organization	01	01
X.	Other service related issues such as fixation of pay, MACP	162	143
XI.	Extra ordinary Pension	102	94
XII.	New Pension Scheme	03	03
XIII.	Others	468	419
TOTAL		4944	4360

Under-representation of women in jobs

2185. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is under-representation of women in Government jobs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to reserve some percentage of vacancies for women in Government jobs for which examinations are conducted by UPSC and SSC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Census of Central Government employees brought out by Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, in 2011 had indicated the Total number of employees in various Central Ministries/ Department as 30,87,278 out of which 3,37,439 employees were women. The Government has taken several measures to increase representation of women in Government jobs, which inter-alia, includes, Maternity Leave for 180 days, Child-Care Leave for 730 days, Child-Adoption Leave for 180 days, special allowance for women with disabilities and exemption from payment of fee for examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission etc. Insofar as providing reservation to women in Government jobs is concerned, there is no such proposal as it does not seem a feasible option due to legal and constitutional limitations.

Recommendation of Committee on cadre review of IAS/IPS Officers

2186. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Committee on cadre review of IAS and IPS officers has recommended to recruit 180 IAS and 180 IPS officers every year till 2020;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry moved a proposal to increase the cadre strength, since the recommendations of the Committee is only up to 2020; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the recommendation of Baswan Committee and with the approval of the Competent Authority, 180 IAS officers are recruited through Civil Services Examination (CSE) each year since CSE-2012. The recommendations are made up to CSE-2020. The Rules for CSE 2020 have been notified on 12.02.2020.

On the basis of the recommendation of Kamal Kumar Committee, 150 IPS officers are recruited every year since CSE-2009 upto CSE-2019 through Civil Services Examination duly conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to recruit 200 IPS officers for CSE-2020.

At present, there is no such proposal to increase the Cadre Strength of IAS and IPS officers (Regular Recruit).

Transparency international report on corruption

2187. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Transparency International in its recent report has found out no let up in corruption in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to eradicate corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such Surveys were conducted by any agency at the behest of the Government of India. Further, the Government of India is not aware of the methodology adopted in preparation of such reports, if any.

Nonetheless, the Government of India, in pursuance of its commitment to "Zero Tolerance Against Corruption" has taken several measures to combat corruption which, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Systemic improvements and reforms to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:
 - (a) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (b) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (c) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.

- (d) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
- (ii) Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.
- (iii) Invocation of FR-56 (j) and AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 for retiring officials from service in public interest whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- (iv) The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for specific timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- (v) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended on 26.07.2018. It clearly criminalizes the act of giving bribe and will help check big ticket corruption by creating a vicarious liability in respect of senior management of commercial organizations.
- (vi) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), through various orders and circulars recommended adoption of Integrity Pact to all the organizations in major procurement activities and to ensure effective and expeditious investigation wherever any irregularity/misconduct is noticed.
- (vii) The institution of Lokpal has been operationalised by appointment of Chairperson and Members. Lokpal is statutorily mandated to directly receive and process complaints as regards alleged offences against public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

In addition, the CVC as an apex integrity institution has adopted a multi-pronged strategy and approach to combat corruption, which encompasses punitive, preventive and participative vigilance.

Policy to reduce inequality and poverty

2188. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed any Committee to formulate a policy in order to reduce inequality and lift more and more people out of poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is aimed at achieving the Centre's vision of universal social security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/ UTs with the financial and technical support of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations. SECC 2011 includes three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The SECC facilitates evidence based information and better targeting of benefits to the intended people. The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

Rising inequality in the country

2189. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in inequality in the country, wherein the top 10 per cent of the Indian population holds 77 per cent of the TOTAL national wealth;

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

(c) the growth/decline of per capita income and expenditure in the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to combat this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 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 change in per capita income and expenditure in the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes for overall balanced development in the country such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc.

Statement

Details of change in per capita income and expenditure

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Per Capita NNI (At current prices)	70983	79118	86647	94797	104659	114958
2	Per Capita PFCE (At current prices)	45461	51764	57201	63339	70175	76619
3	Per Capita NNI (At constant (2011-12) prices)	65538	68572	72805	77659	82931	87623
4	Per Capita PFCE (At constant (2011-12) prices)	41936	44423	46667	49738	53149	56364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Percentage change over previous year at constant (2011-12) prices						
(a)	Per Capita NNI(%)		4.6	6.2	6.7	6.8	5.7
(b)	Per Capita PFCE(%)		5.9	5.1	6.6	6.9	6

Source: CSO, MoSPI

Low rank in Global Hunger Index

2190. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recently released Global Hunger Index, India ranked 102nd out of 117 countries mapped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Index placed India among the countries that have 'serious' levels of hunger;

(c) what are the reasons that hungry people in India have gone up from 785 million in 2015 to 822 million in 2018;

(d) what is the present status in 2019; and

(e) the manner in which the country can achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 at this pace as per Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It may be informed that calculation of the Global Hunger Index, 2019 is based on four indicators namely: the percentage of population that is undernourished (weightage 1/3rd); percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting, percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting (weightage 1/3rd) and child mortality (weightage 1/3rd). As per our estimates, the way index is constructed over 70% of the weightage of index is on child undernourishment, which in itself is on account of multiple social determinants and deprivations and its impact; therefore the Index does not reflect on the levels of hunger/ lack to access to food in general population.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the figures stated is for worldwide not for India. However, indicator wise performance of India from 2004 to 2018 published in GHI Reports is depicted in the table below:

	Proportion undernourishment			Prevalence of wasting			Prevalence of stunting			Under mortality		
	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18	04-06	09-11	16-18
Year												
Score	22.2	17.5	14.5	20	16.5	20.8	47.8	42	37.9	7.5	5.8	3.9

(e) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programs to improve food security situation in the country. Government allocates food grains at highly subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under National Food Security Act 2013 at present covers 800 million persons (75% population in rural areas and 50% population in urban areas). The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of society get its benefits.

Central Government is also implementing other welfare Schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) which provides supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Annapurna Scheme for the senior citizens, Emergency Feeding Programs, Swachh Bharat Mission, Anemia Mukht Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Intensified Home Based Newborn Care etc.

India's poor performance in Global Health Index

2191. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India ranked 102 out of 117 on the Global Hunger Index in 2019, which reported that around 90 per cent of children between the age of six and 23 months in the country do not even get the minimum food required;

(b) if so, the manner of which Government is planning to solve the 'distribution gaps' to combat this chronic situation; and

(c) Government's next immediate step as addressing hunger is a pressing concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Global Hunger Index 2019, in India, just 9.6 per cent of all children between 6 to 23 months of age are fed a minimum acceptable diet. A 'minimum acceptable diet' is a standard that combines minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, with different recommendations for breastfed and non-breastfed children.

It may be informed that, calculation of the Global Hunger Index, 2019, is based on four indicators namely: the percentage of population that is undernourished (weightage 1/3rd); percentage of children under five years old who suffer from wasting, percentage of children under five years old who suffer from stunting (weightage 1/3rd) and child mortality (weightage 1/3rd).

As per our estimates, the way index is constructed over 70% of the weightage of index is on child undernourishment, which in itself is on account of multiple social determinants and deprivations and its impact; therefore the Index does not reflect on the levels of hunger/lack to access to food in general population.

(b) and (c) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programs to improve food security situation in the country. Government allocates food grains at highly subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under National Food Security Act 2013 and at present covers 800 million persons (75% population in rural areas and 50% population in urban areas). The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of society get its benefits.

Central Government is also implementing other welfare Schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) which provides supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Annapurna Scheme for the senior citizens, Emergency Feeding Programs, Swachh Bharat Mission, Anemia Mukht Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Intensified Home Based Newborn Care etc.

Research and development of space technology and applications

2192. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of satellites with sea surface temperature sensors launched in the year 2019-20;
- (b) the Total number of launches of the PSLV and GSLV MK III vehicles during the year 2019-20;
- (c) the Total number of Maps released during the year 2019-20; and
- (d) the Total number of INSAT satellites launched during the budget year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO/Department of Space has not launched any satellite with sea surface temperature sensor in the year 2019-20.

(b) During 2019-20, 4 PSLVs and 1 GSLV MK-III M1 was launched.

(c) As part of National Mission/ User projects, more than 11,000 maps have been released during 2019-20.

(d) GSAT-30 Spacecraft is one communication satellite which launched in the budget year 2019-20. This was launched on 17th Jan 2020.

Progress to launch GISAT-1 and Chandrayaan 3

2193. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ISRO made progress and preparations to launch GISAT-1 and also for Chandrayaan-3; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) GISAT-1 satellite is the next immediately planned launch for ISRO. Chandrayaan-3 configuration has been finalized. Hardware realizations are in progress. Launch is planned in the year 2021.

Space crafts launched by the country

†2194. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the year-wise number of the space crafts launched by the space centres in the country between 2016-17 to 2019-2020 and till date;

(b) the year-wise number of spacecrafts launched by the country for domestic use; and

(c) the year-wise and country-wise number of spacecrafts launched for other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Year-wise number of spacecrafts launched between 2016-17 till date are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of spacecraft
1.	2016-2017	135
2.	2017-2018	67
3.	2018-2019	40
4.	2019-2020 (Till date)	56

(b) Year-wise number of spacecrafts launched by the country for domestic use are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of spacecraft
1	2016-2017	13
2	2017-2018	9
3	2018-2019	8
4	2019-2020 (Till date)	6

(c) Year-wise and country-wise number of spacecrafts launched for other countries are as follows:

Sl. No	Year	Total No. of Spacecraft launched	Country	Nos. of Spacecraft
1	2	3	4	5
1	2016-17	122	Indonesia	1

1	2	3	4	5
			Algeria	3
			Canada	3
			Germany	1
			Israel	1
			Kazakhstan	1
			Netherlands	1
			Switzerland	1
			UAE	1
			USA	109
2	2017-18	57	Japan	1
			Austria	1
			Belgium	3
			Canada	1
			Chile	1
			Czech Rep	1
			Finland	2
			France	2
			Germany	1
			Italy	3
			Latvia	1
			Lithuania	1
			Rep. of Korea	5
			Slovakia	1
			UK	4
			USA	29

1	2	3	4	5
3	2018-19	32	UK	2
			Australia	1
			Canada	1
			Columbia	1
			Finland	1
			Malaysia	1
			Netherlands	1
			Spain	1
			USA	23
4	2019-20	50	Lithuania	2
			Israel	1
			Italy	1
			Japan	1
			Spain	1
			Switzerland	1
			USA	43

MPLADS installments due to MPs of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2195. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is due to release several installments of entitlement relating to MPs of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the entitlement and installment dues up to the current financial year;

(c) whether the said installments are due because of non-receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from Nodal Districts; and

(d) whether Government has ever initiated any action against the Nodal Districts for failing to send UCs in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) There are no cases pending for release of funds to Rajya Sabha MPs of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State as on date beyond the stipulated time of one month from the date of receipt of complete proposals, by the Ministry.

(d) The MPLAD Scheme is being implemented at the field level by the respective State Government Authorities as per their administrative, financial and technical Rules and in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS. Whenever any complaint is received the respective State Government is advised for taking appropriate action.

Ministry regularly follows up with the District Authorities to submit the fund related documents for timely release of funds.

Promotion of domestic textile clusters

2196. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to consider promoting domestic textile clusters by engaging proactively with the retailers and brand chains to enhance local sourcing to boost productivity in garment hubs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any representation from garment sector and allied industry representatives in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Domestic textile clusters are promoted through various Government initiatives. The concept of setting up of Mega Textiles Parks by Ministry of Textiles is at stage of discussion.

Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc.

Government has removed anti-dumping duty on PTA, a key raw material for the manufacture of MMF fibre and yarn. To enhance local sourcing, the Consolidated FDI Policy (Effective from August 28, 2017) reads as under:

For Single Brand Product Retail Trading:- "In respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors."

For Multi Brand Retail Trading:- "At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/ processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian micro, small and medium industries, which have a Total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 2.00 million."

Status of jute mills

2197. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jute mills in various States including West Bengal have been closed/on verge of closure, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and steps taken by Government for revival of these mills;

(b) whether not a single new jute goods manufacturing unit has been set up during last several years and whether existing jute industry is ailing due to lack of demand of jute in the country; and

(c) whether there is an urgent need to modernise jute mills set up in the country, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State-wise list of all the jute mills closed as on 04/03/2020 is given in the Statement-I (See below). As regards the reasons, it is intimated that these mills are closed primarily due to labour unrest, absenteeism and low productivity. For the revival of jute mills, some major steps have been taken by the Government. Details of some initiatives are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) A jute mill namely Maa Annapurana Jute Mill in Dakshin Dinajpur in West Bengal has been set up in the last five years. So far as jute industry is concerned, the domestic demand/consumption of jute goods is increasing slightly during last 3 years. Statistics is shown as under:-

Year	Total Jute Goods Production (000'M. Ton)	TOTAL Domestic Consumption of Jute goods (000'M.Tons)	% to TOTAL Production
2016-17	1142.3	1075.4	94%
2017-18	1178.1	1112.7	94%
2018-19	1161.4	1113.6	96%

Source: Indian Jute Mills Association, Kolkata

(c) Yes, there is an urgent need for modernization of jute mills and jute diversified producing - MSME units. Modernization would lead to increase productivity of jute machinery and making them efficient by replacing old machines by new and technologically advanced machines.

Government of India through NJB is implementing Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM). In this scheme, an incentive of 20% of the cost of new machinery for jute mill and 30% for JDP - MSME units is considered for reimbursement, subject to maximum of Rs 2.50 crore per unit - Under the scheme, Capital Subsidy amounting to ₹ 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	2019-20 (Upto Jan'20)
Expenditure ₹ In lakhs	362.18	484.72	1739.21	1427.23	920.11	1212.20*
No. of Mills/unit	18	22	39	52	27	45

* Provisional expenditure. Estimated budget ₹1500 lakh

Statement-I*The State-wise list of all the jute mills closed in last few years*

Sl. No.	Closed Mills	State	Date of closure
1	2	3	4
1.	Gouripur	WB	04-09-1998
2.	Alexandra	WB	01-09-2002
3.	National	WB	17-02-2003
4.	Union	WB	11-03-2003
5.	Soorah	WB	29-03-2004
6.	Khardah	WB	26-12-2015
7.	Jai Jute	WB	10-01-2017
8.	Kanoria	WB	11-01-2017
9.	Kinnision	WB	31-08-2016
10.	India	WB	28-05-2018
11.	Gondalpara	WB	29-05-2018
12.	Howrah	WB	09-12-2019
13.	Weaverly	WB	30-01-2020
14.	Kankarrah	WB	12-02-2020
15.	Chitavalsah	A.P.	19-04-2008
16.	Eastcoast	A.P	31-05-2014
17.	Aruna	A.P	02-11-2015
18.	Bobbili	A.P	03-08-2015
19.	Sri Bajrang	A.P	04-07-2015
20.	RBHM	Bihar	08-01-2016
21.	Kanpur	UP	13-04-1987
22.	J.KJute	U.P.	08-03-2014

1	2	3	4
23.	Mohan	Chhattisgarh	20-12-2008
24.	Konarak	Odisha	22-11-2012
25.	Rameswara	Bihar	06-07-2017

Statement-II*Details of initiatives taken for revival of mills*

- (i) **Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty:-** Government of India also imposed Anti-Dumping Duty to protect Indian Jute growers and farmers. Based on application filed by Indian Jute Mills Association before the Designated Authority, i.e. Director General, Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties for initiation of Anti-Dumping duty on the import of jute products originating in or exports from Bangladesh and Nepal; DG, Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties initiated investigation. The Authority recommended definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from Bangladesh and Nepal and Ministry of Finance imposed the Anti-dumping duty under Notification dated 5th January, 2017 to protect the interests of Indian Jute Industry and the persons engaged in the industry.

After the imposition of Anti-dumping duty w.e.f. 5.1.2017, an additional demand of 2 lakh Metric Tonnes has been generated in the domestic market for the jute industry, which has led to the reopening of more than 10 Jute Twine Mills located in Andhra Pradesh, benefitting 20,000 workmen directly and indirectly. Therefore, Anti-dumping duty has served to protect the interests of Indian Jute Industry and the persons engaged in the industry.

- (ii) **Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:-** Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 100% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government support to jute industry on this account amounts to ₹ 7500 crores.
- (iii) **Inclusion of jute products under Technical Textiles items:-** Recently, Directorate

General of foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued a Notification dated 15th January, 2019 incorporating 207 items as Technical Textiles out of which 15 items are related with jute.

- (iv) **Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute and Mesta:-** Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to protect the interest of farmers. While fixing prices of different grades, the issue of discouraging production of lower grade jute and encouraging production of higher grades jute are taken into consideration so as to motivate farmers to produce higher grade jute.
- (v) **Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Select Machinery:-** To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make these efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines, NJB has been implementing schemes for modernization of jute industry. During the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) (2007-2013), a scheme known as 'Acquisition of Plant and Machinery' (APM) (Capital subsidy) was instrumental in bringing in investment of more than ` 500 crore. Considering success of the JTM scheme, the Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery was launched in 2013. The scheme in its present form is valid upto 31 st March, 2020.
- (vi) **On-Going Scheme for Jute Farmers: JUTE -ICARE: —**This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers. Encouraged by the success of this pilot project, the project has been extended till 31st March, 2020. This Ministry has given a Total of ₹ 45.35 crore grant to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- (vii) **Usage of Jute Geo-Textiles (JGT) in NER States:-** Jute geotextiles being technical textiles is an eco-compatible solution to crucial geotechnical problems such as Soil erosion, Consolidation of Soft Soil, Construction of Rural Roads and for agro-textile applications. Continuous interactive awareness programmes have been organized with the Engineers and other stakeholders in various States including North East for increasing uses of jute geotextiles. The progress in application of jute geotextiles includes, 118 rural roads (approx. 900 K.Ms) under PMGSY, 36

flood embankments in West Bengal, 9 roads in UP (43 K.Ms) under constructions, 2 river embankments in Bihar under constructions, 1 road in Tamil Nadu (2.8 K.Ms) under PMGSY and Indian Railway used about 46 lakhs sq.mtrs of JGT has strengthening embankment.

(viii) Apart from this, the National Jute Board (NJB) has been implementing several measures for the benefit of workers, artisans and small producers and for promotion of the jute industry. These include:

- (a) Export Market Development Assistance Scheme to facilitate registered manufacturer exporters of jute products to participate in international fairs and take business delegations abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other diversified jute products.
- (b) Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS) aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona-fide bodies to carry out various activities. JID agencies act as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs, imparting awareness and training at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design/product development and disseminations. JID agencies are also a prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs.
- (c) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganised sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly at economic rates *i.e.* mill gate price plus actual transportation cost, to help them manufacture high value products, both for domestic and international markets.
- (d) Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products Scheme for providing assistance to jute entrepreneurs for opening of outlets of jute lifestyle jute products in Metro Cities, State capitals, District Head Offices and Tourist spots.
- (e) Design Development Scheme - NJB Jute Design Cell at NID for development of Jute Shopping Bags and Lifestyle Accessories has also been set up at the Innovative Centre for Natural Fibres (ICNF) of NID (National Institute

of Design), Ahmedabad whose prime objective is to develop newer and innovative Products through design and technology intervention for value addition and better market at home and abroad. NID has already developed more than 100 woven, dyed, finished samples for jute lifestyle accessories and has showcased low cost jute carry bags as an alternative against plastic bags, collapsible Jute bags, etc. Jute bags, namely, fashion bags, Tote bags, foldable hand bags at various fairs, exhibitions in domestic and international markets.

- (f) Focused Market Initiatives for organising and participation in Jute Fairs, National Fairs/Regional Fairs, Export oriented fairs in India and abroad to extend marketing support to the artisans, small and micro entrepreneurs.
- (g) Skill Development Program: Various Skill Development programmes are conducted for providing training on manufacture of jute diversified products to correctional homes like inmates of Tihar Jail, New Delhi, families/beneficiaries of the Delhi Police, Border Security Force (BSF) and other institutions. Many of the beneficiaries have started production and marketing of jute products with the support of NJB.
- (h) Continuous Market Support is provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups 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 events among others were - IITF, Delhi; Surajkund Mela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; Taj Mahotsav; Lucknow Mahotsav; Shilpgram, Udaipur; Giftex, Mumbai; Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair, Greater Noida etc.
- (i) Development and Promotion of Jute Diversified Products:- Several steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc.
- (j) Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds:- This is a scheme for distributing certified jute seeds to the farmers. Certified jute seeds are being distributed at a subsidy of ₹ 40/kg under the scheme. The network of Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is being utilized for implementation of the scheme.

The scheme aims at improving the quality and productivity of raw jute and fetching better returns to the farmers.

Encouragement to research and innovation in textile sector

2198. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for technological upgradation, enhancement of productivity, product diversification and financial arrangements for the textile sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to encourage research and innovation in this sector by encouraging investments?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), a credit linked Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) scheme during 2016 to 2022 with an outlay of ₹ 17822 crore to catalyze capital investments for technology upgradation and modernization of the textile industry. The scheme promotes ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through "Make in India" with "Zero effect and Zero defect" in manufacturing. The scheme facilitates augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the textile industry. It also indirectly promotes investment in textile machinery (having benchmarked technology) manufacturing. Every eligible individual entity (not the unit) will be entitled for reimbursement of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) under this scheme, as per the following rates:

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)
1	2	3
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% subject to an upper limit of ₹ 30 crores
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory	10% subject to an upper limit of ₹ 20 crores

1	2	3
	and knitting). Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% subject to an upper limit of ₹ 30 crores
3(b)	Composite unit/ Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50% of the eligible project cost.	10% subject to an upper limit of ₹ 20crores

In case the entity had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, it will be eligible to the extent of balance subsidy for new or existing units within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity.

Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivise production and employment generation in the garmenting sector *vide* Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The Government has also approved reforms *inter alia* to boost Employment Generation and Exports in the Made-Ups Sector *vide* Resolution dated 10.01.2017. The additional incentive of 10% is provided to both the garmenting and made-ups units registered under ATUFS on achievement of employment projected by them.

(c) With a view to position the country as a global leader in Technical Textiles, the government has approved the proposal for creation of National Technical Textiles Mission at a Total outlay of ₹1480 crore, with a four year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24. Under Component-1 (Research, Innovation and Development) a category of research and development activity is planned to be taken up for development of machineries, test-equipments concerning technical textiles, and to enhance indigenous manufacturing of technical textiles machinery in the country. This research is planned to be coordinated at Central Manufacturing Technology Institutes.

Promotion of textile sector

2199. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the textile industry has to face several problems, especially relating to investment and slow economic development in Madhya Pradesh and some other States;
- (b) if so, the details along with the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to promote the textile manufacturing sector for creating employment opportunities especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Government has taken number of steps for promotion of investment, production and employment in the textile sector in the country as a whole including Madhya Pradesh and other States. Following points highlight some of the interventions of the Ministry:-

- (i) For skilling unskilled persons to become skilled employees after entering the textile sector, Government have been implementing series of programmes including Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) for providing skill training to manpower in the textile sector. As a part of Government's focus on skill development and employment generation in the textile sector, Government is implementing the 'SAMARTH - Scheme for Capacity Building' to train 10 lakh youth.
- (ii) Government has launched a special package of ₹6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment generation of around 1.11 crore jobs and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz.,
 - (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- (iii) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is being implemented to upgrade technology/machineries of textile industry with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore during 2016-2022 which will attract investment of ₹1 lakh crore and generate employment in the textile sector by 2022.

Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU): Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivize production and employment generation in the garmenting sector.

- (iv) Under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling of ₹40 crore to set up Textile Parks for infrastructure creation and employment generation.
- (v) A separate scheme for development of Knitting and knitwear has been launched recently to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters which provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
- (vi) Jute ICARE for increasing the income of farmers by at least 50% through promotion of certified seeds, better agronomic practices, use of microbial re-using of Jute plant, retting to produce quality of jute, increase productivity and to reduce the cost of jute production for the jute farmers.
- (vii) National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for raw material purchase, looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products and loans at concessional rate etc. for enhancing production and boost the textile sector. Under the MUDRA Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹10,000/- per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided.
- (viii) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Schemes aims at holistic development of handicrafts clusters through integrated approach by providing support on design, technology up-gradation, infrastructure development, market support etc.
- (ix) Apart from the aforesaid programmes, Government has been implementing various schemes for promoting investment, production, employment

generation and for boosting exports in the textile sector. These include Power Tex India Scheme - for Powerloom Sector Development, Silk Samagra- the integrated silk development scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units.

Investment in textile sector in Assam

2200. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investors are willing to invest in handloom, textiles and handicraft sector in Assam from 2019 onwards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of textile/jute mills in Assam, area-wise;
- (d) whether Government has any proposal for establishing new textile/jute mills in Assam and revive the sick and closed mills as part of Public Sector Undertakings or through PPP model; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) An organic export oriented company AGRESTAL, Himachal Pradesh is expected to invest and setup a silk processing centre in Assam with Government of India Partnership funding and collaboration for production and export of Eri silk as Organic Silk. The company has visited the areas of Assam and had discussion with the Government, field level functionaries and Seri-culturists.

(c) to (e) There are two Jute Mills located in Assam, namely Atlanta Modular and Assam Cooperative Jute Mills Ltd. in Guwahati and Silghat, Nagaon respectively.

Government of India has also sanctioned two State of the Art Eri Spun Silk Mills under North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) at a Total project cost of ₹43.06 crore with Government of India share of ₹38.18 crore each in Biswanath and Kokrajhar-BTC of Assam.

New Textile Policy, 2020

2201. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in the process of formulating a New Textile Policy, 2020 with a vision to develop a competitive textile sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the problems faced by the textile industry in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (e) whether Government is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units; and
- (f) if so, the details of SITPs set up so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government is formulating a New Textile Policy for overall development of the sector. Inputs from all the State Governments, individuals through e-portal and different associations are being solicited under broad topics such as Cotton, Silk, Jute, Wool, Man-made Fibre, Handloom, Handicrafts, Powerloom, Technical Textiles, Technology and Machinery upgradation, Infrastructure (Spinning, Weaving and Processing), Human Resource Development etc.

(c) and (d) Over a period of time, textile industry is facing some problems like technological obsolesce, high input cost (power and capital), poor access to credit, fragmented units, absence of fiber neutrality etc. In order to address these issues/problems, Government has implemented various schemes to provide support to Textiles and Apparel Sector:-

- (i) Knitting and Knitwear Sector scheme: Government has launched a separate scheme for development of Knitting and Knitwear Sector to boost production in knitting and knitwear cluster at Ludhiana, Kolkata and Tirupur.
- (ii) Government is implementing Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for technology up-gradation of the textile industry to incentivize production with an outlay of ₹17,822 crore during 2016-2022. It is expected to attract investment of ₹ 1 lakh crore and generate 35.62 lakhs employment in the textile sector by 2022.
- (iii) Government has launched a special package of ₹6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz., (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- (iv) National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Schemes.
- (v) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Schemes.
- (vi) Power Tex India: A comprehensive scheme for Powerloom sector.
- (vii) Silk Samagra - An integrated Scheme for development of silk.
- (viii) Jute ICARE for increasing the income of farmers through different interventions.
- (ix) North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) for promoting textiles industry.

(e) and (f) The Government is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units. Till date, 56 textile parks have been sanctioned under SITP which are under various stages of implementation, details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of the textile parks sanctioned under SITP*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Parks	Name of the park	District	Share of GOI grant (in ` Crore)	Park Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	HindupurVyapar Apparel Park Limited	Anantapuram	40.00	Operational
2			MAS Fabric Park (India Ltd)	Nellore	40.00	Operational
3			Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	40.00	Completed
4			Tarakeshwara	Nellore	40.00	Operational
5			Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	40.00	Operational
6	Assam	1	PragJyoti Textile Park	Darrang	40.00	Operational
7	Gujarat	14	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	40.00	Completed
8			Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	40.00	Completed
9			Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	40.00	Completed
10			Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda	40.00	Completed
11			Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat	36.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12			Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	40.00	Completed
13			RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	40.00	Completed
14			Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park	Surat	40.00	Operational
15			Shanti Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Surat	40	Operational
16			Palsana ITP Park	Surat	40	Operational
17			Amitara Green High Tech Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Kheda	40	Operational
18			NSP Infrastructure Private Limited	Surat	40	Operational
19			Karanj Integrated Textile Park	Surat	40	Operational
20			Shahlon Textile Park	Surat	40	Operational
21	Haryana	1	Alishan Integrated Textile Park	Panipat	40	Operational
22	Himachal Pradesh	1	Himachal Textile Park	Una	38.76	Operational
23	Jammu and Kashmir	2	J&K Textile Park	Kathua	39.70	Operational
24			Kashmir Wool & Silk Textile Park	Kathua	40.00	Operational
25	Karnataka	1	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	32.01	Completed
26	Maharashtra	13	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Kolhapur	40.00	Completed

356 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27			Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Pune	40.00	Completed
28			Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd.	Dhule	40.00	Completed
29			Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Sangli	40.00	Completed
30			Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Latur	40.00	Completed
31			AsmeetaInfratech Pvt Ltd	Thane	40.00	Completed
32			Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Kolhapur	20.95	Completed
33			Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli	40.00	Operational
34			KalappanaAwade Textile Park	Kohlapur	40.00	Operational
35			Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kohlapur	40.00	Operational
36			Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	40.00	Operational
37			Hinganghat Textile Park	Wardha	40.00	Operational
38			Sri Ganesh Textile Park	Dhule	40.00	Operational
39	Punjab	3	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala	40.00	Completed
40			Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd	Nawanshehar	40.00	Operational
41			Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Ludhiana	40.00	Operational
42	Rajasthan	3	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd	Pali	40.00	Operational

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

357

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43			Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Weaving Park Limited	Ajmer	40.00	Operational
44			Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd	Jaipur	24.06	Completed
45	Tamil Nadu	8	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	40.00	Operational
46			Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Tirupur	22.17	Completed
47			Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Namakkal	12.53	Operational
48			Karur Integrated Textile Park, Karur Park	Karur	40.00	Completed
49			Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Madurai	31.50	Completed
50			Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park	Kanchipuram	33.53	Operational
51			Pallavada Textile Park	Erode	40.00	Operational
52			The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company	Erode	40.00	Operational
53	Telangana	2	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	YadadriBhuvanagiri	13.60	Completed
54			White Gold Textile Park,	Rangareddy	38.40	Operational
55	West Bengal	2	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	Kolkata	40.00	Operational
56			Hosiery Textile Park	Howrah	28.06	Operational

358

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Technical training to traditional artisans

2202. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age old traditional artisans are on the verge of unemployment in the absence of technical training in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to encourage these artisans for manufacturing modern clothing; and

(c) the special steps taken/being taken by Government regarding setting up of technical training workshops for the development of handicrafts in the country so far, art-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) Technical training workshops are organized under the component of Human Resource Development scheme & Design & Technology Upgradation scheme of National handicraft development program. Following are the components of training:-

1. Training through established institution
2. Handicrafts Technical training program
3. Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
4. Training of the trainers
5. Design Mentorship and Apprentice program
6. Design and Technology Development Workshop
7. Integrated design and technology development project

Performance of powerloom sector schemes

2203. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated a study by the National Productivity Council to undertake evaluation study to assess the performance of powerloom sector schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been done to identify the gaps in the schemes and to make improvements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when, the assessment of performance would be ready?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, through office of Textile Commissioner has entrusted the evaluation study to assess the performance of powerloom sector schemes to National Productivity Council on 26.12.2019 as per the Term of Reference (ToR). Information on a detailed questionnaire is being obtained to analyse the impact of the schemes, namely PowerTex India, Converged Group Insurance Scheme (CGIS) and Revised Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (RCPCDS). The Evaluation Report will cover the strengths, impact on output, employment etc., gaps, if any, and recommend suggestions for further improvement. The final report is expected to be submitted by May, 2020.

Promotion of female artisans

2204. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to implement special package schemes for female artisans;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote female artisans in the country, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (c) Yes Sir, The Government implements the following schemes for promotion, revival and development of Handicrafts sector including female artisans through "**National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)**" and **Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)** to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft in a holistic manner. In the state of Haryana following activities have been undertaken for overall development of artisan:

- (i) 01 women cluster has been adopted under Cluster Development Mentorship Programme benefitting 500 artisans directly at Gannaur Sub- Division Distt. Sonipat in the State of Haryana.
- (ii) Approximately 32,000 artisans have been enrolled under PAHACHAN initiative in the State of Haryana.

The National Handicraft Development Programme has following components:

- (i) Base Line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana,
- (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation,
- (iii) Human Resource Development,
- (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans,
- (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support,
- (vi) Research and Development,
- (vii) Marketing Support & Services.

The Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has following components:

- (i) Mega Cluster
- (ii) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH).

(b) The state-wise details of the State/UT- wise women artisans under the PAHACHAN scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the State/UT- wise women artisans under the PAHACHAN scheme up to February 2020

Sl. No.	State	Female
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1477

1	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	37233
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6602
4	Assam	47113
5	Bihar	72152
6	Chhattisgarh	7709
7	Delhi	9039
8	Goa	7092
9	Gujarat	91872
10	Haryana	22417
11	Himachal Pradesh	10002
12	Jammu and Kashmir	50036
13	Jharkhand	44497
14	Karnataka	14298
15	Kerala	31140
16	Madhya Pradesh	52386
17	Maharashtra	28171
18	Manipur	55262
19	Meghalaya	1203
20	Mizoram	919
21	Nagaland	4458
22	Odisha	67303
23	Puducherry	4840
24	Punjab	21699
25	Rajasthan	63643
26	Sikkim	916

1	2	3
27	Tamil Nadu	30516
28	Telangana	18080
29	Tripura	8960
30	Uttar Pradesh	539266
31	Uttarakhand	27456
32	West Bengal	156261
Grand TOTAL		1534018

Regulations for the textile sector

2205. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for spinning mills, fashion dress, apparel manufacturers, cotton producers being in stressful conditions despite increase in the demand and consumption of textile apparels;

(b) whether the Ministry would come out with a plan to address the lacunae under existing textile-related schemes and to frame regulations for the sustainability and smooth operations of the textile sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the assets available on the closure of textile mills under NTC will be utilised for setting up textile parks, instead of acquiring land at exorbitant rates?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's Total exports stands at a significant 13% in 2017-18. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Further, the Indian Textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate

for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and to 15% of the country's export earnings. As such, there appears no concrete report that spinning mills, fashion dress, apparel manufacturers, cotton producers being in stressful conditions.

Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile sector. These schemes and initiatives which promote technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector, create a conducive environment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country.

In order to support the growth and modernization of the textile sector in the country, the government has been implementing several schemes, such as the 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), National Handloom Development Programme, National Handicraft Development Programme SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups. These schemes include subsidies and incentives for the growth of the textile sector.

(d) NTC is engaging an independent expert Government agency for verification of its moveable and immoveable assets. After completion of this exercise, a final view on the issue of strategic disinvestment/disposal of assets on non-operating/closed mills will be taken by the Government.

Silk Samagra Scheme for Sericulture Development

2206. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sericulture is a major source of livelihood for crores of people in the country, if so, the percentage of people dependent on the sericulture cultivation, State-wise;

- (b) whether Government is implementing Silk Samagra Scheme for the development of the sericulture in the country including the villages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;
- (d) the amount of funds allocated by Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (e) if so, the other steps taken by Government to promote sericulture throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Sericulture is an agro-based cottage industry having huge employment and income generating potential in rural and semi-urban areas. Silkworm rearing is mainly practiced in rural areas of the country providing livelihood to weaker section of the society. Around 12,03,942 farming families and 56,013 reeler families are involved in Sericulture related activities in the country. State-wise percentage of people depend on the sericulture is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government of India through Central Silk Board has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) during the year (2017-20) with an aims & objective to scale up production by improving the quality and productivity and to empower downtrodden, poor & backward families through various activities of sericulture in the country. The scheme comprises four (4) major Components *viz.* (i) Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives, (ii) Seed Organizations, (iii) Coordination and Market Development and (iv) Quality Certification Systems (QCS) / Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation.

(d) Funds allocated under plan programmes of the Silk Samagra since 2017-18 i.e. its first year of implementation is given below:

(₹ in cr.)			
Scheme	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Silk Samagra	161.50	120.00	182.50

Out of the above allocation for the scheme, State-wise allocation of funds under "Silk Samagra" scheme during last two years (since scheme was implemented 2017-18 onwards) and current year towards implementation of beneficiary oriented components by States is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken following steps to promote sericulture in the country:

- (i) CSB has been implementing a restructured Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the Country, which mainly focuses on improving quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk.
- (ii) Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), 38 Sericulture projects are being implemented in all North Eastern States.
- (iii) Research & Development has been focused to evolve productive silkworm/ host plant hybrids and package of practices to improve quality and productivity.
- (iv) Automatic Reeling Machines (ARM)/Units have been established in the country to produce international standard silk of 3A-4A grade.
- (v) Mobilization of additional funds for sericulture development through convergence by availing the schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) being implemented by other Ministries of Government of India to create required infrastructure at stakeholder's level.
- (vi) The basic customs duty of 10% & 20% is levied on raw silk and silk fabric import respectively to stabilize the domestic silk weaving segment and make Indian silk export sector highly competitive.
- (vii) In order to protect the domestic sericulture farmers and silk reelers, antidumping duty of US\$ 1.85/kg has been imposed on Mulberry raw silk of 3 A Grade & below originating in or exported from China PR.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number & percentage of people dependent on the sericulture activities

Sl. No.	State	Number of households involved in sericulture as on March-2019		Percentage of households involved in sericulture	
		Farmers	Reelers	Farmers	Reelers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	71223	429	0.339	0.002
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8736	15	3.339	0.006
3	Assam including BTC	353010	17916	5.544	0.281
4	Bihar	7469	391	0.039	0.002
5	Chhattisgarh	57151	1119	1.016	0.020
6	Haryana	140	-	0.003	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	7564	300	0.512	0.020
8	Jammu and Kashmir	27125	-	1.346	-
9	Jharkhand	165000	5250	2.669	0.085
10	Karnataka	137890	7349	1.046	0.056
11	Kerala	256	-	0.003	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	24248	534	0.162	0.004
13	Maharashtra	8976	19	0.038	0.000
14	Manipur	17841	3567	3.518	0.703
15	Meghalaya	56462	127	10.489	0.024
16	Mizoram	5054	-	2.286	-
17	Nagaland	18017	205	4.505	0.051
18	Odisha	47284	96	0.489	0.001
19	Punjab	589	-	0.011	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Sikkim	496	-	0.387	-
21	Tamil Nadu	25237	131	0.136	0.001
22	Tripura	14500	80	1.720	0.009
23	Uttar Pradesh	25179	-	0.076	-
24	Uttarakhand	6825	70	0.342	0.004
25	West Bengal	117670	18415	0.586	0.092

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated under Silk Samagra during the last two years (since 2017-18 i.e. its first year of implementation) and current year 2019-20 (till Jan-2020)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1	Karnataka	-	9.06	2910.22
2	Andhra Pradesh	857.74	496.39	1726.76
3	Telangana	210.83	497.07	1021.66
4	Tamil Nadu	1110.44	619.91	1152.81
5	Maharashtra	81.52	16.17	12.25
6	Kerala	-	-	305.35
7	Uttar Pradesh	267.94	624.12	455.77
8	Madhya Pradesh	-	98.18	9.75
9	Chhattisgarh	1119.69	4.73	204.93
10	West Bengal	115.47	40.41	447.80
11	Bihar	301.33	-	-
12	Jharkhand	396.26	370.01	44.65

1	2	3	4	5
13	Odisha	115.67	214.76	261.93
14	Jammu and Kashmir	631.88	-	-
15	Himachal Pradesh	1037.20	1298.97	213.79
16	Uttarakhand	1554.12	173.60	791.66
17	Haryana	-	-	217.76
18	Punjab	128.52	-	107.90
19	Assam	Covered under NERTPS	44.04	-
20	Bodoland Territorial Council		2.52	-
21	Arunachal Pradesh		5.04	-
22	Manipur		-	-
23	Meghalaya		2.10	-
24	Mizoram		5.04	-
25	Nagaland		63.00	-
26	Sikkim		-	-
27	Tripura		-	-

Vacant posts in NCST

†2207. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Chairperson and other members in National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) have become vacant, if so, by when the vacant posts would be filled;

(b) the number of problems relating to people of Scheduled Tribes solved by the Commission during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the item-wise details of the funds spent by the Commission during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has reviewed the performance of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Yes, Presently, 4 posts are vacant in NCST including one post of Chairperson, one post of Vice-Chairperson and two posts of members. For filling up of these posts, the established procedure is followed.

(b) The number of cases relating to people of Scheduled Tribes solved by the Commission during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Solved Cases
1.	2016-17	200
2.	2017-18	190
3.	2018-19	229

(c) The item-wise details of the funds spent by the Commission during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry lays the Annual Report of the Commission along with Action Taken Memorandum in the Parliament as per clause 6 of Article 338A of the Constitution. Further, the review meetings are taken on regular basis in the Ministry by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the officials of NCST in regard to administrative and financial issues of the Commission.

Statement

Item wise details of the funds spent by the NCST during the last three years

(Amount in lakh)

		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Sl. No.	Object Head	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Salary 06.00.01	600.00	715.00	800.00	672.00	1000.00	728.00
2	Wages 06.00.03	06.00	03.00	06.00	03.00	08.00	07.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	OTA 06.00.03	02.00	01.00	01.50	0.00	03.00	0.00
4	Medical Treatment 06.00.06	30.00	13.00	15.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
5	DTE 06.00.11	75.00	42.00	120.00	112.00	225.00	175.00
6	FTE 06.00.12	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	04.00
7	OE 06.00.13	125.00	119.00	185.00	175.00	225.00	216.00
8	RRT 06.00.14	20.00	05.00	20.00	07.00	25.00	12.00
9	Publication 06.11.06	10.00	06.00	30.50	02.00	38.00	35.00
10	OAE 06.00.20	06.00	0.00	06.00	01.00	15.00	15.00
11	Advertising & Publicity 06.00.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	02.00	01.00
12	Minor Works 06.00.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Professional Service 06.00.28	20.00	07.00	20.00	18.00	30.00	30.00
14	Other Charges 06.00.50	0.00	05.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	02.00
TOTAL		904.00	916.00	1204.00	1000.00	1621.00	1235.00

Vocational training centres for tribals

2208. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational vocational training centres with placement facilities for tribals in the country along with the number of such centres likely to be set up, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides micro-finance grants/loans to the students of these centres for self-employment and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of boys and girls of vulnerable tribal groups involved in each vocational training centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (c) Proposals for construction of vocational training centres received from State Governments are supported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS). These centres are managed by concerned State Governments only. State-wise location of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) run by various State Governments that have been funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the erstwhile scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" for imparting skill/training to tribal youths are given in the Statement (*See below*). Operational details like placement facilities are maintained by the respective State Governments.

(b) National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation provides financial assistance in the form of loan through State Channelising Agencies. Financial assistance is extended to eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking any income generation activities/ self-employment through its implementing agencies. The main schemes of NSTFDC are as under:

- **Term Loan scheme:** NSTFDC provides Term Loan for any income generation scheme costing up to ₹ 50.00 lakhs per unit. The financial assistance is extended up to 90% of the cost of the scheme and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter's contribution/ margin money. The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a. for loan up to ₹ 5 lakhs, 8% p.a. for loan ranging between ₹ 5 Lakhs to 10% p.a. for loan exceeding ₹10 lakhs on the entire amount of loan.
- **Micro CREDIT Scheme for Self Help Groups:** The Corporation provides loans up to Rs 50,000 per member and ₹ 5 Lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG). The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a.
- **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):** Under this scheme, Scheduled Tribes women can undertake any income generation activity. Loan upto 90% for scheme costing up to ₹ 2 Lakh is provided at 4% p.a. rate of interest.
- **Adivasi Shiksha Rinn Yojana (ASRY):** Under this scheme, financial assistance up to ₹ 10.00 lakh at concessional rate of interest of 6% per annum is

provided to ST students for pursuing professional/ technical education, including Ph.D. in India. Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India provides interest subsidy for this scheme, whereby, no interest is payable by a student during the course period and one year or six month after getting the job, as the case may be.

Statement

State-wise location of VTCs funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

1. Assam

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1.	Khasiabari High School,	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School,	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School,	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School,	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili H.S.	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School,	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School,	Lakhimpur
10.	Gohpur Boro High School.	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre,	Kokrajhar

2. Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1	TCPC Kanker	Kanker
2	TCPC Narayanpur	Baster
3	TCPC Dantewada	Dantewada

1	2	3
4	TCPC Nagri	Dhamtari
5	Kosa Centre Jagdalpur	Baster
6	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

3. Gujarat

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
5	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha

4. Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of VTC	Distt.
1	2	3
1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Ratlam
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla

5. Mizoram

Sl. No.	Location
1	VTC Lunglei
2	VTC Serchhip
3	VTC Kolasib
4	VTC Saiha
5	VTC Champhai

Financial irregularities in NGOs

2209. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of financial irregularities against several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) regarding grants provided for tribal students for education in the entire country;

(b) if so, the details of such NGOs along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of various schemes being run by Government for the educational upliftment of Scheduled Tribes (STs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) Details of various schemes being run by Government for the educational upliftment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of various Govt. Schemes run for educational upliftment of
Scheduled Tribes*

A. Pre-matric scholarships to ST students:

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX - X. Priority is given for girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship of ₹225/- per month for day scholars and ₹525/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year, Scholarships are paid @ ₹225/- per month for Day Scholars and @ ₹525/- per month for Hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year.
- Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Special Category States/UTs (UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards and for UT without legislature 100% Share is released by Centre.

B. Post matric scholarships to ST students:

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above. Priority is given for girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹2.50 lakhs per annum.

- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of ₹230 to ₹1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Funds shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Governments/UT Administrations and 90:10 for NE and Special Category States/UTs (UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) from 2014-15 onwards and for UT without legislature 100% Share is released by Centre.

C. National overseas scholarships for ST candidates for studying abroad:

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

D. National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students:

- (i) Scholarship for higher education (earlier known as Top Class Education for ST Students)
- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 246 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry. Priority is given to girls.
 - Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
 - Family income from all sources should not exceed ₹6.00 lakhs per annum.

- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.
- (ii) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST Students).
 - 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for MPhil and Ph.D.
 - Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms. (Presently, @ `25,000/- for JRF and @`28,000/- for SRF).

E Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS):

It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc.

F Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the activities like education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

G Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:

It is a 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes various sectors *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy & others in Primary Sector (iv) Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy and (v) Administrative structure / Institutional framework & Research studies.

H. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):

The scheme of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) was introduced in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in government and public and private sectors. Realizing the importance of the EMRS, in the budget announcement 2018-19, it was decided that every block having 50% ST population and at least 20,000 ST population shall have an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by 2022. EMRS was a component of Grants under Article 275(1). During 2018-19, a separate scheme was introduced. In terms of the aforesaid Budget announcement, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 17.12.18, *inter-alia* approved the revamping of the EMRS Scheme. As on 08.03.2020, there are 438 sanctioned schools across the country out of which 285 schools have been made functional.

I. Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

- (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes - The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008 and Financial Norms last revised in 02nd January, 2020. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education and health, through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.
- (ii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts - The primary objective of this Scheme is promotion of education among

tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, and Financial Norms last revised in 02nd January, 2020 with the aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

Funds for tribal development

‡2210. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the funds allocated and utilised under various schemes for tribal development during the last five years;
- (b) the State-wise details of the target set and the success made therein during the stipulated period under the said scheme;
- (c) whether the schemes prepared for the development of tribals have not been implemented effectively;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to create awareness among tribals about various tribal development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (e) Government has adopted a holistic approach for overall development of tribal people living across the country, which includes support for education, health, employment, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sanitation,

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities thereof in tribal areas/regions in the country and as well as generation of awareness thereof is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. The State-wise details of funds released and utilised under the major schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The interventions under most of the schemes of the Ministry are demand driven. No target is fixed by the Ministry. Funds are provided to State Governments/UTs based upon proposals received from the State Government and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for different projects included by them in their Annual Action Plan for implementation in the State as a whole as per stipulated guidelines under the schemes. Further concurrence for release of funds and effectively implementation of schemes is accorded keeping in view of the following:-

- (i) Availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).
- (ii) Submission of UC by State Government of the funds released during previous years.
- (iii) Physical progress report of already funded projects
- (iv) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- (v) Scrutiny of proposals by multidisciplinary State Level Committees for voluntary Efforts every year.

All the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are being implemented effectively. Awareness among tribals about various tribal developmental schemes is done by concerned State Governments. However, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), which is an autonomous organization under this Ministry, promote the tribal products through various publicity and advertisement measures like Press, Electronic, Digital and Social Media, which include advertisement through newspapers, Radio, FM, posters, banners/hoardings, leaflets, standees, mobile vans, local TV Channel, web portals like Youtube, Facebook, Google etc. which reach to the masses and create awareness and help generate demand for these products.

Statement

State-wise details of the funds released and utilized under the major schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last five year

- (i) Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations (along with & Utilisation by the States/UTs) under the Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Utilized as on 02.03.2020)	
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1386.00	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94	5282.94	1210.81	1210.81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.33	203.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5	Bihar	688.60	688.60	375.00	24.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3718.00	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30	1805.30	4755.63	4755.63
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
8	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75	3.75	80.83	80.83
10	Gujarat	3750.00	3750.00	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	4482.31	4482.31
11	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	73.00	96.12	96.12	51.21	51.21	0.00	0.00	38.91	38.91
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	700.00	180.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	1613.00	1613.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53	1704.53	2345.92	1804.61
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1364.59	1256.31	1256.31
15	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	796.40	796.40	0.00	0.00	308.73	308.73
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	5539.17	5539.17	5884.33	5884.33
17	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Manipur	496.05	496.05	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	619.09	619.09	773.00	773.00
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69	156.69	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

383

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.36	336.36	132.25	132.25	319.79	319.79
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	851.47	569.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Odisha	4511.00	4511.00	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98	5134.98	6665.88	6665.88
23	Rajasthan	2383.34	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79	1716.12	1716.12
24	Sikkim	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.72	25.72	7.97	7.43
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Telangana	745.52	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	358.02	358.02	693.84	638.45
27	Tripura	678.75	678.75	1303.60	1188.64	0.00	0.00	232.89	232.89	0.00	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	19.82	19.82	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.44	104.44	0.00	0.00
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62	400.65
TOTAL		20070.88	20070.88	22868.95	21601.04	8416.64	8298.35	29408.03	29408.03	31150.00	30368.79

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19	26.19	3.41	3.41
9	Goa	2.00	2.00	356.00	356.00	645.00	645.00	364.80	364.80	536.26	536.26
10	Gujarat	3929.23	3929.23	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	32429.12	32429.12
11	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	237.00	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	3123.36	3123.36	278.15	278.15
12	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	2587.84	2322.56	1578.20	637.93	144.54
13	Jharkhand	4927.23	4927.23	0.00	0.00	8148.39	8148.39	2716.50	2716.50	5281.32	5281.32
14	Karnataka	3691.00	3691.00	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00	8873.31	8873.31	7341.33	7341.33
15	Kerala	647.00	647.00	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00	2745.46	2745.46	2674.37	2674.37
16	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	2385.00	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00	10320.50	10320.50	13405.24	13405.24
17	Maharashtra	7451.83	7451.83	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22092.28	10884.91	10884.91	15238.15	15238.15
18	Manipur	3615.48	3615.48	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3385.20	6382.55	6382.55	2026.76	2026.76
19	Meghalaya	438.00	438.00	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50	770.50	2457.52	2457.52
20	Mizoram	4501.15	4501.15	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73	2434.73	3528.21	3528.21

386 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

21	Nagaland	2329.59	2329.59	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	1344.00	2515.00	2515.00	4716.66	4716.66
22	Odisha	4512.00	4512.00	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	8784.18	8784.18	14801.92	14801.92
23	Rajasthan	6440.00	6440.00	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	9800.00	19912.49	19912.49	13598.95	13598.95
24	Sikkim	414.00	414.00	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	1247.32	1247.32	1134.36	1134.36
25	Tamil Nadu	44.00	44.00	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3061.85	2440.39	2440.39	3933.65	3933.65
26	Telangana	12329.88	12329.88	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00	18031.25	18031.25	9921.68	9921.68
27	Tripura	974.82	974.82	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25	2756.25	3626.55	3626.55
28	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	1057.50	1057.50	1244.91	1244.91	1210.54	1210.54
29	Uttarakhand	164.00	164.00	900.00	900.00	5090.57	4185.55	600.25	0.00	0.00	0
30	West Bengal	237.00	237.00	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00	2807.89	2807.89	2219.39	2219.39
TOTAL		72098.18	72098.17	85714.55	85714.55	155567.36	154662.35	146386.79	145024.18	164698.00	164204.61

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

387

(iii) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Vountary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3443334	25263164	16058361	17673320	12876354
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44975364	9569894	45605089	60523973	48711344
3.	Assam	8755425	5785170	13766060	17077370	18876952
4.	Chhattisgarh	4943900	1620270	6596669	7536088	11033311
5.	Gujarat	21372227	4338188	11193835	7314906	14690260
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17074044	-	27733860	25109636	28015712
7.	Jharkhand	65726048	20519422	40575895	96628728	142916370
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035911	-	-	1968601	1968822
9.	Karnataka	24888744	22725348	38909904	24493869	46771879
10.	Kerala	9907370	9625460	11355052	6655688	7730092
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10189512	6654020	15278404	11921282	30695279
12.	Maharashtra	19697375	3377213	20295458	37748141	31231544
13.	Manipur	21091546	6346350	39406207	26428954	20618831
14.	Meghalaya	67215218	27479208	60692770	69770760	82478380
15.	Mizoram	4039560	-	4016475	5589524	9373256
16.	Nagaland	3215437	-	-	3079598	1803888
17.	Odisha	30398337	19079568	45737410	116896969	222285411
18.	Rajasthan	8331000	3182749	6783268	1449967	12601952
19.	Sikkim	2564384	5454113	5205330	9081202	8501627

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Tamil Nadu	3509519	1181790	3891019	28049531	32912993
21.	Telangana	2375010	1976326	63786629	7676131	5363885
22.	Tripura	1715310	1582470	6602040	3261804	5771765
23.	Uttarakhand	11866736	1766858	11263873	3742689	13381104
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6904581	2218403	3448897	6743175	-
25.	West Bengal	45252818	37791760	31533450	93743775	80566551
26.	Delhi	1511290	-	907171	1714742	540869
GRAND TOTAL		445000000	217537744	530643126	691880423	891718431

Note: Under the scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs funds released only on receipt of Utilisation Certificate of previous years, as per GFR provisions.

(iv) Details of funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5207920	193107731	27094085	111723355	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4271709	-	-	3764528	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	3925448	-	3963499	3711971	6448929
4.	Gujarat	194219225	171232411	285792943	151247653	9321262
5.	Jharkhand	4442520	2107200	-	-	3613140
6.	Madhya Pradesh	57103228	14357845	42004939	32520606	63501647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Maharashtra		3600400	-	15838410	14986427	25460395
8. Odisha		26507661	104081259	192941396	110218151	101356147
9. Rajasthan		9665119	-	14877810	2513350	16817293
10. Telangana		41056770	48075810	71975792	32190954	-
TOTAL		350000000	532962256	654488874	462876995	226518813

Note: Under the scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts funds released only on receipt of Utilisation Certificate of previous years, as per GFR provisions.

(v) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Assam		7232000	-	9300000	18309335	9057180
2. Karnataka		6360000	-	-	5960000	1704000
3. Madhya Pradesh		-	-	-	8308629	2505576
4. Meghalaya		3044800	-	-	5933200	2664000
5. Nagaland		10392000	-	2448000	-	2712000
6. Tamil Nadu		-	-	3120000	6155000	3120000
GRAND TOTAL		27028800	0	14868000	44666164	21762756

Note: Under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Area (NGOs) funds released only on receipt of Utilisation Certificate of previous years, as per GFR provisions.

(vi) Scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund	Utilised	Fund	Utilised	Fund	Utilised	Fund	Utilised	Fund	Utilised
		Released		Released		Released		Released		Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chhattisgarh	232.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Kerala	206.77	206.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.52	298.52	0.00	0.00
3.	Odisha	138.30	132.80	148.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Rajasthan	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	43.43	43.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Tripura	119.93	119.93	310.98	310.98	351.10	276.79	201.48	201.48	0.00	0.00
6.	West Bengal	356.00	356.00	0.00	0.00	431.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	696.00	0.00
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.	0.00
	TOTAL	1109.00	871.50	459.11	310.98	1000.00	494.22	595.00	500.00	1000.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

391

(vii) Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released in 2014-15		Funds released in 2015-16		Funds released in 2016-17		Funds released in 2017-18		Funds released in 2018-19	
		General	Capital	General	Capital	General	Capital	General	Capital	General	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chhattisgarh	8,016.00	-	7,350.00	-	-	-	-	89.41	-	197.31
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.00	497.37
3.	Jharkhand	425.00	39.00	1832.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	528.75	-	-	-	300.00	-	-	709.50
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2681.25
6.	Odisha	-	820.00	991.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201.72	455.44
8.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	90.00
9.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.16	-	-	65.80
10.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	240.00	-	-	821.25
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.74	357.75
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.60	-
13.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.24	124.33

392 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(viii) Scheme of Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (NSTFDC/STFDCS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Corporation	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund	Utilisation	Fund	Utilisation	Fund	Utilisation	Fund	Utilisation	Fund	Utilisation
		Released		Released		Released		Released		Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Ind. Dev. & Fin Corporation, Itanagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Goa State STs Finance and Dev Corporation Ltd., Panaji	640.00	640.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.00	465.00	0.00	0.00
3.	HP SCs & STs Dev Corporation, Solan	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corporation, Jammu	470.00	470.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

393

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Kerala State Dev. Corporation for SCs & STs Ltd. (KSDC), Thrissur	20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Odisha SCs STs Dev & Fin. Coop Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar	8.00	8.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Tripura STs Coop Dev Corporation Ltd., Gangtok	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
8.	West Bengal SCs & STs Dev & Fin. Corporation (WBSCTDC), Kolkata	1720.00	1720.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
11.	NSTFDC (DELHI)	4100.00	4100.00	6310.50	6310.50	6000.00	6000.00	4980.00	4980.00	5700.00	5700.00
TOTAL		7000.00	6958.00	6333.00	6332.50	6000.00	6000.00	5500.00	5500.00	6500.00	5700.00

(ix) Scheme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitutions (including EMRS)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			
		Total	UC	Total	UC	Total	UC	UC	Total	UC	UC	Release	UC	UC	UC
		Release	awaited	Release	awaited	Release	Sub-mitted	awaited	Release	Sub-mitted	awaited		Sub	awaited	Awaited
														(Gen)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2139.00	0.00	5500.00	0.00	2869.43	2869.43	0.00	4591.11	4591.11	0.00	6390.77	6390.77	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1880.40	0.00	3000.80	0.00	6580.53	6580.53	0.00	8378.82	8378.82	0.00	12170.52	7626.73	0.00	4543.79
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	844.12	844.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3916.32	19.56	0.00	3896.76
4.	Bihar	586.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1467.58	1433.88	33.70	991.89	0.00	991.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10778.00	0.00	11904.31	300.00	10488.52	10488.52	0.00	10964.49	10964.49	0.00	11352.92	11352.92	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	450.00	140.01	309.99	103.00	100.00	3.00	345.66	0	0.00	345.66
7.	Gujarat	8592.45	0.00	11680.00	0.00	9739.02	9739.02	0.00	11384.08	11384.08	0.00	11648.20	11240.2	0.00	408.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	0.00	523.20	0.00	1595.87	1595.87	0.00	2074.70	2074.70	0.00	3378.16	3242.16	0.00	136.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	3539.66	3539.66	0.00	3049.06	3049.06	0.00	2051.79	510.044	0.00	1541.75
10.	Jharkhand	9873.00	0.00	12202.96	0.00	9489.38	8962.26	527.12	12386.93	9040.03	3346.90	7354.30	5561.11	0.00	1793.19
11.	Karnataka	4880.40	0.00	6300.00	0.00	4664.00	4664.00	0.00	5881.74	5881.74	0.00	5220.61	2719.800	0.00	2500.81

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 395

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12.	Kerala	748.94	0.00	1085.44	0.00	695.58	695.58	0.00	803.17	244.02	559.15	472.28	0	244.45	472.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	0.00	14845.15	0.00	14971.43	14971.43	0.00	22399.48	19623.50	2775.98	24635.30	7683.14	0.00	16952.16
14.	Maharashtra	11701.29	0.00	13374.00	0.00	11536.53	11536.53	0.00	13862.24	13862.24	0.00	17015.91	1766.34	0.00	15249.57
15.	Manipur	1600.01	0.00	1216.00	0.00	1694.40	1694.40	0.00	2308.80	2308.80	0.00	5367.65	1314.64	0.00	4053.01
16.	Meghalaya	2334.03	0.00	1507.68	0.00	1576.21	1576.21	0.00	3603.40	2366.93	1236.47	5129.79	43.37	0.00	5086.42
17.	Mizoram	1877.78	0.00	3617.37	0.00	1927.49	1927.49	0.00	2504.41	2504.41	0.00	3507.71	2876.55	0.00	631.16
18.	Nagaland	2067.15	0.00	5469.34	0.00	6368.00	6368.00	0.00	4434.11	4434.11	0.00	9194.49	4368.51	0.00	4825.98
19.	Odisha	12728.22	0.00	15200.00	0.00	11954.96	11954.96	0.00	15995.30	10135.96	5859.34	21449.15	8585.24	0.00	12863.91
20.	Rajasthan	9755.92	0.00	11000.00	0.00	10341.39	10341.39	0.00	10240.58	10240.58	0.00	13769.23	3301.7	0.00	10467.53
21.	Sikkim	370.30	0.00	1250.30	0.00	1147.00	1147.00	0.00	405.30	405.30	0.00	355.34	355.34	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	639.60	0.00	852.80	200.00	798.24	798.24	0.00	378.00	378.00	0.00	773.57	510.57	0.00	263.00
23.	Telangana	3894.40	0.00	6090.00	0.00	3608.05	3608.05	0.00	5015.32	5015.32	0.00	3248.89	3248.89	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1218.99	0.00	1600.68	0.00	1280.99	1280.99	0.00	2040.89	2040.89	0.00	2006.73	1034.06	0.00	972.67
25.	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	0.00	1514.74	39.37	1138.62	1138.62	0.00	189.00	189.00	0.00	252.43	252.43	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1530.36	0.00	92.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1577.56	473.20	981.17	1255.27	0	176.30	1255.27
27.	West Bengal	5747.00	0.00	7000.00	0.00	5814.37	5814.37	0.00	5376.51	5376.51	0.00	9235.73	9235.73	0.00	0.00
Grand TOTAL		113199.14	0.00	139226.79	539.37	12658137	125710.56	870.81	150939.89	135062.80	15753.90	181498.72	93239.804	420.75	88258.92

396 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(x) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	5000.42	5000.42	5000.42	3624.77	3624.77	3624.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	5844.00	5844.00	5844.00	3407.80	3407.80	3407.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1368.26	1368.26	1368.26	743.74	743.74	743.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10809.64	10809.64	10809.64	11717.82	11717.82	11717.82	14327.57	14327.57	13125.49
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	455.68	455.68	559.09	559.09	0.00
7.	Gujarat	10566.50	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	9488.00	9488.00	10270.41	10270.41	9934.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	475.00	475.00	475.00	1959.39	1959.39	1959.39	2291.20	2291.20	2291.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61	3671.61	3671.61	3626.50	3626.50	3626.500
10.	Jharkhand	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	9820.75	9820.75	11372.49	11372.49	6166.76
11.	Karnataka	4370.00	4370.00	4370.00	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	5955.37	5955.37	5955.37

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 397

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12.	Kerala		357.50		357.50		357.50		808.09		808.09		808.09		367.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh		11501.21		11501.21		11501.21		19236.61		19236.61		22828.70		13728.62
14.	Maharashtra		12514.91		12514.91		12514.91		9547.00		9547.00		13760.38		13760.38
15.	Manipur		1100.00		1100.00		1100.00		2260.00		2260.00		3790.38		3790.38
16.	Meghalaya		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
17.	Mizoram		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
18.	Nagaland		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
19.	Odisha		14728.52		14728.52		14728.52		11806.27		11806.27		11975.00		7371.26
20.	Rajasthan		10190.00		10190.00		10190.00		11072.90		11072.90		10051.83		10051.83
21.	Sikkim		353.00		353.00		353.00		1497.62		1497.62		5986.00		644.91
22.	Tamilnadu		0.00		0.00		0.00		600.00		600.00		894.10		800.09
23.	Telangana		4000.00		4000.00		4000.00		3845.35		3845.35		4493.55		4493.55
24.	Tripura		2400.07		2400.07		2400.07		1345.76		1345.76		1649.77		1649.77
25.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		679.00		679.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh		905.51		905.51		905.51		121.92		121.92		458.35		0.00
27.	West Bengal		6233.00		6233.00		6233.00		5995.50		5995.50		5397.11		5397.11
	TOTAL		113217.12		113217.12		113217.12		119502.23		119502.23		134800.00		107458.68

398 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19			2019-20		
		Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5617.3900	5617.3900	5617.39	3219.90	3219.90	3219.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2211.8300	2211.8300	442.37	6211.52	6211.52	6054.20
3.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	3926.99	3926.99	3921.99
4.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	1152.06	1152.06	1180.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	10342.6500	10342.6500	10342.65	10257.61	10257.61	10257.61
6.	Goa	352.3100	352.3100	352.31	600.00	600.00	699.87
7.	Gujarat	11765.38	11765.38	11676.56	9311.04	9311.04	9311.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3627.9975	3627.9975	3517.26	1859.94	1859.94	1859.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3749.8000	3749.8000	749.96	4508.82	4508.82	4509.00
10.	Jharkhand	8564.5200	8564.5200	2447.51	10209.96	10209.96	10219.95
11.	Karnataka	5347.7600	5347.7600	3481.80	5273.73	5273.73	5274.00
12.	Kerala	335.0000	335.0000	0.00	810.06	810.06	830.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

399

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16968.9700	16968.9700	12192.0 0	20083.77	20083.7 7	20083.00
14.	Maharashtra	13802.5700	13802.5700	2760.35	11529.46	11529.4 6	11529.09
15.	Manipur	5442.4800	5442.4800	670.00	2069.93	2069.93	1552.52
16.	Meghalaya	2739.2000	2739.2000	486.60	3633.28	3633.28	3600.00
17.	Mizoram	1220.0000	1220.0000	0.00	2245.32	2245.32	2245.00
18.	Nagaland	3225.0000	3225.0000	1612.50	2532.99	2532.99	2533.00
19.	Odisha	17553.2200	17553.2200	4741.09	12327.39	12327.3 9	12327.00
20.	Rajasthan	10327.9300	10327.9300	2093.58	9182.49	9182.49	9450.00
21.	Sikkim	0.0000	0,0000	0.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
22.	Tamilnadu	315.0000	315.0000	310.77	813.13	813.13	813.00
23.	Telangana	2850.3225	2850.3225	2850.32	4022.57	4022.57	4022.38
24.	Tripura	1294.3800	1294.3800	1119.34	1459.57	1459.57	1463.03
25.	Uttarakhand	1012.8800	1012.8800	332.75	600.00	600.00	600 00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	976.62	976.62	936.55
27.	West Bengal	5833.4100	5833.4100	5610.81	5081.86	5081.86	5122.58
TOTAL		134500.00	134500.00	73407.92	134500.01	134500. 01	134214.07

400
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(xi) Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups :

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16				2016-17		2017-18		
		Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3240.00	3240.00	3240.00	5105.00	5105.00	5105.00	2076.00	2076.00	1557.00
2.	Andaman & Nocobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.87	342.87	0.00	295.91	295.91	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1809.63	1809.63	1809.63	1230.00	1230.00	1230.00	1089.50	1089.50	817.50
5.	Gujarat	898.10	898.10	898.10	779.12	779.12	779.12	390.67	390.67	228.63
6.	Jharkhand	1575.00	1575.00	1575.00	3120.00	3120.00	3120.00	2043.75	2043.75	1818.67
7.	Karnataka	800.00	800.00	800.00	136.00	136.00	100.00	467.00	467.00	467.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4491.92	4491.92	4491.92	10460.40	10460.40	9950.40	8232.46	8232.46	7905.72
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	2077.00	2077.00	2077.00	1226.25	1226.25	1226.25
11.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00	329.00	329.00	102.34	195.00	195.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Odisha	3373.92	3373.92	3373.92	1379.00	1379.00	164.00	1297.00	1297.00	548.31
13.	Rajasthan	1076.09	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	1331.00	843.00	1038.00	1038.00	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	1048.15	1048.15	1048.15	3055.00	3055.00	0.00	1770.75	1770.75	0.00
15.	Telangana	1439.04	1439.04	1439.04	1139.00	1139.00	1139.00	778.00	778.00	434.50
16.	Tripura	895.56	895.56	895.56	2250.00	2250.00	2176.73	2305.00	2305.00	229.98
17.	West Bengal	447.60	447.60	447.60	574.00	574.00	574.00	330.75	330.75	82.69
18.	Utrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.48	292.48	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.96	17.096	0.00
Grand TOTAL		21195.00	21195.00	21195.01	33799.87	33799.87	27360.59	23946.00	23946.00	15316.25

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19			2019-20		
		Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized	Fund Allocation	Released	UC received/ Utilized
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1838.00	1837.00	1837.00	1764.00	2100.18	-
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	-

402 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

3.	Bihar	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1052.00	1051.50	1051.50	1010.00	671.96	671.96
5.	Gujarat	604.00	604.00	590.95	580.00	429.05	-
6.	Jharkhand	2646.00	3295.79	700.00	2541.00	847.00	-
7.	Karnataka	460.00	460.00	460.00	442.00	0.00	-
8.	Kerala	250.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8605.00	7998.09	5508.50	8262.00	7752.12	
10.	Maharashtra	1573.00	1230.26	1230.26	1510.00	1510.00	
11.	Manipur	249.00	1157.55	0.00	239.00	0.00	
12.	Odisha	1252.00	3626.00	2361.82	1202.00	0.00	
13.	Rajasthan	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	968.00	968.10	
14.	Tamil Nadu	2313.00	0.00	0.00	2221.00	819.48	
15.	Telangana	918.00	533.00	533.00	882.00	294.00	
16.	Tripura	1703.00	789.53	418.38	1636.00	418.38	418.38
17.	West Bengal	434.00	843.42	693.47	100.00	437.47	437.47
18.	Uttarakhand	495.00	565.86	421.66	476.00	489.53	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	417.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL		26000.00	25000.00	16814.54	25000.00	16737.27	1527.81

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

403

Implementation of tribal sub-plan in Madhya Pradesh

2211. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned by Government in the last five years to the State of Madhya Pradesh, towards the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP); and

(b) the details of the funds actually released towards the same in the last five years along with a district-wise utilisation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Allocation of funds for welfare of Scheduled Tribes [earlier called Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP)] is remade in the union budget under various schemes of those Ministries/Departments which are mandated by/NITI Aayog from time to time. Consequent upon amendment in Allocation of Business rules (ABR) in January, 2017 Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of TSP based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. Accordingly, an online monitoring system has been put in place with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in>. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes and State wise expenditure thereof. Details of fund released by various Ministries / Departments to the State of Madhya Pradesh during last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Besides, as informed by Government of Madhya Pradesh, details of allocation and expenditure of State TSP funds during last five years are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	TOTAL Plan Allocation of the State	Allocation under TSP	Expenditure under TSP
2014-15	54902.00	7562.00	7628.68
2015-16	60747.00	8658.00	7398.61
2016-17	75189.00	10906.92	8383.65
2017-18	62114.61	25862.15	22398.61
2018-19	68580.22	27474.57	24235.18

Details regarding district-wise utilisation of TSP funds is not centrally maintained at Ministry of Tribal Affaairs.

Statement

A. Details of funds released to Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2017-18 for Welfare of STs

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Food Security Mission	2107.14
		National Mission on Horticulture	609.00
		National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	101.51
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	285.26
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	605.77
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	3150.00
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	42.20
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	4807.00
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	493.48
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	1163.90
2.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	Schemes for Differently Abled Persons (Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act)	105.79
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	5692.00
		National Rural Health Mission	32763.88
		Tertiary Care Programs	398.60

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

405

1	2	3	4
4.	Department of Higher Education	RashtriyaUchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	250.41
5.	Department of Land Resources	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme Component)	1642.00
6.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (State Component)	2225.27
		Pradhan Mantri A was Yojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	181879.80
7.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (Amount met from Gross Budgetary Support)	14283.83
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Programme Component)	7439.73
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	40830.38
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	400.62
	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	National AYUSH Misson (NAM)	194.19
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme (State Component)	3549.44
		SBM-Rural (State Component)	22237.96
9.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	National Career Services	19.80
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihood Mission (States/Uts Component)	106.47
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	5680.39
11.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Boys and Girls Hostel	61.88
		Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	8232.46
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	22399.48
		Post-Matric Scholarship	10320.50

406 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Pre-Matric Scholarship	5539.17
	Special Central Assistance (Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes)	22828.70
	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	732.51
12. Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	12636.08
	TOTAL	415816.6

B. Details of Fund Released to Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2018-19 for Welfare of STs

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Bamboo Mission	436.58
		National Food Security Mission	1092.11
		National Mission on Horticulture	385.00
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	237.19
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	519.12
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	2100.00
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	4333.00
		Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	402.94
		Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	900.00
		Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	254.98

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 407

1	2	3	4
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	25.62
		Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	69.48
		Livestock Health and Disease Control	268.93
		National Livestock Mission	107.81
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	4170.00
		National Rural Health Mission	34060.35
		National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	46.00
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	1187.81
5.	Department of Land Resources	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme Component)	1978.00
6.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component)	2558.09
		Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	100248.91
7.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	13730.58
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	6895.31
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	46784.76
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	398.94
8.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYTJSH)	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	147.54
9.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme	6480.68
		SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	11144.80

408 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Forest Fire Prevention and Management	39.36
	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	
	(Funded from NCEF)-Development of Wildlife Habitats	98.85
	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	
	(Funded from NCEF)-Project Tiger	1063.56
11. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)-	
	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	215.75
12. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Deendayal Antyodaya Yoj ana-National Urban Livelihood	
	Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component)	92.89
13. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	11176.24
	Capacity Building- Panchayat SashaktikaranAbhiyaan (PSA) /	
14. Ministry of Women and Child Development	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	1324.24
	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	7998.09
	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	24635.30
	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce(MSP for MFP)	2681.25
	Post-Matric Scholarship	13405.24
	Pre-Matric Scholarship	5884.33
	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Schemes	16968.97
	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	738.34
	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	8763.65
	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	963.81
TOTAL		337014.4

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

409

C. Details of fund released to other agencies in the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for welfare of STs

Year	Amount of fund released (₹ in lakh)
2017-18	9,48,413.00
2018-19	9,47,734.00

Welfare of scheduled tribes students

2212. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pre-Matric and post-Matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribes students in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to increase the scholarship amount for these scholarships, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) set up in the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number of Ashram Schools set up in Tribal Sub-Plan areas in the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) The details of fund released and the beneficiaries in the last three years, state-wise, under the scheme of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship for the ST students is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The amount of scholarship whenever revised under the schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X) and Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI onwards) for Scheduled Tribe students, are kept at par with similar schemes of other Ministries. The enhancement, if any, in the amount of scholarship under the schemes as and when considered is decided by the competent authority from time to time.

(c) The number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools sanctioned in the last three years, state-wise, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) was earlier running a separate scheme

"Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas" under which funds were provided to State Governments for construction of Ashram schools. The details of funds released to State Governments under this erstwhile scheme during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as under:

(i) 2016-17: No Funds were released to State Governments.

(ii) 2017-18: Details are as under:

SL. No.	State/UT	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)
1	Goa	356.02
2	Sikkim	343.98
TOTAL		700.0

As part of rationalization of schemes, the intervention for Ashram schools has been subsumed under the Scheme of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution since 2018-19. The details of the funds released to the State Governments under the scheme of SCA to TSS during the last three years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on. 09.03.20)	
		Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	325	0.00	353	5.00	222	5.62	250
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	39466	5282.94	34529	1210.81	0	736.32	33906
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2594	0.00	3794	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Assam	321.33	0	0.00	10040	0.00	12933	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	67115	0.00	46096	7131.47	46096
6.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	207956	1805.30	191864	4755.63	194413	4796.94	201955
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	5226	20.00	4399	38.49	5044
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	356	8.04	468	0.00	332	5.89	0
9.	Goa	52.64	3721	3.75	3640	80.83	3582	80.56	3393
10.	Gujarat	80.81	188593	3650.84	151113	4482.31	0	5248.34	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51.21	1972	0.00	1705	38.91	3494	83.92	3898
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6131	0.00	4979	0.00	25920	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	91464	1704.53	104942	2345.92	119877	410.69	125377
14.	Karnataka	0.00	52096	1364.59	59448	1256.31	62126	1846.92	88882
15.	Kerala	796.40	14464	0.00	14265	308 73	12121	287.31	12239
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	151611	5539.17	362120	5884.33	359092	7085.27	362300
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Manipur	867.38	22401	619.09	9189	773.00	21006	443.33	24760
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	3273	156.69	966	0.00	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	336.36	9843	132.25	9783	319.79	14880	702.21	16890
21.	Nagaland	0.00	18780	0.00	10715	0.00	0	2000	0
22.	Odisha	3376.36	222837	5134.98	211425	6665.88	204916	6157.65	212472
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	3284.79	101696	1716.12	136915	4499 81	200809
24.	Sikkim	0.00	297	25.72	212	7.97	247	3.57	321
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	6602	0.00	12676	0.00	12800		13423
26.	Telangana	0.00	28966	358.02	6196	693.84	354		255
27.	Tripura	0.00	16723	232.89	11662	0.00	12353	386.18	16221
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	8760	0.00	0	0.00	0		0
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	5687	104.44	6256	0.00	2572		2829
30.	West Bengal	0.00	29249	0.00	37985	584.62	33870		37480
TOTAL		8416.64	1134167	29408.03	1434362	31150.00	1284520	39950.49	1410800

Statement-II**A. Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on. 09.03.20)	
		Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	167	0.00	544	10.09	439	11.34	450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9777.62	65173	8269.11	71687	13945.02	59146	7797.07	65061
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136.32	22564	5803.65	18863	1883.82	26000	6113.41	
4.	Assam	266.65	29423	2516.48	26867	3248.03	79526	4867.20	
5.	Bihar	0.00	0	71.25	9950	0.00	12544	1525.43	13938
6.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	135586	3811.26	143320	4609.57	154656	7022.69	167023
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	88.66	
8.	Daman and Diu	53.63	328	26.19	196	3.41	192		351
9.	Goa	645.00	1924	364.80	4442	536.26	0	418.48	
10.	Gujarat	22040.27	192322	14609.74	214605	32429.12	0	14004.48	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	931.36	3739	3123.36	10747	278.15	4729	2468.81	5121
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587.84	13854	2322.56	16905	637.93	27900	1048.29	
13.	Jharkhand	8148.39	63029	2716.50	73385	5281.32	76782	7862 86	80374
14.	Karnataka	8540.00	109943	8873.31	101059	7341.33	111614	1035279	122775

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Kerala		3122.00	15834	2745.46	16111	2674.37	16245	1641.52	16446
16. Madhya Pradesh		13054.00	263176	10320.50	272714	13405.24	209757	12198.58	356936
17. Maharashtra		22092.28	163321	10884.91	147262	15238.15	131000	15575.38	160000
18. Manipur		3385.20	59995	6382.55	59661	2026.76	22644	6235.55	57773
19. Meghalaya		3189.00	54900	770.50	35305	2457.52	0		
20. Mizoram		4267.52	42072	2434.73	51983	3528.21	47948	4415.78	44311
21. Nagaland		1344.00	44404	2515.00	28949	4716.66	38380	1538.14	41450
22. Odisha		15556.48	176579	8784.18	185888	14801.92	196667	16640.15	206500
23. Rajasthan		9800.00	126965	19912.49	135523	13598.95	269659	25950.52	296625
24. Sikkim		938.16	2605	1247.32	2962	1134.36	4299	566.80	5159
25. Tamil Nadu		3061.85	23574	2440.39	21605	3933.65	29622	3631.9	
26. Telangana		11483.00	112236	18031.25	153845	9921.68	58253	14633.68	52329
27. Tripura		1323.90	21001	2756.25	23020	3626.55	22896	2355.78	26179
28. Uttar Pradesh		1057.50	5322	1244.91	2779	1210.54	0	1822.71	
29. Uttarakhand		5090.57	15401	600.25	8335	0.00	0		
30. West Bengal		0.00	85901	2807.89	90395	2219.39	58421	2411.00	62234
TOTAL		155567.36	1851338	146386.79	1928907	164698.00	1659319	173199.00	1781035

B. No. of EMRS Sanctioned in last three years

Sl. No	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1
3.	Assam	2		1

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar			
5.	Chhattisgarh			3
6.	Gujarat	1	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh			3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2
9.	Jharkhand	4	2	4
10.	Karnataka			
11.	Kerala		1	1
12.	Ladakh	1		1
13.	Madhya Pradesh			3
14.	Maharashtra	2	2	3
15.	Manipur	2		3
16.	Meghalaya	1		12
17.	Mizoram			3
18.	Nagaland			6
19.	Odisha	5		2
20.	Rajasthan	1		2
21.	Sikkim	1		
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	1
23.	Telangana		2	2
24.	Tripura	2		3
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1		
26.	Uttarakhand		1	1
27.	West Bengal		1	
Grand TOTAL		30	14	64

Statement-III

*Funds released for Ashram Schools under the scheme of SCA TO TSS
during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	States	Amount approved for release (₹ in Lakh)
FY 2016-17		
1.	Chhattisgarh	860.00
2.	Jharkhand	1800.00
3.	Karnataka	2500.00
4.	Maharashtra	3000.00
	TOTAL	8160.00
FY 2017-18		
1.	Jharkhand	1200.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	950.53
3.	Maharashtra	5164.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	732.50
5.	Karnataka	491.85
6.	West Bengal	1025.97
	TOTAL	9564.85
FY 2018-19		
1.	Karnataka	636.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	135.54
3.	Maharashtra	2931.36
	TOTAL	3702.90

Eviction of tribals from villages

2213. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has taken note of eviction of tribals from villages in some States;

(b) if so, the complaints received/reported in this regard during each of the last five years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Commission thereon indicating on the spot visits made by it and outcome thereof; and

(d) whether Government has also received complaints against representatives of the commission for advising States to cut-off electricity, water and civic facilities in villages to hasten the process of eviction of tribals so as to facilitate completion of approved projects on tribal villages/lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), six complaints have been received on the subject. One complaint was received from Odisha in the year 2015-16, four complaints (One each from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra) were received in the year 2017-18 and one complaint was received from Maharashtra in year 2018-19.

(c) The details of the Spot Visits and the sittings of the Commission are as under:

S.No.	States	Spot Visits And Sitzings Of The Commission
1	2	3
1.	Rourkela, District, Sundargarh, Odisha	5 Spot visits between year 2016 to 2019, and 10 Sitzings:
2.	Raigarh, Chhattisgarh,	Spot visit on 02.04.2018
3.	Kishanganj, Bihar	Spot visits from 07.07.2017 to 09.07.2017 and 14.11.2017 to 16.11.2017 and Sitting on 24.05.2018.

1	2	3
4.	East & West Godawari District, Andhra Pradesh	5 Spot visits between 2014-2018.
5.	Palghar and Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Sitting on 25.11.2019 and Action on representation dt 05.03.2018 from Ahmednagar District.

In the State of Odisha, the Commission has submitted a Special Report to Hon'ble President of India. In Chhattisgarh, the Commission recommended to the State Government for deferring the public hearing for acquisition of land and to conduct social impact, health assessment and environmental studies. In state of Bihar, Commission recommended to State Government for the payment of appropriate compensation and resettlement of the Scheduled Tribes. In Andhra Pradesh, the Commission has submitted a Special Report to Hon'ble President on 03.07.2018. In the state of Maharashtra the Commission recommended that the State Government should review the matter and take necessary action for providing adequate compensation and proper rehabilitation of STs. Further, The Commission referred the matter of District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra to State Government. A report from State Government has been received by the Commission and the same was sent to the petitioner.

(d) No such complaint has been received by the Ministry.

ICT monitoring of ICDS

2214. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Total number of Anganwadi Centres covered through real time monitoring using ICTs during the year 2019-20;

(b) Total number of children under the ICDS who are of normal weight during the year 2019-20, State-wise list of the same;

(c) Total number of children weighed under the ICDS-CAS during the year 2019-20;

(d) whether the Ministry has collected data regarding the reduction of stunting in children during the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) TOTAL number of National Nutrition Council Meetings held in 2019-20 and the decisions taken by the Council during 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on 29th February, 2020, the Total number of Anganwadi Centres using ICDS-CAS Application are 6,25,659 across 28 States/UTs. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below). During the year 2019-20, a Total of 4,10,271 Anganwadi Workers were added to the ICDS-CAS Application system.

(b) The weight and height of the children are recorded monthly in the ICDS-CAS Application for Children (0-5 years). On an average, number of children reported normal weight are 1,34,04,147. The State-wise average number of children with normal weight during 2019-20 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Total number of children weighed under ICDS-CAS in 2019-20 are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(d) The children are identified as stunted based on the height for age recorded in the ICDS-CAS Application. The percentage of Stunted Children reduced from 37.79% in April, 2019 to 31.95% in February, 2020 as per ICDS-CAS data. The State-wise, Month-wise detail is given in the Statement-IV (See below).

(e) 5th Meeting of National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges was held on 10-10-2019. Decision taken during the 5th Meeting of National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges is given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres covered using ICDS

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of ICDS-CAS mobile users (as on 29.02.2020)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	718
2	Andhra Pradesh	55587

1	2	3
3.	Assam	19536
4.	Bihar	101267
5.	Chandigarh	450
6.	Chhattisgarh	10473
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303
8.	Daman and Diu	102
9.	Delhi	10170
10.	Goa	1235
11.	Gujarat	53011
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18872
13.	Jharkhand	11286
14.	Kerala	33110
15.	Lakshadweep	106
16.	Madhya Pradesh	27812
17.	Maharashtra	109646
18.	Manipur	2'
19.	Meghalaya	5870
20.	Mizoram	2244
21.	Nagaland	3792
22.	Puducherry	854
23.	Rajasthan	21159
24.	Sikkim	821
25.	Tamil Nadu	54440
26.	Telangana	11159
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51982
28.	Uttarakhand	19652
		625659

Statement-II*State-wise average number of children with normal weight*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Average No. of children recorded with normal weight
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4145
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2507682
3.	Assam	26708
4.	Bihar	726399
5.	Chandigarh	38489
6.	Chhattisgarh	378532
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8676
8.	Daman and Diu	3914
9.	Delhi	23041
10.	Goa	472
11.	Gujarat	1051355
12.	Himachal Pradesh	191789
13.	Jharkhand	160898.64
14.	Kerala	50748.45
15.	Lakshadweep	56.18
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1400083.09
17.	Maharashtra	2695535.45
18.	Manipur	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	52313.91
20.	Mizoram	42143.00
21.	Nagaland	11934.27
22.	Puducherry	7459.00
23.	Rajasthan	1181669.55
24.	Sikkim	5140.18
25.	Tamil Nadu	1538394.27
26.	Telangana	354690.27
27.	Uttarakhand	133935.45
28.	Uttar Pradesh	807938.36
	TOTAL	13404147

Statement-III*Details of TOTAL number of children weighed under ICDS-CAS data*

Sl. No. State/UT		Number of Children weighed								
	Month	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	36	76	159	1028	2898	5591	8903	10169
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2568019	2694966	2716129	2744332	2791544	2802657	2877516	2852485	2873687
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	25498	74905
4.	Bihar	1030609	1015803	933934	862387	926011	906594	819447	918850	1063399
5.	Chandigarh	43550	44109	43198	44419	44116	43644	43419	43203	42886
6.	Chhattisgarh	492757	501853	477316	463790	456927	444682	422950	441867	455156
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13569	12960	16481	16224	15648	15766	16925	16640	16497
8.	Daman and Diu	4562	4686	4263	4328	5034	5129	5298	5101	5360
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	3	186	1220	27560
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	175	515	96	396
11.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1	11913	401511	2542818	3410005

12. Himachal Pradesh	1812	57390	103227	151213	151484	157197	189745	334839	364412
13. Jharkhand	173819	158769	190354	219599	199089	74161	176436	207469	204283
14. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	1056	71132
15. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
16. Madhya Pradesh	1777485	1802125	1820208	1808150	1803199	1787767	1815376	1822285	1768273
17. Maharashtra	1563	76927	966975	2616811	3068733	3846464	4428362	4912396	5048346
18. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Meghalaya	0	0	0	145	2238	13206	75753	125552	114969
20. Mizoram	16456	20414	36506	44592	51194	47824	53545	57001	47655
21. Nagaland	40	5057	14846	22257	12728	15741	13036	15523	12850
22. Puducherry	60	143	153	229	336	1555	5767	18581	20001
23. Rajasthan	966446	982174	989300	1038908	1268170	1370069	1407452	1501317	1544313
24. Sikkim	0	133	229	1993	3520	3483	4119	10359	9042
25. Tamil Nadu	728069	962545	1151567	1164109	1174961	1140009	1311753	1948251	2513487
26. Telangana	244844	256110	321364	365563	413389	446039	449440	521010	572981
27. Uttarakhand	59	2781	3928	8790	17749	40365	143395	264518	337719
28. Uttar Pradesh	69163	85143	105664	268422	636200	1327962	1113526	1387494	1348115
	8132882	8684124	9895718	11846420	13043299	14505303	15781867	19984332	21957665

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

423

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Month	Number of Children weighed		Average Number of Children weighed
			Jan-20	Feb-20	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11045	11329	4658
2.	Andhra Pradesh		2847616	2879168	2786193
3.	Assam		106567	163441	33736
4.	Bihar		1265256	1698583	1040079
5.	Chandigarh		42767	42235	43413
6.	Chhattisgarh		471805	462008	462828
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		16315	16178	15746
8.	Daman and Diu		5440	5887	5008
9.	Delhi		119501	138519	26090
10.	Goa		1677	3800	605
11.	Gujarat		3444707	3452882	1205803
12.	Himachal Pradesh		369877	385011	206019
13.	Jharkhand		227843	240731	188414
14.	Kerala		153634	452470	61674
15.	Lakshadweep		433	278	71
16.	Madhya Pradesh		1785087	1760177	1795467
17.	Maharashtra		5215995	5272897	3223224
18.	Manipur		0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya		134605	178783	58659
20.	Mizoram		53145	58012	44213
21.	Nagaland		12984	17917	12998
22.	Puducherry		19417	23162	8128
23.	Rajasthan		1614498	1602434	1298644
24.	Sikkim		12087	13908	5352
25.	Tamil Nadu		3148308	3340542	1689418
26.	Telangana		587575	616819	435921
27.	Uttarakhand		303304	420950	140323
28.	Uttar Pradesh		1611210	1910115	896638
			23582698	25168236	15689322

<p style="text-align: center;">Statement-IV Percentage of stunted children</p>												
Sl. No.	State/UT	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N/A	36.36%	53.85%	51.54%	28.21%	30.10%	26.71%	25.81%	24.58%	17.85%	17.40%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.57%	32.14%	32.93%	31.64%	31.63%	31.14%	30.26%	28.95%	28.24%	27.91%	27.58%
3.	Assam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.76%	54.27%	45.98%	44.84%	40.91%
4.	Bihar	52.03%	52.45%	53.15%	53.69%	53.25%	52.98%	52.80%	52.12%	50.17%	48.73%	46.72%
5.	Chandigarh	29.60%	30.50%	32.29%	33.06%	32.16%	31.07%	31.53%	31.87%	31.46%	30.61%	31.22%
6.	Chhattisgarh	41.91%	41.60%	42.42%	42.62%	42.85%	42.43%	42.44%	42.69%	42.92%	43.04%	43.44%
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.59%	60.84%	61.99%	61.26%	63.29%	63.95%	63.93%	63.52%	64.21%	64.51%	63.53%
8.	Daman and Diu	36.56%	36.10%	36.44%	37.07%	38.93%	38.16%	37.95%	36.42%	35.88%	35.21%	34.32%
9.	Delhi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00%	59.02%	36.82%	37.66%	37.58%	37.94%
10.	Goa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.29%	65.09%	47.62%	46.20%	36.01%	31.72%
11.	Gujarat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00%	52.31%	37.89%	29.93%	28.43%	29.10%	28.62%
12.	Himachal Pradesh	29.02%	24.97%	22.40%	22.60%	22.41%	22.24%	21.72%	19.30%	19.20%	18.02%	19.43%
13.	Jharkhand	37.96%	39.10%	39.34%	38.70%	37.32%	37.50%	39.16%	38.65%	37.05%	36.98%	36.38%

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Kerala	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.06%	44.16%	43.84%	39.97%	37.75%
15.	Lakshadweep	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.66%	51.84%	52.47%
16.	Madhya Pradesh	47.91%	48.16%	46.89%	45.62%	46.30%	46.35%	45.29%	45.78%	45.58%	44.94%	44.45%
17.	Maharashtra	50.15%	36.52%	36.86%	32.76%	35.05%	34.95%	34.54%	35.02%	33.92%	32.81%	32.61%
18.	Manipur	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19.	Meghalaya	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.50%	43.98%	47.11%	39.02%	36.80%	35.87%	36.28%	35.76%
20.	Mizoram	25.73%	25.49%	22.39%	21.43%	21.52%	18.87%	18.05%	16.65%	15.39%	15.78%	15.06%
21.	Nagaland	36.36%	39.40%	31.24%	27.43%	28.42%	25.77%	19.97%	22.36%	25.37%	24.96%	27.08%
22.	Puducherry	18.64%	14.43%	23.62%	26.32%	34.87%	27.52%	25.94%	19.84%	20.05%	21.50%	22.65%
23.	Rajasthan	29.77%	30.36%	30.55%	30.26%	28.75%	27.45%	27.29%	27.36%	27.05%	27.46%	28.57%
24.	Sikkim	N/A	27.42%	56.08%	16.45%	18.28%	19.53%	20.21%	20.37%	22.42%	20.66%	17.39%
25.	Tamil Nadu	21.12%	22.43%	22.41%	23.31%	24.40%	25.63%	26.15%	25.93%	24.68%	24.40%	24.24%
26.	Telangana	47.60%	48.64%	46.01%	45.02%	45.39%	44.53%	45.65%	44.03%	42.74%	42.05%	41.11%
27.	Uttarakhand	30.00%	30.43%	28.36%	28.14%	33.80%	26.97%	23.72%	19.72%	20.79%	18.75%	20.21%
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28.87%	29.32%	29.67%	28.43%	24.40%	24.94%	23.36%	22.94%	22.78%	22.56%	25.81%
		37.79%	37.77%	37.35%	35.62%	35.97%	35.42%	34.86%	33.66%	32.51%	32.01%	31.95%

Statement-V*Decisions of 5th Meeting of National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges*

Sl. No.	Points
1.	NITI Aayog to develop a National Framework of ranking of States on health and nutritional parameters
2.	Agri-Nutri Advisory panel to be constituted and co-chaired by Joint Secretary, MoWCD& Joint Secretary, MoA&FW
3.	POSHAN Atlas to map the crops and food grains grown in different regions of the country.
4.	NITI Aayog to examine the CCT pilot before its implementation
5.	Pilot on rolling out of fortified rice in one District per State to be expedited
6.	Finalisation of Urban Health and Nutrition Policy
7.	Note to be sent by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare to the office of Hon'ble Minister of Women & Child Development and Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on Bio-fortified plants and the GMOs foods.

Smart phones for Anganwadi workers

2215. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to equip Anganwadi Workers with smart phones for better communication and efficient monitoring;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir, Anganwadi Workers are provided with Smart Phone through States for ICDS-Common Application Software developed under POSHAN Abhiyaan to enable efficient service delivery and efficient monitoring.

(b) and (c) The target under POSHAN Abhiyaan is to provide Smart Phone based mobile Application to all Anganwadi Centres across 36 States/UTs. As on 29.02.2020, more than 6,25,000 Anganwadi Workers across 28 States/UTs are using the application for service delivery. Due to delay in procurement of smart phones by the States, some States have not yet provided the smart phones to the Anganwadi Workers. The State-wise details of ICDS-CAS users are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2214 Part (a)].

Rural villages covered by Anganwadi Centres

2216. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural villages covered by services of Anganwadi Workers, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government wish to have any plan for large scale appointments for Anganwadi Workers for providing better services to the rural women and children;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a universal, self-selecting Scheme. The Scheme is open to all eligible beneficiaries. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 6 months - 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. State/UT-wise sanctioned and in-position number of Anganwadi Workers /Helpers is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As reported by States/UTs, 70,559 positions of Anganwadi Workers were vacant across the country as on 31st December, 2019. Central Government issues guidelines/ instructions and releases funds in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for implementation of the Scheme. Filling up/appointment of Anganwadi Workers and implementation of the Scheme rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry is continuously taking up the matter with States/UTs through various modes *i.e.* letters/

reminders/conferences/video conferences, officers' visits to States/UTs etc. to fill up the vacant positions. Besides, this Ministry has issued an advisory to State Governments/UT Administrations on 14th March, 2018 that the powers to recruit Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers may be delegated to District Magistrates/Collectors across the country.

Statement

State-wise details of AWWs and AWHs sanctioned, in-position and vacant as on 31st December, 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs			No. of AWHs		
		Sanct- ioned	In- position	Vacant	Sanct- ioned	In- position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	55607	53942	1665	48768	45421	3347
2.	Telangana	35700	34117	1583	31711	29026	2685
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0
4.	Assam*	62153	60942	1211	56728	55908	820
5.	Bihar	115009	106953	8056	107894	92544	15350
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50030	2444	46660	43647	3013
7.	Goa	1262	1185	77	1262	1203	59
8.	Gujarat*	53029	51524	1505	51229	48752	2477
9.	Haryana	25962	25042	920	25450	24403	1047
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	18925	18759	166	18386	18096	290
11.	Jammu and Kashmir.	30765	28697	2068	30765	28786	1979
12.	Jharkhand	38432	37821	611	35881	35202	679
13.	Karnataka	65911	64519	1392	62580	60098	2482
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	203	33189	32986	203
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	96236	899	84465	83520	945
16.	Maharashtra	110486	105592	4894	97475	89940	7535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Manipur		11510	11302	208	9958	9797	161
18. Meghalaya		5896	5883	13	4630	4613	17
19. Mizoram		2244	2244	0	2244	2244	0
20. Nagaland		3980	3980	0	3980	3980	0
21. Odisha		74154	71393	2761	63738	60520	3218
22. Punjab		27314	27285	29	26074	23507	2567
23. Rajasthan		62010	59550	2460	55806	52748	3058
24. Sikkim		1308	1296	12	1308	1293	15
25. Tamil Nadu*		54439	49182	5257	49499	43763	5736
26. Tripura		10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234
27. Uttar Pradesh*		190145	171245	18900	167855	147824	20031
28. Uttarakhand		20067	19526	541	14947	14341	606
29. West Bengal		119481	108059	11422	119481	100787	18694
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		720	719	1	689	689	0
31. Chandigarh		450	450	0	450	450	0
32. Delhi		10897	9990	907	10897	10737	160
33. Dadra & N Haveli		302	302	0	247	235	12
34. Daman and Diu		107	102	5	107	102	5
35. Ladakh		1173	1133	40	1173	1129	44
36. Lakshadweep		107	107	0	96	96	0
37. Puducherry*		855	780	75	855	768	87
TOTAL		1399697	1329138	70559	1282847	1185291	97556

* Information up to September 2019

Salary and honorarium of ICDS workers

2217. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase salary and honorarium of the ICDS Workers and Helpers;
- (b) if so, what is the plan; and
- (c) how much amount of salary and honorarium are paid to the ICDS Workers and Helpers at present?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Anganwadi Services envisages Anganwadi Workers & Helpers as honorary workers from local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honorarium as decided by the Government from time to time.

With effect from 01.10.2018, the Government has enhanced the honorarium of AWWs from ₹3,000/- to ₹4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹2,250/- to ₹3,500/- per month; AWHs from ₹1,500/- to ₹2,250/- per month. The Government has also introduced performance linked incentive of ₹250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018. AWWs are paid ₹ 500/- per month under POSHAN Abhiyaan for using Integrated Child Development Services - Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS). Besides, many States/UTs are giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources. Statement indicating additional honorarium paid by States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources (as on 29.02.2020)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	5500	4750
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065

1	2	3	4
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, & DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	6000	3750
36.	Tripura	549-4590*	393-3030*

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

Special courts under POCSO

2218. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:
SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of number of Special Courts formed under the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;

(b) the State-wise list of number of judges appointed in Special Courts formed under the Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act, 2012; and

(c) the State-wise list of number of District Child Protection Units formed and receiving funds, as these units are responsible for rehabilitation and alternative care of children along with other services?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Section 28 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 provides that the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate

for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the POCSO Act.

As informed by Department of Justice, setting up and functioning of the Special Courts comes under the domain of the State Governments and the Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts concerned. Besides, as informed by Department of Justice, an amount of ₹99.43 crore has been released to 27 States/UTs for setting up of 649 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including 363 exclusive POCSO courts.

(c) The State-wise list of number of District Child Protection Units (DCPU) formed and receiving funds during 2019-20 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of District Child Protection Units formed and receiving funds during 2019-20 upto 24.02.2020

Sl.No.	State	Number of DCPU
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	33
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	33
8.	Haryana	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	14

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	36
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	22
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	32
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	23
29.	Telangana	33
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Delhi	11
36.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL		716

Funds released under various schemes

2219. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of funds allocated/approved under various schemes during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise details of funds released during the last three years including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the State-wise details of budgetary provision made for various schemes for financial year 2020-21;
- (d) whether the budgetary provision made for various schemes is sufficient to achieve the desired objectives; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, (i) Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and (ii) Umbrella Scheme for Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women. The Budgetary provisions are made sub-scheme-wise under these Umbrella Schemes and funds are not allocated State-wise. The details of State/UT-wise funds released in these schemes during the last three years, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of scheme-wise budgetary provision made for financial year 2020-21 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Budgetary provisions for various schemes are made as per the Budgetary / Estimates, Revised Estimates and Expenditure incurred during previous years and utilization certificate/SoE submitted by the States/UTs in respect of funds released by the Ministry/ during the previous year. The demands for additional funds under Schemes from States/ UTs, if any, are considered as per scheme guidelines and within the Budgetary allocation to the Ministry. The requirement of additional funds is met through Revised Estimates.

Statement-I*(A) State-wise and year-wise release and utilisation under Anganwadi Services*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No. State/UT		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
		Funds released	Exp Reported by States including state share	Funds released	Exp Reported by States including state share	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	93831.15	68818.48	98148.45	69520.8	56387.46	41773.75
2.	Bihar	116266.84	108487.64	102372.56	144090.04	118385.96	98099.36	76018.9
3.	Chhattishgarh	51703.52	42471.39	51151.54	64376.96	46771.53	41939.9	47251
4.	Goa	2617.25	2283.06	1228.04	2715.22	1425.11	1067.7	1049.11
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	9287.74	64185.05	98608.32	51689.62	69417.36	73684.52
6.	Haryana	31158.68	22637.61	16081.19	26580.94	22681.84	20871.79	16779
7.	Jharkhand	46904.3	53529.33	46217.72	57446.15	47432.16	48163.54	36734.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Karnataka	82856.77	92022.3	96394.53	154998.7	78333.43	53686.59	69674.17
9.	Kerala	24726.35	19396.83	28554.27	58765.87	28537	34357.05	35080.15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.6	100024.79	108673.52	196464.4	105073.35	110506.5	108089.5
11.	Maharashtra	90781.88	20321.52	104166.66	107134.98	94520.98	105660.2	72186.84
12.	Odisha	87511.73	82105.05	65643.69	106505.11	81747.78	72497.49	70335.92
13.	Punjab	25893.06	21701.12	13689.39	14497.21	22837.84	16982.5	13155.32
14.	Rajasthan	73992.88	71989.5	49851.78	103243.25	57743.95	62397.7	62912.66
15.	Tamilnadu	67902.29	81889.46	63744.93	78363.14	60456.95	47085.82	37076.77
16.	Telangana	46057.1	17668.7	37918.23	57138.46	41030.95	29877.27	26940.62
17.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	306460.23	281398.92	373571.94	277798.87	278089.8	252708.9
18.	West Bengal	97578.85	53431.65	79465.8	151836.5	103688.65	66563.3	38450.25
19.	Delhi	17855.94	14777.95	13775.25	18120.31	18197.26	14168	4910.82
20.	Puducherry	1275.34	1017.34	1673.27	1708.59	4645.78	2299.22	2292.89
21.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	8597.6	19507.32	21044.3	22491.38	23696.07	22245.62
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	27547.49	27362.65	35271.02	36514.2	26732.11	13407.66

438

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	17421.25	35710.06	28416.41	30913.66	21399.62	17218.14
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	891.78	993.45	1421.03	991.04	825.36	1207.51	1196.74
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	502.8	1420.25	649.78	920.84	762.19	762.19
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	66.41	210.97	148.58	569.61	569.61	569.61
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	122.22	133.55	92.37	343.96	307.96	307.96
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	13.9	155.91	122.64	550.49	146.95	146.95
29.	Arrunachal Pradeh	15557.38	4830.78	12923.23	12473.86	12974.07	11346.05	9402.49
30.	Assam	103517.5	93981.85	92972.2	90367	89401.7	64397.66	47795.05
31.	Manipur	14929.58	6167.54	10267.27	13185.16	13260.73	9998.54	4450.7
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	12260.52	12418.6	12927.1	15540.06	19135.66	17778.99
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	4066.82	5371.93	4902.59	5571.52	4666.49	3891.96
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	5122.38	8796	13692.96	7471.13	15149.57	15480.86
35.	Sikkim	2998.6	1578.26	2022.73	2129.49	2530.41	1625.01	1065.8
36.	Tripura	14074.26	6209.9	18194.62	16348.98	14719.09	11710.57	9883.89
TOTAL		1657730.84	1404817.53	1543893.14	2167077.82	1587118.02	1442970	1252709.83

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Sl. No. State/UT		2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (as on 04.02.2020)		
		APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized	APIP Approved	Funds released	Funds Utilized
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64398.61	58474.18	51432.35	75366.38	70988.53	36412.22	81270.6	66326.75	Not received
2.	Bihar	103964.63	92217.01	84184.19	135147.85	115848.7	74301.2	144152.87	112822.17	
3.	Chhattishgarh	48603.84	56762.73	51005.42	54633.59	54868.36	20252.58	67220.87	42551.62	
4.	Goa	1567.16	1649.6	1524.12	1717.49	1660.28	844.9	1909.88	1554.69	
5.	Gujarat	56894.37	62275.13	57688.15	61730.48	63148.37	23392.34	71652.67	44518.68	
6.	Haryana	22888.16	20914.78	14253.51	21468.83	21131.73	4195.22	26545.95	18010.87	
7.	Jharkhand	47463.03	42081.45	33505.34	49428.29	51573.37	N/A	58230.22	36392.48	
8.	Karnataka	80138.54	92834.76	88029.57	82557.01	91901.57	38759.92	98521.79	64045.37	
9.	Kerala	31102.77	32460.32	29080.98	28524.51	31092.42	13006.73	36521.12	31681.75	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	108682.66	116645.68	108667.43	119933.6	116552.92	65209.8	144676.41	120670.35	
11.	Maharashtra	107846.37	102957.15	110698.86	114213.97	171214.38	76557.08	129779.45	104953.6	
12.	Odisha	75830.98	95323.96	71863.83	92335.94	79544.95	44825.99	104875.9	72836.09	

13.	Punjab	21770.3	20168.46	9624.74	21314.06	17631.87	5327.15	45564.48	20111.63
14.	Rajasthan	63808.73	67542.98	58185.76	63876.3	66618.8	29599.82	74974.65	52017.55
15.	Tamil Nadu	54744.86	49336.98	47550.75	62209.34	65197.17	N/A	74671.97	47032.05
16.	Telangana	39125.41	38468.27	37836.89	41826.08	44681.12	21398.84	50590.23	40826.11
17.	Uttar Pradesh	262774.97	215246.75	118694.15	251519.4	202972.91	150232.24	282896.18	210447.07
18.	West Bengal	106518.5	99426.41	69041.2	118801	124775.06	67871.56	138042.9	113606.56
19.	Delhi	14740.81	10868.44	-16.9	12383.39	9096.33	5609.01	18911.3	12586.77
20.	Puducherry	1109.89	1455.4	1441.9	460.01	472.38	N/A	691.13	485.42
21.	Himachal Pradesh	22501.73	21612.57	21044.72	25892.82	31881.17	6957.88	30734.1	21347.18
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	32248.75	19328.24	11346.35	35706.96	37406.56	N/A	43489.22	31931.62
23.	Uttarakhand	27809.95	27990.11	26928.46	31939.85	32798.93	15423.98	38000.14	30233.73
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1317.81	1295.81	1258.7	1213.36	1291.31	298.46	1565.88	992.3
25.	Chandigarh	1231.31	1077.47	1063.97	1339.87	1416.88	N/A	1614.73	1017.93
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	467.45	323.11	312.79	499.15	534.55	N/A	643.6	385.01
27.	Daman and Diu	284.53	279.45	270.11	250.87	272.33	N/A	314.54	195.24

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

441

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28.	Lakshadweep	218.02	165.31	124.81	273.7	348.31	N/A	206.06	132.51	
29.	Arrunachal Pradeh	14504.77	14588.5	10782.76	13034.35	12389.79	4470.65	15021.41	10255.49	
30.	Assam	87694.68	70237.54	40611.6	98448.16	83867.16	34050.78	117340.25	75954.04	
31.	Manipur	15309.71	17647.46	8777.72	16170.53	16856.6	N/A	26595.9	16049.65	
32.	Meghalaya	15403.48	19864.97	16432.76	16869.34	17661.64	N/A	20349.6	14268.47	
33.	Mizoram	5762.56	6174.29	4267.61	4876.9	4465.18	1817.23	6298.44	4170.83	
34.	Nagaland	13622.54	16652.36	12551.64	13086.36	12138.78	N/A	14649.56	8988.43	
35.	Sikkim	2118.29	1983.22	1306.64	2213.12	2003.53	484.4	2777.88	2022.26	
36.	Tripura	15331.18	13101.1	12490.87	16915.67	18714.14	7781.78	21465.73	16549.89	
TOTAL		1569801.35	1509431.95	1213863.75	1688178.53	1675018.08	749081.76	1992767.61	1447972.16	

* The figures of J&K includes Ladakh UT.

* APIP – Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Statement*B. State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under POSHAN Abhiyaan*

(Amount ₹ 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
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,572.41	8,604.68	5,582.52	16,759.61
2.	Bihar	7,063.44	15,001.67	10,000.00	32,065.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,668.12	9,629.51	0.00	11,297.63
4.	Delhi	945.95	2,206.88	0.00	3,152.83
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78	0.00	435.85
6.	Gujarat	3,036.66	11,228.04	7,531.00	21,795.7
7.	Haryana	400.97	5,992.46	0.00	6,393.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,557.26	4,153.15	2,480.00	8,190.41
9. *	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8,343.52	0.00	8,732.11
10.	Jharkhand	2,429.59	5,110.45	0.00	7,540.04
11.	Karnataka	3,351.05	9,870.89	0.00	13,221.94
12.	Kerala	1,273.37	6,491.91	0.00	7,765.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,067.20	15,894.17	17,883.00	37,844.37
14.	Maharashtra	2,572.31	20,989.28	33,061.47	56,623.06
15.	Odisha	4,600.46	10,571.65	0.00	15,172.11
16.	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	497.00	929.94

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

* Jammu and Kashmir figures include Ladakh UT.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu now merged.

(C) State-wise details of funds released during the last three years under
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 06.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	41.13	127.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,022.36	14,101.75	10,125.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	36.00	-
4.	Assam	10,448.26	817.00	11,096.04
5.	Bihar	17,351.38	1,253.00	6,854.12
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	248.08	343.01
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,382.58	2,025.85	4,090.15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	75.85	128.45
9 .	Daman and Diu	61.56	28.98	90.92
10.	Delhi	2,008.90	795.75	2,150.36
11.	Goa	168.85	107.26	140.13
12.	Gujarat	10,186.87	5,958.97	8,332.48
13.	Haryana	4,324.30	3,674.84	5,761.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,821.64	1,793.84	3,038.99
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,137.84	828.42	2,409.68
16.	Jharkhand	5,622.70	1,453.37	5,281.85
17.	Karnataka	10,248.81	6,361.72	9,996.40
18.	Kerala	5,536.64	3,514.27	6,418.56
19.	Lakshadweep	27.82	4.44	17.92
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12,320.53	18,581.47	24,056.41

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	12,821.10	11,795.62	25,814.99
22.	Manipur	1,474.07	75.00	411.51
23.	Meghalaya	1,110.83	102.00	278.95
24.	Mizoram	710.78	294.70	686.90
25.	Nagaland	1,035.06	52.00	171.81
26.	Odisha	7,143.33	383.00	-
27.	Puducherry	331.68	63.53	119.88
28.	Punjab	4,648.73	1,141.42	3,553.68
29.	Rajasthan	11,486.97	9,605.43	9,651.71
30.	Sikkim	354.33	21.00	87.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	12,087.85	658.00	2,310.35
32.	Telangana	7,196.40	385.00	-
33.	Tripura	1,845.49	96.00	529.44
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33,616.64	14,216.71	34,157.59
35.	Uttarakhand	2,610.99	1,425.66	2,766.00
36.	West Bengal	10,245.03	2,938.72	8,768.76
TOTAL		204,859.26	104,955.78	189,768.86

*D State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (05.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	762.99	2259.52	1011.98	127.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.25	87.96	0.00	33.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1356.94	341.92	0.00	38.73
4.	Bihar	2696.83	4003.74	25.54	582.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	1389.69	2354.43	724.75	48.40
6.	Goa	131.50	302.77	0.40	43.03
7.	Gujarat	8443.18	2690.09	5092.44	1937.79
8.	Haryana	104.74	589.97	37.41	70.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720.45	1129.42	0.00	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	194.63	255.91	560.39	46.53
11.	Jharkhand	145.57	1495.55	0.00	254.39
12.	Karnataka	740.73	2466.93	923.76	1253.33
13.	Kerala	1057.73	692.91	289.74	1.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302.02	8641.18	5442.40	1118.38
15.	Maharashtra	5334.42	3995.68	3536.78	925.32
16.	Manipur	49.65	170.28	0.00	69.49
17.	Meghalaya	919.65	338.98	12.55	1278.91
18.	Mizoram	91.78	119.66	69.32	13.56
19.	Nagaland	206.31	193.14	214.30	66.74
20.	Odisha	2867.25	2040.50	866.77	72.60
21.	Punjab	0.00	40.60	26.30	-
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	39.38	0.00	-
23.	Sikkim	32.54	15.42	0.00	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2655.26	3196.22	0.00	95.48
25.	Telangana	572.39	81.40	107.49	151.54
26.	Tripura	334.81	674.38	19.16	32.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10932.99	4486.13	1000.35	1827.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttaranchal	43.02	3.30	0.00	-
29.	West Bengal	40.41	282.47	101.85	126.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.05	51.35	3.18	1.02
31.	Chandigarh	12.11	12.68	2.33	2.46
32.	Daman and Diu	14.14	14.14	4.53	Scheme not running in UT
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	16.44	4.94	0.42
34.	Delhi	276.66	490.18	320.48	12.84
35.	Lakshadweep	2.20	11.65	3.11	0.07
36.	Puducherry	17.72	8.81	1.63	-
TOTAL		47700.06	42909.87	20403.88	10233.24

E State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under Child Protection Scheme (CPS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (30.01.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	1469.88	1870.01	1373.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	643.71	37.63	1174.11
3.	Assam	413.64	2932.68	3379.63	3278.63
4.	Bihar	2787.92	541.56	2621.87	1297.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	3181.97	2151.01	2098.74
6.	Goa	36.83	728.53	16.03	19.63
7.	Gujarat	769.95	590.11	2251.55	2117.30
8.	Haryana	0.00	1858.22	1387.60	2217.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	1835.01	1342.64	1607.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	807.48	2106.94	1225.16
11.	Jharkhand	840.11	1714.57	1480.26	1845.80
12.	Karnataka	3720.80	3272.45	4022.56	3290.45
13.	Kerala	260.50	1849.45	1263.77	1519.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	3262.77	2959.23	2148.46
15.	Maharashtra	2272.33	608.15	3156.52	2449.63
16.	Manipur	241.34	1886.33	3866.99	1341.69
17.	Meghalaya	2060.33	1846.60	2254.51	2241.71
18.	Mizoram	1949.55	1917.51	2042.28	2530.43
19.	Nagaland	1350.37	1457.45	1787.12	2085.95
20.	Odisha	1089.22	2599.30	4352.44	3541.66
21.	Punjab	581.67	143.24	1244.17	722.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	4752.30	3584.72	2052.61
23.	Sikkim	601.18	662.76	379.25	662.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	2013.12	7895.14	14915.36
25.	Telangana	195.64	894.82	1329.23	1726.38
26.	Tripura	676.04	446.81	885.77	610.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	1830.67	7834.39	4277.72
28.	Uttarakhand	15.54	907.57	1344.40	918.58
29.	West Bengal	6763.87	5073.56	2372.13	2815.10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.88	31.66	218.85	392.12
31.	Chandigarh	245.44	194.32	577.58	415.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	24.82	11.24	193.97
33.	Daman and Diu	126.42	21.89	18.42	141.79
34.	Delhi	978.64	354.33	1007.39	972.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	826.33	114.35	398.43	501.96
TOTAL		50847.97	52469.95	73451.70	70723.79

(F) *State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under National Creche Scheme*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17 (w.e.f . 01.01.2017)	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,07,29,700	2,21,24,700	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	12,03,660	12,84,660	0
3.	Assam	2,04,47,360	2,18,23,360	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	56,17,080	59,95,080	0
5.	Bihar	51,93,570	55,43,070	0
6.	Chandigarh	10,69,920	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,55,44,340	2,72,63,340	0
8.	Delhi	0	1,15,43,040	62,22,400
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,02,745	9,63,495	0
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
11.	Goa	7,13,280	7,61,280	0
12.	Gujarat	2,47,64,190	2,64,30,690	0
13.	Haryana	1,03,20,270	31,64,070	82,27,174
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,35,880	1,51,93,880	74,96,281

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,09,22,880	2,23,30,880	4,11,64,800
16.	Jharkhand	1,65,61,470	1,76,75,970	0
17.	Karnataka	1,93,70,010	2,06,73,510	4,80,70,560
18.	Kerala	1,70,96,430	1,82,46,930	0
19.	Lakshadweep	4,01,220	4,28,220	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,16,51,800	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	4,07,01,540	4,34,40,540	0
22.	Manipur	1,58,40,760	1,69,06,760	0
23.	Mizoram	77,86,640	19,66,640	6,01,72,160
24.	Meghalaya	31,50,320	33,62,320	0
25.	Nagaland	36,55,560	39,01,560	0
26.	Odisha	1,42,65,600	1,52,25,600	0
27.	Puducherry	0	77,69,430	36,87,840
28.	Punjab	48,14,640	51,38,640	0
29.	Rajasthan	1,21,25,760	1,29,41,760	0
30.	Sikkim	0	65,74,080	55,78,880
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,23,79,160	2,38,85,160	6,57,47,950
32.	Telangana	2,07,07,410	2,21,00,910	0
33.	Tripura	60,62,880	64,70,880	3,02,86,115
34.	Uttarakhand	1,56,92,160	1,67,48,160	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	3,84,27,960	4,10,13,960	0
36.	West Bengal	2,59,23,270	2,76,67,770	0
TOTAL		46,82,79,465	47,65,60,345	27,66,54,160

*G. State-wise and year-wise details of funds released
under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme*

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 06.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.9	0	20.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	21.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	38.61
4.	Assam	980	0	88.30
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	48.62
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	14.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	35.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	10.48
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	19.90
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	11.42
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64	98.14
13.	Haryana	0	6.91	94.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45	52.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71	13.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0	29.71
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83	62.92
18.	Kerala	0	74.26	34.32
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0	4.83
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02	31.46
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63	22.88

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21	4.29
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85	25.74
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77	109.72
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57	80.76
26.	Odisha	0	737.95	37.18
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18	14.30
28.	Punjab	0	87.50	7.30
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24	25.14
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85	4.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86	105.81
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62	11.26
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.50	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13	17.16
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14	31.21
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62	31.46
TOTAL		5439.14	5446.69	1259.58

*H. State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released
under Swadhar Greh Scheme*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 04.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.41	140.63	-	190.93
2.	Assam	157.03	194.71	152.60	104.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.4	9.01	7.27	7.27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.54	8.11	18.05	9.70
5.	Bihar	69.79	86.54	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	7.27	9.01	6.64	7.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.44	16.22	30.25	22.95
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	14.00	18.02	16.10	18.38
11.	Gujarat	30.53	37.86	0	18.31
12.	Goa	4.36	5.40	0	0
13.	Haryana	4.36	9.77	3.39	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5.45
15.	Jharkhand	13.08	16.22	0	18.17
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.17	32.45	36.20	38.87
17.	Karnataka	266.08	505.99	274.35	221.67
18.	Kerala	34.89	43.27	69.59	32.26
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.17	32.45	46.09	162.05
21.	Maharashtra	331.51	411.07	0	0
22.	Mizoram	13.08	16.22	81.09	71.97
23.	Manipur	150.49	186.61	424.30	261.64
24.	Meghalaya	0	8.72	0	0
25.	Nagaland	6.54	8.11	25.69	13.08
26.	Odisha	408.36	463.24	456.79	286.73
27.	Punjab	8.72	10.82	8.00	9.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Puducherry	7.27	9.01	20.06	7.99
29.	Rajasthan	61.07	75.73	0	87.19
30.	Sikkim	6.54	8.11	6.72	10.64
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.48	216.36	409.75	160.12
32.	Telangana	104.69	124.40	116.09	268.63
33.	Tripura	26.17	32.45	46.23	26.17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	314.06	430.60	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	58.89	73.02	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	430.29	0	378.30

Note : No funds have been released/disbursed to the Union Territory of Ladakh in the financial year 2019-20.

I. State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under Ujjawala Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 04.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.01	14.07	Nil	-
2.	Assam	259.53	321.82	Nil	192.56
3.	Bihar	23.38	28.99	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.25	38.75	9.67	34.36
5.	Gujarat	47.87	59.36	25.01	-
6.	Haryana	7.94	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	13.98
8.	Karnataka	217.94	270.24	-	-
9.	Kerala	24.21	30.02	-	27.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.54	10.59	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	208.35	258.36	-	-
12.	Manipur	221.96	221.96	110.98	277.9
13.	Mizoram	21.67	13.12	11.71	9.98
14.	Nagaland	20.37	20.37	10.44	19.45
15.	Odisha	142.11	176.22	20.06	83.43
16.	Rajasthan	90.37	112.06	Nil	-
17.	Sikkim	11.08	13.74	Nil	10.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.42	52.96	31.99	52.06
19.	Telangana	57.17	70.70	37.45	37.46
20.	Uttarakhand	53.56	66.41	Nil	21.09
21.	Uttar Pradesh	83.01	102.93	Nil	-

J. State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under BBBP Scheme

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.25	21.6635	16.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	25.71	181.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	32.505	165.42
4.	Assam	-	2.77925	12.73
5.	Bihar	-	20.7132	395.51
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	36.9142	36.54
7.	Chandigarh	-	19.525	0.65
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	16.36	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	-	11.9	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	-	97.8589	119.15
11.	Goa	-	-	0.00
12.	Gujarat	-	112.925	389.55
13.	Haryana	126.58	381.737	179.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	89.7198	161.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.62	262.907	405.17
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	313.37
17.	Karnataka	-	32.505	140.78
18.	Kerala	-	6.11417	14.56
19.	Lakshadweep	-	27.555	21.33
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.75	101.295	955.93
21.	Maharashtra	-	295.39	514.00
22.	Manipur	-	44.9501	269.45
23.	Meghalaya	16.23	17.1252	15.97
24.	Mizoram	-	32.5	100.00
25.	Nagaland	24.05	23.3	295.52
26.	Odisha	-	31.7952	102.31
27.	Puducherry	-	28.1135	25.00
28.	Punjab	-	510.995	436.49
29.	Rajasthan	36.09	245.698	553.22
30.	Sikkim	32.51	42.0875	50.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	30.88	429.60
32.	Telangana	-	11.3215	192.88
33.	Tripura	-	-	25.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	601.755	1243.15

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttarakhand	-	101.818	281.62
	TOTAL	290.07	3318.42	8069.40

(K) *State-wise details of sanctioned/allocated/released under Working Women Hostel Scheme*

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.87	-	476.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.54	193.47	116.76
3.	Assam	-	8.83s	7.77
4.	Gujarat	-	183.76	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	265.83	-
6.	Karnataka	-	973.66	-
7.	Kerala	932.17	-	252.56
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	244.03
9.	Maharashtra	347.99	-	161.43
10.	Mizoram	-	-	170.62
11.	Manipur	149.74	462.27	915.51
12.	Nagaland	442.48	600.56	419.58
13.	Telangana	-	-	268.91

L. *State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under Mahila Police Volunteer*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75,81,600	0	4,45,57,200

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	7,15,55,040	0
3.	Gujarat	0	76,20,120	0
4.	Haryana	77,51,520	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	2,64,000
6.	Karnataka	0	56,13,120	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	30,17,880	0
8.	Mizoram	0	35,84,820	0

(M) State-wise and Year-wise details of fund released under Womens Helpline

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	50,94,565
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	60,60,357
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	59,50,000	81,35,911
4.	Assam	0	0	16,12,058
5.	Bihar	0	38,07,000	54,94,258
6.	Chandigarh	0	89,15,814	58,92,584
7.	Chhattisgarh	37,91,155	63,64,000	85,35,423
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	34,08,000	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	1,78,80,000	89,40,000
13.	Haryana	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	33,82,501

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	21,64,000	67,65,000
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	32,70,000
24.	Mizoram	0	85,20,000	85,20,000
25.	Nagaland	29,11,529	76,33,204	68,16,000
26.	Odisha	0	30,16,793	98,65,173
27.	Puducherry	0	0	51,08,000
28.	Punjab	0	0	27,19,498
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	33,80,782
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	46,50,000
32.	Telangana	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	40,11,000	88,54,892
35.	Uttarakhand	0	46,79,000	57,61,087
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0

N. State-wise and year-wise details of fund released under One Stop Centre

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3120663	3687641

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26897400	33013744	39063148
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2841450	5319517	78202084
4.	Assam	7565800	0	78695087
5.	Bihar	19890150	0	30832455
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	930799
7.	Chhattisgarh	73427815	16704440	66244372
8.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	0	4341482	50000
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1941450	1084917	492000
12.	Gujarat	3882900	12715269	56269778
13.	Haryana	11648700	3830247	47960546
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1500450	10118850
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9565800	8752272	15020425
16.	Jharkhand	5682900	1847152	70436941
17.	Karnataka	8524350	6273675	59444419
18.	Kerala	11365800	1180007	28331849
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	77347650	13127264	112391390
21.	Maharashtra	21355950	43769662	38929425
22.	Manipur	0	0	35722445
23.	Meghalaya	2841450	775391	18639947
24.	Mizoram	0	6140951	27264535
25.	Nagaland	5541679	8041940	45487024
26.	Odisha	1500450	12032854	77459998

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	0	1941450	4766836
28.	Punjab	9707250	33587668	52633488
29.	Rajasthan	34123174	2895721	30860275
30.	Sikkim	0	3071148	3923225
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	3882900	113995447
32.	Telangana	15531600	30172230	58948915
33.	Tripura	0	0	26901349
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45463200	26622936	222830497
35.	Uttarakhand	5824350	13886307	27225409
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0

Statement-II*Budget Estimate (BE) for 2020-21*

Sl. No.	Schemes	2020-21 (BE) (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
A	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
	I. Umbrella ICDS	
1.	Aaganwadi Services	20532.38
2.	POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission- Programme) Component	3700.00
3.	National Nutrition Mission- EAP Component	0.00
4.	Pradhan Mantri MatruVandana Yojana (IGMSY)	2500.00
5.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	250.00
6.	Child Protection Services	1500.00
7.	Working Children in need of care and Protection	0.00
8.	National Creche Scheme	75.00
	TOTAL (Umbrella ICDS)	28557.38

1	2	3
II. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women		
1.	Mahila Shakti Kendra (National Mission for Empowerment of Women)	100.00
2.	Swadhar Greh	50.00
3.	Support to Training and Employment Programme	0.00
4.	Ujjawala	30.00
5.	Working Women Hostels	150.00
6.	Gender Budgeting	8.00
7.	Research, Publication and Monitoring	
8.	Information & Mass Education	100.00
9.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	220.00
10.	Womens Helpline	30.00
11.	One Stop Centre	385.00
12.	Mahila Police Volunteer	5.00
13.	Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund	80.00
14.	Home for Widows	5.00
15.	Transfer to Nirbhaya Fund	500.00
16.	Amount met from Nirbhaya Fund	-500.00
	TOTAL Mission for Empowerment and Protection of Women	1163.00
	TOTAL (CSS)	29720.38
B Non Schemes		
1.	Secretariat	53.80
2.	Food and Nutrition Board	15.32
3.	National Awards	1.00

1	2	3
4.	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60
	TOTAL (Secretariat Social Services)	75.72
C	Autonomous Bodies	
1.	NIPPCD	70.00
2.	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	17.00
3.	National Commission for Protection of Child right	18.00
4.	National Commission for Women (NCW)	26.00
5.	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	80.00
6.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	0.00
	TOTAL (Autonomous Bodies)	211.00
	TOTAL (Non Schemes)	286.72
	TOTAL (Schemes + Non Schemes)	30007.10

Funds to Manipur under POSHAN Abhiyaan

2220. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Manipur under the POSHAN Abhiyaan and the details of its utilisation; and

(b) if any unutilised funds are remaining, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Fund released to the State of Manipur under POSHAN Abhiyaan during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is ₹ 340.46 lakh and ₹ 3865.37 lakh respectively. No funds have been released during 2019-20 to the State of Manipur due to sufficient unspent balance of funds of previous year. Thus, a Total of ₹ 4,205.83 lakhs has been released till date. Out of this, a sum of ₹ 1,233.24 lakhs was utilised till date.

(b) Unutilised funds remaining with the State is ₹ 2972.59 lakh. State has

informed that the funds could not be utilised in time due to delay in procurement of smart phones, Growth Monitoring Devices, non-completion of recruitment of staff.

One Stop Centres in Manipur

2221. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of One Stop Centres in the State of Manipur, with details, if any;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated for this; and
- (c) whether the funds that have been released were audited?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is implemented across the country since 1st April, 2015. OSCs have been approved by Government of India for 16 districts in Manipur and all are operational. ₹618.95 lakhs have been released by Government of India to Manipur under the OSC Scheme during the period from F.Y. 2015-16 till now. The details of the OSCs in Manipur and funds released under the OSC scheme to Manipur are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Funds are released under the OSC scheme to district administrations after due concurrence of the Internal Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry.

Statement

Details of One Stop Centres in Manipur and fund released under OSC Scheme

(A) List of One Stop Centre in the State of Manipur:

Sl. No.	District Name	Sakhi - One Stop Centre Address	Date of operationalisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Bishnupur	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Bishnupur Mini Secretariat, DC Complex, Bishnupur District	13.11.2019
2.	Churachandpur	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Head Quarter veng, Near District Hospital, Churachandpur	16.09.2019
3.	Chandel	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Mini Secretariat Complex, Chandel District	01.10.2019

1	2	3	4
4.	Imphal East	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Manipur Voluntary Health Association (MVHA), Wangkhei Ningthem Pukhrimapal, Lane No.2, Imphal East District	16.09.2019
5.	Imphal West	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Working Women Hostel, Chingthemleikai, Haobam Marak, Imphal West-795008	23.09.2019
6.	Jiribam	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, D.C Office building, Jiribam District	20.09.2019
7.	Kakching	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Kakching Hospital Road, near Community Health Centre, Kakching District	24.10.2019
8.	Kamjong	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Community Health Centre, Kamjong Head Quarter, Kamjong District	16.11.2019
9.	Kangpokpi	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, District Head Quarter, near District Horticulture Office, Kangpokpi-795129	20.11.2019
10.	Noney	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Noney (Ground Floor), Noney District, Manipur-795159	08.11.2019
11.	Pherzawl	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, SDO/BDO Office Complex, Thanlon, Pherzawl District	31.10.2019
12.	Senapati	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, DRDA Building, Senapati District-795106	16.11.2019
13.	Thoubal	One Stop Centre, Thoubal Mini Secretariat Complex, Thoubal, Thoubal District, Manipur	02.02.2017
14.	Tamenglong	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, District Hospital, Duigailong, Tamenglong District-795141	03.10.2019
15.	Tengnoupal	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Office building of the Block development Officer, Moreh, Tengnoupal District	23.12.2019
16.	Ukhrul	Sakhi-One Stop Centre, Hospital Complex, District Hospital, Hungpung, 3 Floor, Ukhrul	01.10.2019

B. Year-wise status of funds released under OSC scheme

(₹ in lakh)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
12.89	0.00	0.00	357.22	248.84	618.95

Funds spent on social schemes

†2222. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social schemes run by the Ministry in which less than 60 per cent of the funds have been spent;

(b) the scheme-wise and year-wise details of the scheme in which less than 60 per cent of funds have been spent during the last three financial year;

(c) the reasons for the allocated funds not being utilized;

(d) the details thereof;

(e) the details of the schemes in which 60 to 90 per cent of funds have been utilised; and

(f) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of the amount of funds remaining unutilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (f) The scheme-wise and year-wise details of Budget Estimates (BE) and expenditure alongwith reasons for unspent funds in respect of major social schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development during last three years are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

A. Details of under-utilisation under various heads pertaining to the Minisry for the year 2016-17 alongwith explanatory note

(₹ in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget	Actual Provision	Savings Expenditure	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17					
1.	National Nutrition Mission -Programme Component	400,00,00	35,63,54	364,36,46	The scheme is in the process of being reviewed and recast. The approval of competent Authority for the revised NNM could not be obtained before the closing of the Financial Year.
2.	National Nutrition Mission - EAP Component	450,00,00	163,44,11	286,55,89	Less expenditure on the part of the States, leading to less demand.
3.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (Maternity Benefit Programme)	400,00,00	75,45,30	324,54,70	Less expenditure on the part of the States, leading to less demand. Approval for expansion in the coverage of the scheme on Pan-India basis was awaited.

4.	National Creche Scheme	150,00,00	124,61,59	25,38,41	Less demand because of the NGOs inability to get registered with the NITI Aayog Portal.
5.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	40,00,00	22,11,65	17,88,35	Less demand from the Organizations and Construction of Office Building at Patna could not start.
6.	Hostels for Working Women	28,00,00	23,12,81	4,87,19	Less demands received from the Implementing Agency and Less proposals complete in all respect, received through States.
7.	Support to Training and Employment (STEP)	30,00,00	8,85,87	21,14,13	Number of proposals, complete in all respect, were less.
8.	Swadhar Greh	100,00,00	83,69,20	16,30,80	Some states did not send complete proposal.
9.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	50,00,00	30,82,74	19,17,26	Some proposals for release of grant to the states could not be processed for want of some documents.
10.	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating trafficking of Women and Children (Ujjawala)	35,00,00	20,31,69	14,68,31	Number of proposal, complete in all respect, were less.
11.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	100,00,00	28,65,54	71,34,46	Following restructuring of the scheme with the approval of Departement of Expenditure, release of funds under the scheme was changed to District

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

469

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Women Helpline	25,00,00	84,65	24,15,35	<p>Collectors, in place of the State Governments during the middle of the Financial Year. Opening of devoted accounts at the District level and linkage the same under PFMS took some time, in some cases PFMS linkage did not materialized. Hence, release of funds under the scheme had been slow, resulting in to saving.</p> <p>Following restructuring of the scheme with the approval of Department of Expenditure, release of funds under the scheme was changed to District Collectors, in place of the State Governments during the middle of the Financial Year. Opening of deducted accounts at the District level and linkage the same under PFMS took some time, in some cases PFMS linkage did not materialize. Hence, release of funds under the scheme had been slow, resulting in to saving.</p>

13. One Stop Centre	75,00,00	40,2448	34,75,52	Following restructuring of the scheme with the approval of Department of Expenditure, release of funds under the scheme was changed to District Collectors, in place of the State Governments during the middle of the Financial Year. Opening of deducted accounts at the District level and linkage of the same under PFMS took some time, in some cases PFMS linkage did not materialize. Hence, release of funds under the scheme had been slow, resulting in to saving.
14. Other Schemes funded through Nirbhaya Fund	400,00,00	191,76,37	208,23,63	Funds under the scheme have been utilized issuing authorizatiion letter to Ministry of Home Affairs and to Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways, on the addivce of the Department of Economic Affairs for funding schemes being implemented by the said Ministries under Nirbhaya Fund. There was no further direction for issue of more authorization to other Ministries resulting into savings.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

471

B. Details of under-utilisation under various heads pertaining to the Ministry for the year 2017-18, alongwith explanatory note thereon

(₹ in Crore)

2017-18

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE	Actuals	Savings	Reasons for savings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aaganwadi Services	15245.19	15155.40	89.79	Due to unspent amount lying with the UTs (with Legislature) Administrations, funds could not be released.
2.	National Nutrition Mission-Programme Component	1100.00	519.51	580.49	Since NNM was approved on 30.11.2017, and effectively only one quarter was left, resulted in savings.
3.	National Nutrition Mission- EAP Component	400.00	373.27	26.73	The corpus fund of ₹ 150 crore is to be created under NNM. However, the approval from Ministry of Finance was not received in time. Therefore, the funds for corpus fund could not be released to Bank.

472 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (IGMSY)	2700.00	2048.31	651.69	The savings occurred due to slow utilisation of funds by States/UTs.
5.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	460.00	450.63	9.37	The feedback by the States/UTs, indicated that there were administrative delays in transfer of funds from the State Treasury to the Districts, hence funds were not fully utilized in previous year by the States/Uts scheme. Less demand received from North Eastern Region.
6.	Child Protection Services	648.00	637.81	10.19	The provision in the scheme was kept for the payment to NiCSI for Trackchild, however, due to unspent balance, the less grant was released. Further, due to less number of National consultations, hence savings. No proposal for construction of new Homes was received from UTs, hence saving occurred.
7.	National Creche Scheme	200.00	48.79	151.21	Earlier the scheme was being run by CSWB and the mother NGO (ICCW). During budgeting for the year 2017-18, the number of creches (approximately

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 473

1	2	3	4	5	6
					21,000) as reported by ICCW and CSWB was taken into account. However, it was decided to implement the scheme through the State Governments from 1.1.2017. The States were requested to take over the creches as is and where is basis. The States have reported only about 6568 creches only about one third number of Creches. The States have also not sought funds during the year 2017-18 beyond the first installment. Hence the savings.
8.	Mahila Shakti Kendra (National Mission for Empowerment of Women)	70.00	57.96	12.04	Newly announced Mahila Shakti Kendra Schemes approved on 22nd November 2017-18 and the scheme had partial implementation in certain States/UTs.
9.	Swadhar Greh	100.00	57.20	42.80	1 The scheme of Swadhar homes & short Stay homes have been merged in a new scheme namely Swadhar Greh w.e.f. 1.1.2016. This scheme is being

474
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				implemented by the State Government/ UT Administration. As per the directions of Ministry of Finance, SWADHAR GREH is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme "Protection and Empowerment of Women" Since funds for Swadhar Greh are released through the states, cost sharing ratio is 60:40 between the Centre and the States excepting for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it is 90:10 and for UTs it is 100% central Funding. The First installment (62% Govt. of India Share) for the year 2017-18 was released to State Govt. /UTs, but due to non-receipt of UC and Statement of Expenditure from the States/UTs 2nd Installment of 2017-18 could not be released.	Written Answers to [12 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
10.	Support to Training and Employment Programme	40.00	3.08	36.92	As per the recommendation of Expenditure Finance Committee the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					STEP Scheme has been dropped from F.Y. 2017-18. hence, no new project was sanctioned for which budget was estimated and only past liabilities were cleared during F.Y. 2017-18 which resulted in savings.
11. Ujjawala		50.00	24.56	25.44	The scheme Ujjawala is being implemented by the State Government/ UT Administration. As per the directions of Ministry of Finance, Ujjawala is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme "Protection and Empowerment of Women" Since funds for Ujjawala scheme are released through the States, cost sharing ratio is 60:30:10 between the Centre, States and NGOs excepting for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it is 80:10:10 and for UTs it is 90:10 between central government and

476 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

					Union Territory. The First installment (62% of Govt. of India Share) for the year 2017-18 was released to State Govts/UTs, but due to non-receipt of UC and Statement of Expenditure from the States/UT's 2nd installment of 2017-18 could not be released.	Written Answers to
12.	Working Women Hostels	50.00	26.96	23.04	The scheme became CSS from 22.11.2017 therefore adequate no. of proposals not received from the States.	[12 March, 2020]
13.	Information and Mass Education	75.00	65.12	9.88	Adequate booking of expenditure could not be done by NFDC and DA VP, the agencies implementing the Media Plans.	
14.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	200.00	169.10	30.90	Expected to disburse Grant-in-aid to new added districts. However, the formal announcement for expansion of BBBP Scheme was made on 8th March, 2018. The District Action Plan from new added districts could not be asked due to very short time available for processing of grant. Therefore, funds remained unutilised.	Unstarred Questions 477

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	One Stop Centre	90.00	30.10	59.90	Proposals for setting up 50 more One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 9 states in Phase-III were approved by Programme Approval Board (PAB) only in December 2017 and accordingly, all the concerned States were requested to take necessary action viz, opening of bank accounts, PFMS registration, preparation of land estimates, etc. and also requested to send these details. Gujarat (Jamnagar) and Tamil Nadu (Kancheepuram, Trichy) have failed to furnish the requisite bank details and PFMS registration in time, therefor, funds could not be released as lack of complete land details and documents up to March, 2018 despite of repeated reminder. Moreover, the reason for saving is also due to non-utilization of the funds and non-submission of UC/SOE by the states in time which were garanted during Phase-

478

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				I and Phase-II despite of repeated reminder` Hence saving occurred.
16. Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund	400.00	114.69	285.31	Expenditure under the scheme is incurred for schemes being implemented by various other Ministries/ Department based on the advice given by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs. It has been advised by the Department of Economic Affairs <i>vide</i> their communication O.M. No. 15(26)-B(D)/2013 (Pt.)dated 30.12.2017, that requirement of funds by the respective Ministry / Department through Supplementary grants. As such, since the aforesaid communication of Department of Economic Affairs, there has been no demand from other Ministries/ Deaprtments for funds from 'Other Schemes funded from Nirbhaya Fund'.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

479

C. Details of under-utilisation under various heads pertaining to the Minisry for the year 2018-19, along with explanatory note

(₹ in Crore)

2018-19

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE	Actuals	Savings	Reasons for Under utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Nutrition Mission-Programme Component	2928.70	2549.63	379.07	Funds under the scheme were kept to meet the expenditure on office equipment, stationary, rent, maintenance and cloud service for ICDS-CAS. The major expenditure was to be made for cloud services. However, finalizing the contract with the service provider could only be done in the month of August, 2018. Moreover, utilization of cloud service depends on the smartphones used by the AWWs/LSs who are supposed to feed data. Most of the States/UTs could not procure the required number of

480 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

					smartphones so far. The procurement processes are at various stages.
2.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	2400.00	1054.88	1345.12	States/ UTs have not utilized the funds as projected. So further releases could not be made in the current FY.
3.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	500.00	205.01	294.99	Number of beneficiaries <i>i.e.</i> out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years as intimated by the States/UTs have been reduced to around 15 lakh against the projections of 25 lakh made earlier by the State Government/ UT s administration
4.	National Creche Scheme	128.39	29.77	98.62	The Ministry is implementing the National Creche Scheme through States/ UTs <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.01.20017 and had requested the States/UTs to verify and take over the functional Creches. However, due to delayed intimation of take over of creches and non-submission of UC/SoE for the FY 2016-17 and 2017-18, no grants could be released to the

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

481

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	267.30	65.33	201.97	<p>UTs (with legislature) during the FY 2018-19.</p> <p>Central share amounting to Rs 247 cr. was earmarked for 36 States/UTs for SRCW, BBBP State PMU, 440 DLCW and Block level in 115 aspirational districts during FY 18-19. MSK same was approved by the CCEA during the fag end of FY 2017-18 and GIA released for States/UTs in 17-18 remained unspent as respective state share could not be secured. Further, due to long drawn process at the state level for securing administrative and financial concurrence, there has been delay in implementation at the State level hence restricting utilisation/release of central share for 18-19.</p>
6.	Swadhar Greh	95.00	24.50	70.50	Utilization Certificate (UCs) and Statement of Expenditure (SoE) were not

					received from many State Governments and Second installment for the year 2018-19 is not released due to non receipt of UCs/ SoE for the first installment of 2018-19.
7.	Ujjawala	50.00	6.43	43.57	Utilization Certificate and Statement of Expenditure were not received from many State Governments and second installment for the year 2018-19 had not been released due to non receipt of UC/SoE for the first installment of 2018-19.
8.	Working Women Hostels	60.00	30.34	29.66	The scheme became CSS only from 22.11.2017 therefore adequate number of proposals not received from the States.
9.	Information & Mass Education	100.00	89.13	10.87	Funds (released through LoA) surrendered by BOC on 22nd March, 2019.
10	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	280.00	244.73	35.27	The Song and Drama Division of BOC could not utilized the funds allotted to them as per their media proposal.

Written Answers to

[12 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

483

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Womens Helpline	28.80	11.89	16.91	Many States/UTs could not utilize the fund and failed to furnish the UC and SoE in time. UC and SoE are still awaited from the some of the UTs.
12	Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund	359.09	1.94	357.15	This is a Non-lapsable Fund. Expenditure under the scheme is incurred for schemes being implemented by various other Ministries/ Department based on the advice given by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affai` It has been adviced by the Department of Economic Affairs vide their communication O.M. No. 15(26)-B(D)/2013 (Pt.)dated 30.12.2017, that requirement of funds by the respective Ministry / Department through Supplementary grants. As such, since the aforesaid communication of Department of Economic Affairs, there has been no demand from other Ministries/ Departments for funds from 'Other Schemes funded from 'Nirbhaya Fund'.

484
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Foster care scheme for children of prisoners

2223. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which States have adopted the foster care scheme for children of prisoners based on the Ministry's Model Guidelines for Foster Care, 2015;

(b) number of children who have been given for foster care from prisons in the last five years, State/UT-wise details;

(c) what efforts have been made by National Commission for Women and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in regard to the special needs of women prisoners and their children; and

(d) how much budget has been allocated to such schemes and how much has been released in the last three years, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued the Model Guidelines for Foster Care, 2016 to be adopted/adapted by the States/UTs as per their requirement. The Model Guidelines were revised in the light of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 by the Ministry. These guidelines have added components of group foster care where a group of unrelated children are placed with a foster family or under the care of foster care givers in a family like setting who may/may not be having their own biological children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. No separate data of children who have been given for foster care from prisons is being maintained centrally.

(c) As per information provided by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), NCPCR is conducting a Sample Study on Education of Women Prisoners in India. The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with National Commission for Women (NCW) conducts visits across the country to assess the condition of women in prison. The NCW has, with the view to improve the facilities available in custodial homes/prisons, housing women inmates, devised a detailed

proforma for inspecting prisons. The findings of the inspection are shared with concerned authorities and are utilized for improving the condition of Jails as also facilities available in Jails.

(d) The J J Act is the primary law for children in the country. As per Section 2 (14) (vi) of the JJ Act, a child who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of, or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him is included as a "child in need of care and protection." The Act provides a security net of service delivery structures including measures for institutional and non-institutional care to ensure comprehensive well being of children in distress situations. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Under the scheme institutional care is provided through Child Care Institutes (CCIs), as a rehabilitative measure. The programmes and activities in Homes inter-alia include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. Details of the funds allocated and released under the CPS scheme to the States during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the funds allocated and released under the CPS scheme to the States/UTs during the last three years (as on Feb. 2020).

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	1469.88	1870.01

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	643.71	37.63
3.	Assam	413.64	2932.68	3379.63
4.	Bihar	2787.92	541.56	2621.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	3181.97	2151.01
6.	Goa	36.83	728.53	16.03
7.	Gujarat	769.95	590.11	2251.55
8.	Haryana	0.00	1858.22	1387.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	1835.01	1342.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	807.48	2106.94
11.	Jharkhand	840.11	1714.57	1480.26
12.	Karnataka	3720.80	3272.45	4022.56
13.	Kerala	260.50	1849.45	1263.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	3262.77	2959.23
15.	Maharashtra	2272.33	608.15	3156.52
16.	Manipur	241.34	1886.33	3866.99
17.	Meghalaya	2060.33	1846.60	2254.51
18.	Mizoram	1949.55	1917.51	2042.28
19.	Nagaland	1350.37	1457.45	1787.12
20.	Odisha	1089.22	2599.30	4352.44
21.	Punjab	581.67	143.24	1244.17
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	4752.30	3584.72
23.	Sikkim	601.18	662.76	379.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	2013.12	7895.14
25.	Telangana	195.64	894.82	1329.23
26.	Tripura	676.04	446.81	885.77
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	1830.67	7834.39
28.	Uttarakhand	15.54	907.57	1344.40

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	6763.87	5073.56	2372.13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.88	31.66	218.85
31.	Chandigarh	245.44	194.32	577.58
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	24.82	11.24
33.	Daman and Diu	126.42	21.89	18.42
34.	Delhi	978.64	354.33	1007.39
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	826.33	114.35	398.43
TOTAL		50847.97	52469.95	73451.70

Funds utilisation under various schemes

‡2224. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and released under the various schemes for the development of women during the last five years;
- (b) whether the released funds are being properly utilised by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government has ensured the proper utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women. The Budgetary provisions are made sub-scheme wise under these Umbrella Schemes. The details of funds allocated and released under various major schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development for the development of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

women during the last five years schemes is given in the Statement-I (for FY 2014-15) and Statement - II (for FY 2015-16 to 2019-20). [See below].

(b) to (d) To ensure proper utilisation of funds released, the Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for each scheme which *inter alia* include explicit information about institutional structure, implementation modalities, target beneficiaries, fund flow and disbursal mechanism, monitoring and evaluation mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism. The proposals from the State Governments, as and when received, under various schemes are considered as per guidelines of those schemes. The schemes have inbuilt monitoring mechanism. The Ministry has also developed web based Management and Information (MIS) Software to monitor implementation of various schemes such as PMMVY, POSHAN Abhiyaan, and Anganwadi Services. PMMVY is monitored through PMMVY-CAS and Poshan Abhiyaan and Anganwadi Services through ICDS -CAS. Monitoring of the other schemes is undertaken through meetings and video conferences with the officials of State Governments/UT. Ministry officials undertake field visits to ascertain the status of implementation of the schemes.

Furthermore, subsequent funds under the schemes are released only after the receipt of Utilisation Certificate (UC) 7 Statement of Expenditure (SoE) submitted by States/UTs in respect of funds released by the Ministry.

Statement-I

Funds allocated and released under various major schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development for the development of women during FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	FY 2014-15 (₹ in Crores)		
		BE	RE	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (Anganwadi Services)	18195.00	16561.60	16580.04
2.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM-Programme Component)	300.00	20.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	World Bank assisted ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (NNM-EAP Component)	196.00	85.00	80.61
4.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers (National Creche Scheme)	125.00	100.00	97.68
5.	Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover	5.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl (Scheme for Adolescent Girls)	700.00	630	624.42
7.	Hostel for Working Women	25.00	10.00	9.05
8.	Support to Training and Employment Programme(STEP)	20.00	8.00	7.40
9.	Swadhar Greh	115.00	30.00	28.67
10.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) (MBP)	400.00	360.00	343.06
11.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women(NMEW)	90.00	10.00	9.17
12.	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating trafficking of Women and Children	16.00	12.50	12.79
13.	Priyadarshni	15.00	5.00	4.51
14.	Gender Budgeting	1.00	1.30	1.15
15.	Women's Helpline	10.00	0.00	0.00
16.	One Stop Crisis Centre	20.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP)	100.00	50.00	33.93

Statement-II

*Funds allocated and released under various major schemes of Ministry of Women & Child Development
for the development of women during FY 2015-16 to FY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1. Umbrella ICDS															
1.	Aaganwadi Services	8335.77	15483.77	15433.09	14000.00	14560.60	14433.19	15245.19	15245.19	15155.40	16334.88	17890.00	16814.78	19834.37	17704.50	14313.89
2.	POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission-Programme) Component	230.79	90.00	20.83	400.00	39.25	35.64	1100.00	550.00	519.51	2928.70	2990.00	2551.01	3400.00	3400.00	1109.09
3.	National Nutrition Mission- EAP Component	113.00	35.42	35.40	450.00	135.75	163.44	400.00	400.00	373.27	71.30	71.30	71.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (IGMSY)	438.00	233.50	233.37	400.00	634.00	75.45	2700.00	2594.55	2048.31	2400.00	1200.00	1054.88	2500.00	2300.00	1808.67
5.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	75.50	475.50	475.21	460.00	460.00	482.03	460.00	460.00	450.63	500.00	250.00	205.01	300.00	150.00	99.12
6.	National Creche Scheme	205.94	144.00	133.02	150.00	150.00	124.62	200.00	65.00	48.79	128.39	30.00	29.77	50.00	50.00	33.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women																
1.	Mahila Shakti Kendra (National Mission for Empowerment of Women)	33.50	26.50	2067	50.00	42.00	30.83	70.00	64.00	57.96	267.30	115 00	65.33	150.00	50.00	14.04
2.	Swadhar Greh	54.00	52.50	48.13	100.00	90.00	83 69	100.00	75.00	57.20	95.00	50.00	24.50	50.00	35.00	24.34
3.	Support to Training and Employment Programme	30.00	16.00	11.74	30.00I	30.00	8.86	40.00	4.50	3.08	5.00	4.50	4.47	3.00	0.00	000
4.	Ujjawala	20.00	20.00	19.94	35.00	24.00	20.32	50.00	35.00	24.56	50.00	20.00	6.43	30.00	20 00	8.60
5.	Working Women Hostels	28.00	15.00	12 19	2800	28.00	23.13	50 00	30 00	26.96	60.00	52.00	30.34	165.00	45 00	26.49
6.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	100.00	75.00	59.37	100.00	43.00	28.66	200.00	200.00	169 10	280.00	280.00	244.73	280.00	200.00	57.90
7.	Womens Helpline	28.00	17.50	15.12	25.00	25.00	0.85	10.00	10.00	7.64	28.80	28.80	11.89	17.78	17.00	10.10
8.	One Stop Centre	14.00	13 00	10.35	75.00	75.00	40.24	90.00	90 00	30.10	105.10	302.80	149.27	274.00	204.00	106.68
9.	Mahila Police Volunteer										7.01	7.01	4.48	7.01	4.00	1.08
10.	Home for Widows											8.00	1.57	15.00	4.00	0.00
11.	Priyadarshini	5.00	7.08	6.91												

* As on 31.01.2020

Funds utilised under POSHAN Abhiyaan in Konkan region

†2225. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allocated/ released/utilised under POSHAN Abhiyaan in districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has received proposals to provide balanced diet under the POSHAN Abhiyaan from the districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of action taken with regard to the above mentioned proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No funds are released by the Ministry directly to any district or region. However, as per the information provided by the State of Maharashtra, the funds released by the State in POSHAN Abhiyaan during 2018-19 and 2019-20 under different components are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Budget Allocated		
		2018-19	2019-20	TOTAL
1.	Mumbai City & Suburban	28602010	44256700	72858710
2.	Thane	16587126	27964500	44551626
3.	Raigad	15467300	24242280	39709580
4.	Ratnagiri	7481810	21850360	29332170
5.	Sidhudurg	4172471	11921560	16094031
6.	Palghar	13266809	23414540	36681349
TOTAL Budget Allocated		85577526	153649940	239227466

(b) to (d) Government has not received any such proposal to provide a balanced diet to beneficiaries of any district under POSHAN Abhiyaan. Under the POSHAN Abhiyaan, there is no direct provision to provide balanced diet to the beneficiaries. Supplementary Nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the Anganwadi Services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States having highest number of malnutrition among women

†2226. SHRI LALSINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of malnourished women out of per thousand women as on date;
- (b) the top five States having highest number of malnourished women;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to make the women of the country free from malnutrition; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) are underweight (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²). The five States having highest percentage of malnutrition among women are Jharkhand (31.5%), Bihar (30.4%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (28.7%), Madhya Pradesh (28.4%), Gujarat (27.2%) and Rajasthan (27%).

(c) and (d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is making serious efforts to address this issue. Several schemes with direct as well as indirect interventions are being implemented across the country. Schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are direct targeted interventions being implemented to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children in the country.

- (i) Anganwadi Services Scheme aims to improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant women & lactating mothers and reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Under the Scheme, pregnant women and lactating mothers are provided supplementary nutrition, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls is implemented for out-of-school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for self-development and empowerment of adolescent girls; improvement of nutritional and health status; to promote awareness about health, hygiene & nutrition; support to out-of-school Adolescent Girls for successful transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training; upgrade their home-based skills and life skills.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is implemented with an aim to provide cash incentive to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) and to compensate partially the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child.
- (iv) Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017. One of the goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner.

Further, to address malnutrition among women, the steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, are Anaemia Mukt Bharat; organization of Monthly Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition days for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care; Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation; calcium supplementation and promotion of iodized salt.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya fund

†2227. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the purpose of setting up of 'Nirbhaya Fund' the timeline and case-wise quantum of funds spent therefor, so far; and
- (b) the details regarding utilisation certificate and residual funds thereof alongwith the outcome of said utilisation so far?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Un-starred Question No.2227 for answer on 12.03.2020 regarding 'Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund' raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

The Nirbhaya Fund was established in the year 2013 for the purpose of utilization in projects/ schemes specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus of fund administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. An Empowered Committee (EC) of officers constituted under Nirbhaya Framework appraises and recommends the proposals for funding under Nirbhaya Fund and also reviews the status of implementation from time to time in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies. After initial appraisal by the EC, the concerned Ministries/ Departments get the projects/ schemes appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/ Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/ Public Investment Board (PIB)/ Delegated Investment Board(DIB) as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance. Thereafter, they obtain approval of the Competent Financial Authority (CFA), release the funds out of their respective budgets and implement the projects/schemes either directly or through States/ UTs / Implementing Agencies (IAs).

2. Some of the projects are implemented by Central Government directly or through IAs, however, majority of the projects are being implemented through State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in which Central Government releases the funds to States/ UTs as per prescribed fund sharing pattern of respective projects/ schemes and implementation on ground is done by the States/ UTs.
3. The Ministry/ Department-wise information and the status report with regard utilization of funds for various projects/ schemes being implemented under Nirbhaya Fund areas under:

A. Ministry of Home Affairs:

1. **Emergency Response Support System (ERSS):** Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number, i.e. 112 based system for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of

field resources to the location of distress. It has been operationalized in 28 States/ UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, Ladakh and the city of Mumbai). Against an approved cost of ₹385.60 crore, a Total of ₹318.03 crore has been released for utilization.

2. **Safe City Projects in 8 Cities:** Safe City Projects are comprehensive and integrated projects developed by the Police and Municipal Corporations of the city, in keeping with the demands of their women citizens and to plug any gaps in existing infrastructure. The Total approved cost under the Nirbhaya Fund is ₹2,919.55 Crore. The technology to aid smart policing and safety management for the future would be enabled under the Safe City Projects, currently being undertaken in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) in Phase I. The projects were sanctioned in FY 2018-19 and are targeted to be completed in 3 years, i.e. by FY 2021-22. Adding many dimensions to safety of women and children, like the use of drones, installation of CCTV cameras with Facial Recognition or Automatic Number Plate Recognition to track and alert Police about criminals and criminal activity, technology-enabled infrastructure like smart lighting systems which glow as soon as it gets dark to eliminate dark alleys and crime hot-spots from cities, and toilets for women which can be located on Google Maps. The Safe City projects are an ongoing project and are in various stages of implementation in the 8 cities. ₹1212.91 crore has been released for utilization in this project.
3. **Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF):** Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been set up under Nirbhaya Funds at a Total cost of ₹200.00 Crore. This approved amount has been released as a one-time grant to States/UTs to support and supplement the Victim Compensation schemes in respective States/UTs and expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/UTs after consuming non-budgetary resources with them.

- 4. Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC):** The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) with a Total outlay of ₹ 223.19 crore. Ministry has provided grant to all States/UTs to set up cyber forensic cum training laboratories, hiring of Junior Cyber Consultant and training/capacity building to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) Investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers. 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have set up Cyber Forensic Training Laboratory. 8405 Police personnel, Prosecutors, and Judicial Officers have been trained. A National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) was launched on September 20, 2018, which allowed citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape Content. In consultation with the stakeholders, a revamped portal has been launched on August 30, 2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cybercrimes with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children. A Total of ₹ 95.77 crore has been released for use in this project.
- 5. New building with women centric facilities for Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi:** Delhi Police is undertaking a project for modernisation of Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) and Police Station Crime Against Women Cell (CAW Cell) including facilities for counseling, mediation and gender sensitization and Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region (SPUNER) including facilities for counselling of North Eastern women etc. The Total cost of the project is ₹ 23.53 Crore, out of which ₹ 19.26 crore has been utilized.
- 6. Hiring of Professional Counsellors/Social workers at the District, Sub-Division and Police Station level in Delhi Police:** Delhi Police has taken up a project for provision of Social Workers/counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional, Police Station level in Delhi at a cost of ₹ 5.08 Crore. The

Professional Counsellors/Social workers give counselling support to the aggrieved women and their families. It also seeks to establish an effective multi-agency co-ordinated response by the State to all forms of violence against women and children including sexual assault through trained social workers providing quality psycho-socio-legal services for violated women and children. Social Workers/ Counsellors have been appointed as part of the project at Sub-Division Level in Districts to extend the counselling services to victims. Delhi Police has used the entire funds allocated.

7. **Various other Activities under Delhi Police- Safety of Women Scheme:** An amount of ` 10.20 Crore has been approved to Delhi Police for undertaking various activities which are inter alia include holding Camps for Self Defence Training in School/Colleges, Publicity in mass media, procurement of essential items/equipments to enhance the capability of women police force for imparting training, procurement of cyber equipment and making short films/ pamphlets on women safety for distribution. 5717 self defence programmes covering 12.06 lakhs girls has been completed. 327 gender sensitization programmes for 1.07 lakh participants including Police have been held. A Total of ` 9.33 crore has been used in this project.
8. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL):** MHA has approved setting-up of a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility at Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh at cost of `99.76 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. This Laboratory has a capacity and capability for examining 2000 DNA crime cases per annum for speedy disposal of cases relating to sexual assault and POCSO Act related cases. The Laboratory will contribute to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country. Funds for the project were sanctioned in the FY 2018-19. The Laboratory has been operationalised on December 23, 2019. `29.87 crore has been utilised. Remaining funds is for the recurring costs of Laboratory in the project tenure.
9. **Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and Procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual assault cases:** In this recent project which commenced in FY 2018-19 for training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and

Medical Officers and procurement of Forensic kits for sexual assault cases, a Total of 7538 Officers have been trained by BPR&D and NIC&FS in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases. 3120 Sexual Assault DNA Evidence Collection Kits (SAECK) were distributed to States/UTs in 2018-19 by BPR&D. Additionally, approval has been given for procurement of nearly 12000 (SAECK) kits for distribution to States/UTs in FY 2019-20. The Kits will facilitate expeditious and efficient collection of DNA samples in the crimes of sexual nature, identification of dead bodies etc.

10. **Strengthening of State FSLs (in 13 States):** An amount of ₹ 131.09 Crore was approved under Nirbhaya Fund for this project in 2018-19 for strengthening DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities in 13 States (Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal) in phase-I of the project. The aim and objective of the project is to strengthen the DNA analysis and Cyber Forensic Facilities in these states relating to cases of sexual assaults. A Total of ₹81.06 crore has been used. The projects are in implementation stage.
11. **Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of States & UTs:** A very recent project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country at cost of ₹100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund has been approved in FY 2019-20 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The AHTUs will provide counselling and support to the victims of trafficking. Sanctions are being issued to States/UTs.
12. **Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations in all States & UTs:** Ministry of Home Affairs has recently approved a project in FY 2019-20 for setting up and strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations, including Police Stations in rural areas, at a Total cost of ₹100 crores. This project would be implemented by the respective States and Union Territories. Women Help Desks would focus on making the Police Stations more women friendly and approachable, as they would be the first and single point of contact for any woman walking into a police station. Essentially, lady police officers would be deployed at these help desks. The officials of Women Help Desk would be trained to be sensitive

towards women. These help desks would have enlisted panel of experts like lawyers, psychologists and NGOs to facilitate legal aid, counselling, shelter, rehabilitation and training etc. Sanctions are being issued to States/UTs.

Ministry of Railways:

- 13. Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS):** A project for Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) under Nirbhaya Fund is run by the Ministry of Railways. CCTVs and Monitoring rooms are being installed at 983 major Railway Stations to provide 24x7 security to women passengers at stations. The Total cost of the project appraised by the Empowered Committee is ₹ 500.00 Cr. An amount of ₹300.00 Cr. has been allocated/ released to M/o Railways, out of which ₹58.11 Cr. has been used. Facility has been commissioned at 78 Stations.
- 14. Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations:** An amount of ₹17.64 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for installation of CCTV cameras at Konkan Railway Stations. An amount of ₹ 17.64 Cr. Has been released by M/o Railways to Konkan Railway, out of which, ₹6.03 Cr. has been used. Facility has been commissioned at 28 stations.

Department of Justice:

- 15. Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs):** An amount of ₹ 767.25 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) to dispose off 1,66,958 cases of Rape, and offences under POCSO Act pending for trial, across the country. An amount of ₹ 99.99 crore has been released by D/o Justice to 28 States/UTs.

D. Ministry of Electronics & IT:

- 16. Development of Panic Switch for Women's Safety:** An amount of ₹ 3.49 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for Development & Field Testing of Panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety through IIT Delhi and MEITY. The project has been completed by utilizing ₹ 3.49 Cr.

E. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways:

- 17. Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh):** The proposal is for installation of IoT (Internet of Things) device and related software in public transport

vehicles in Vishakhapatnam and Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh on pilot basis. Proposal was approved with Total estimated cost of ₹ 138.49 Crore and Central Share of ₹ 58.64 Crore was released.

- 18. Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.:** The proposal include 50 ladies pink Buses, CCTV, Panic buttons and controllers on 12500 buses, 24 interceptors, Advocacy/ Advertisements/ Awareness Campaign'. Proposal of UPSRTC has been sanctioned with Total estimated cost of Rs 83.40 Cr. An amount of ₹ 40.20 Crores has been released to UPSRTC, out of which, ₹31.10 Cr. has been used.

- 19. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles:** The proposal include Women Lounges at important stations, Gender Sensitization and women safety protocol training for ground staff, Sarathi Squads/ Mobile Police Patrol Vehicles, Advocacy, advertisement and Awareness Campaign on Women's safety, Training women for Heavy passenger Vehicle (HPV) and Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) licenses, CCTV Surveillance cameras for 1000 buses, Mobile application to improve functionalities on women safety and Passenger information Display in Bus Stops. The proposal is approved with Total estimated cost of ₹56.07 crore and central share of ₹ 33.64 Crore were released to BMTC. Till date, utilization certificate have been received for a sum of ₹ 7 crore.

- 20. Proposal of C-DAC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform:** An amount of ₹465.02 Cr. has been appraised by the EC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform. DIB meeting has been held on 13th December, 2019. Subsequently, MoRTH has obtained approval of ₹ 463.90 crores for the same. MoRTH has not released funds till date under this.

E Ministry of Tourism:

- 21. Safe Tourism Destination for women In Madhya Pradesh:** An amount of ₹ 27.98 Cr. has been appraised by EC under Nirbhaya Fund in its meeting held on 19.12.2020 for Safe Tourism Destination for women in Madhya Pradesh.

G Ministry of Women and Child Development:

- 22. Scheme for One Stop Centre:** Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. The objectives of the One Stop Centre Scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including police, medical, legal aid and counselling, psychological support to fight against any forms of violence against women. The scheme was approved at a Total cost of ₹ 867.74 crores. So far an amount of ₹ 348.21 Cr. has been released by MWCD to various States/UTs and utilization certificate for a Total amount of ₹ 61.40 Cr. has been received. As on date, 728 OSCs are approved in 724 districts. 680 OSCs are operational in States/UTs which have provided assistance to over 2.5 lakh women.
- 23. The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme** is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 with the aim to provide an immediate and 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence across the country by referral service. Under the Scheme, a toll-free 24-hours telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information. Women helpline is operational in 32 States/UTs. States/UTs of Puducherry, Tripura, Lakshadweep and West Bengal are yet to be operationalised. The scheme was approved at a Total cost of ₹155.94 crores. So far an amount of ₹46.07 Cr. has been released by MWCD to various States/UTs and utilization certificate for a Total amount of ₹ 23.45 Cr. has been received. Over 47 lakh women have been assisted by the WHL across the country.
- 24. Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme:** The Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme is being implemented under Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs. MPVs act as a link between police and the community and facilitate women in distress. MPVs serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women and reports

incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. In the pilot phase two districts from every State and one district from every UT were chosen for the implementation of the scheme, with atleast 1 MPV to be engaged in every Panchayat/Ward and bigger villages can have more than 1 Volunteers depending upon the area/ requirement. The scheme was approved at a Total cost of ₹ 27.76 crores. So far an amount of ₹16.31 Cr. has been released by MWCD to various States /UTs and utilization certificate for a Total amount of ₹ 3.47 Cr. has been received.

Other projects under Nirbhaya Fund assisted by Ministry of Women and Child Development

25. **CHIRALI:** Friends Forever (Govt. of Rajasthan) of ₹10.20 Cr. aims to constitute Community Action Groups for women safety in 7 districts of Rajasthan covering a Total of 2071 Gram Panchayats for a period of three years i.e from 2016-17 to 2018-19. An amount of ₹4.70 crores has been released to the State of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Out of which, ₹ 1.09 crore has been utilized.
26. **Smart and safe cities free from violence against Women and Girls programme, (Govt. of Madhya Pradesh):** An amount of ₹1.74 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for intervention through Education, Urban Planning and Designing of Public Spaces, Civic Awareness and Participation and Policing of Public Transport. An amount of ₹ 1.04 crores has been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2017-18.
27. **Nirbhaya Shelter Home (Govt. of Nagaland):** An amount of ₹2.84 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for construction of Shelter Home in the State of Nagaland. An amount of ₹ 2.55 Cr. has been released to the State of Nagaland during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the Shelter Home has been constructed and the entire amount released by MWCD has been utilized.
28. **Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (5 districts):** An

amount of ₹0.72 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening Nirbhaya Yojana Scheme in the State of Uttarakhand. An amount of ₹0.32 crores has been released to the State of Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the amount of ₹ 0.29 crores has been utilized.

- 29. Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (2 districts):** An amount of ₹0.29 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening Nirbhaya Yojana Scheme in the State of Uttarakhand.
30. Strategic communication initiatives for women's safety, Govt. of Tamil Nadu: An amount of ₹1.45 Cr. has been appraised for soft intervention initiatives for women's safety in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Action plan and implementation of Nirbhaya fund

†2228. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the timeline of expenditure and the balance amount till date of 'Nirbhaya Fund' which was created for protection and safety of women;
- (b) the details of targeted results, utility and efficacy of 'Nirbhaya Fund'; and
- (c) the details of future financial resources goals, action plan and implementation programme of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Government has set up a dedicated fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' in the year 2013 which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. It is a non-lapsable corpus of fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. An Empowered Committee (EC) of officers constituted under Nirbhaya Framework appraises and recommends the proposals for funding under Nirbhaya Fund and also reviews the status of implementation from time to time in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies. After initial appraisal by the EC, the concerned

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministries/ Departments get the projects/ schemes appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/ Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/ Public Investment Board (PIB)/ Delegated Investment Board(DIB) as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance. Thereafter, they obtain approval of the Competent Financial Authority (CFA), release the funds out of their respective budgets and implement the projects/ schemes either directly or through States/ UTs / Implementing Agencies (IAs). The amount appraised by Empowered Committee for the various schemes/ projects for funding under Nirbhaya Fund is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Some of the projects are implemented by Central Government directly or through IAs, however, majority of the projects are being implemented through State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in which Central Government releases the funds to States/ UTs as per prescribed fund sharing pattern of respective projects/ schemes and implementation on ground is done by the States/ UTs.

The State/ UT-wise details of funds allocated/ released for the various projects/ schemes under Nirbhaya Fund are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of projects appraised by EC alongwith allocation
of funds for these projects*

(₹ in Cr.)

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
Deptt. of Justice	18.	Setting up Fast Track Special Courts to dispose off cases pending trial under Rape & POCSO Act	767.25

1	2	3	4
M/o Tourism Ministry of Road Trans- port & Highways	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
	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
Ministry of Women and Child Development	24.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	867.74
	25.	Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL)	155.94
	26.	Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV)	27.76
	27.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.20
	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

Statement-II

Funds allocated to States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/ projects

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/ projects					
		CVCF	ERSS	Safe city Project	CCPWC	Delhi Police Projects	SFSLs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.00	980.50	28241.00	442.50	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.00	571.31	0.00	164.55	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	860.00	841.02	0.00	418.70	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	722.00	1302.54	0.00	307.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	685.00	787.40	0.00	259.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	50.00	563.99	0.00	162.60	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	390.00	1257.85	22011.00	271.90	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	550.00	920.02	0.00	253.37	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	499.82	0.00	168.55	0.00	729.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00	742.72	0.00	169.80	0.00	347.00
11.	Jharkhand	450.00	937.89	0.00	181.92	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	995.00	1004.99	66700.00	446.10	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	760.00	776.77	0.00	435.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180.00	1418.71	0.00	285.25	0.00	866.00
15.	Maharashtra	1765.00	1284.66	25200.00	458.40	0.00	5370.00
16.	Manipur	34.00	473.01	0.00	162.75	0.00	495.00
17.	Meghalaya	50.00	490.88	0.00	162.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	48.00	464.07	0.00	162.00	0.00	419.00
19.	Nagaland	10.00	516.80	0.00	162.75	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	1060.00	1004.99	0.00	261.82	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	410.00	983.56	0.00	254.52	0.00	798.00
22.	Rajasthan	1545.00	1073.13	0.00	441.07	0.00	628.00
23.	Sikkim	23.00	428.33	0.00	162.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	590.00	1013.93	0.00	433.95	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	565.00	1022.86	42506.00	299.50	0.00	487.00
26.	Tripura	115.00	464.07	0.00	163.50	0.00	211.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2810.00	1595.00	19444.00	470.85	0.00	1551.00
28.	Uttarakhand	125.00	662.29	0.00	165.98	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	1265.00	930.14	18132.00	431.75	0.00	478.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.00	314.58	0.00	323.50	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	23.00	401.52	0.00	321.50	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.00	401.52	0.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	10.00	410.45	0.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi (UT)	880.00	2400.00	61771.00	251.12	3880.00	730.00
35.	Lakshadweep	10.00	296.71	0.00	308.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	10.00	323.41	0.00	162.75	0.00	0.00

Note: The CVCF has been released as one-time grant to States/UTs to support and supplement the Victim Compensation schemes in respective States/UTs. Expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/UTs only after consuming non-budgetary resource with them

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

Funds released to States/ UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/ projects

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/ projects	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	Abhaya Project of Andhra Pradesh Transport Department	5864.00
2	Uttar Pradesh	Project of Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)	4020.00
3	Karnataka	Project of Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC)	3364.00

Department of Justice

*Funds released to States/ UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for
the various schemes/ projects*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/ projects	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0.30
2.	Assam		1.69
3.	Bihar		2.03
4.	Chhattisgarh		1.69
5.	Delhi		1.80
6.	Gujarat		3.94
7.	Nagaland		0.34
8.	Maharashtra		31.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.17
10.	Jharkhand		4.95
11.	Karnataka		6.98
12.	Kerala	Setting up of	6.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Fast Track Special	15.08
14.	Manipur	Courts (FTSCs)	0.68
15.	Meghalaya		0.28
16.	Odisha		5.40
17.	Punjab		1.35
18.	Haryana		1.80
19.	Chandigarh Admn		0.19
20.	Rajasthan		5.85
21.	Tamilnadu		0.53
22.	Tripura		1.01

1	2	3	4
23.	Telangana		1.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)	2.78
25.	Uttarakhand		1.35
26.	Mizoram		0.51
27.	Goa		0.07
28.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.56

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Funds released to States/ UTs under Nirbhaya Fund for the various schemes/ projects

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Schemes/ projects		
		OSC	WHL	MPV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	122.87	102.03	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1218.84	146.26	521.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	981.85	224.64	0.00
4.	Assam	1462.07	112.63	0.00
5.	Bihar	1296.41	202.21	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	37.50	231.35	0.00
7.	Chhattishgarh	2289.46	272.57	715.55
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.48	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	104.19	85.16	0.00
10.	Delhi	362.55	49.78	0.00
11.	Goa	96.07	55.61	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1366.55	377.40	76.20

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	1072.73	73.68	77.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	345.38	49.70	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	451.31	119.49	0.00
16.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	1160.45	34.54	2.64
18.	Karnataka	1224.26	62.70	56.13
19.	Kerala	594.76	174.96	0.00
20.	Lakshadweep	20.91	0.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3453.31	62.70	30.18
22.	Maharashtra	1585.99	62.70	0.00
23.	Manipur	618.96	49.70	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	497.13	116.48	0.00
25.	Mizoram	470.15	255.56	35.85
26.	Nagaland	828.32	257.39	9.40
27.	Odisha	1038.82	191.76	0.00
28.	Puducherry	147.84	51.08	0.00
29.	Punjab	1289.55	90.13	0.00
30.	Rajasthan	1368.04	109.20	0.00
31.	Sikkim	171.42	115.14	0.00
32.	Tamil Nadu	1889.57	155.70	0.00
33.	Telangana	1685.05	157.25	0.00
34.	Tripura	374.91	49.70	30.16
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4129.60	237.86	0.00
36.	Uttarakhand	711.63	207.90	68.82
37.	West Bengal	0.00	62.70	0.00

Other States/UTs projects funded from Nirbhaya Fund

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schemes/ projects	Funds released
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Smart & safe cities free from violence against Women and Girls' Programme,	104.70
2.	Nagaland	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nagaland	255.60
3.	Rajasthan	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	470.97
4.	Uttarakhand	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (5 districts)	32.40

Expenditure incurred in 'YuWaah' programme

†2229. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government for 'YuWaah' programme in Rajasthan during the last three years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) YuWaah is not a scheme of Government. Hence, there is neither any budget allocation for YuWaah nor any expenditure has been incurred upon 'YuWaah' by the Ministry.

Implementation of Integrated Child Development Services

2230. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the status of implementation of the ICDS in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of women and children covered under the ICDS, district-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned, approved, released and spent under the ICDS in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year, year-wise, district-wise and scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of budget allocated for the ICDS in 2020-21 and in what manner the Ministry proposes to continue this programme with a meagre allocation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Year-wise and district-wise status of implementation the Anganwadi Services Scheme, as reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, during the last five years and the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise number of women and children covered under the Anganwadi Services is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Year-wise amount approved, released and spent under the Anganwadi Services Scheme by the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Under Anganwadi Services Scheme, an amount of ₹ 20532.38 crore has been earmarked for the year 2020-21. Funds allocated under the scheme for the financial year 2020-21 are sufficient for implementation of the scheme.

Statement-I

Year-wise Number of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Last Five Years and Current Year

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(up to December 2019)	
		Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries	Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries	Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries	Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries	Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries	Sanct- ioned AWCs	No. of Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Srikakulam	4192	198275	4192	193612	4192	181608	4192	158212	4192	151728	4192	160628
2	Vizianagaram	3729	161371	3729	155656	3729	140314	3729	135481	3729	132275	3729	136887
3	Vishakhapatnam	4952	243303	4952	244048	4952	226837	4952	221632	4952	213028	4952	224657
4	East Godavari	5546	330068	5546	237292	5546	295733	5546	295903	5546	292191	5546	298464
5	West Godavari	3889	223708	3889	218065	3889	201061	3889	196872	3889	169929	3889	143794
6	Krishna	3812	216507	3812	215319	3812	187812	3812	186083	3812	182899	3812	182632
7	Guntur	4405	285983	4405	292252	4405	264608	4405	249852	4405	229620	4405	224460
8	Prakasam	4244	243908	4244	253621	4244	229143	4244	217106	4244	221108	4244	209591
9	Nellore	3774	201440	3774	201920	3774	171343	3774	165881	3774	165569	3774	170530
10	Kadapa	3621	216153	3621	209502	3621	197991	3621	185957	3621	192080	3621	195776
11	Kurnool	3549	355183	3549	313949	3549	298520	3549	308399	3549	313478	3549	309021
12	Ananthpur	5126	318849	5126	316288	5126	301523	5126	281443	5126	276089	5126	272429
13	Chittoor	4768	241650	4768	246125	4768	238583	4768	226270	4768	226447	4768	229160
TOTAL		55,607	32,36,398	55,607	31,87,649	55,607	29,35,076	55,607	28,29,091	55,607	27,66,471	55,607	27,58,029

Statemet-II

*District-wise Number of Children and Women Covered, as per ICDS-RRS Portal,
By the State of Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District name	Number of Projects	Number of AWCs	Beneficiaries	
				Children	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	18	4192	125157	35471
2	Vizianagaram	17	3729	105601	31286
3	Vishakhapatnam	25	4952	174428	50229
4	East Godavari	28	5546	230029	68435
5	West Godavari	18	3889	102707	41087
6	Krishna	21	3812	139128	43504
7	Guntur	23	4405	172264	52196
8	Prakasam	21	4244	168436	41155
9	Nellore	17	3774	134117	36413
10	Kadapa	21	3621	154620	41156
11	Kurnool	15	3549	238167	70854
12	Ananthpur	17	5126	209953	62476
13	Chittoor	16	4768	181945	47215
TOTAL		257	55607	2136552	621477

Note : Data of ICDS-RRS Portal for the Month of January, 2020.

Statement-III

Year-wise Amount Approved, Released and Utilised under Anganwadi Services during last five year and current year By the State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Approved	Released	Utilized
2015-16	-	99446.78	93831.15 *
2015-16	-	68818.48	98148.45 *
2016-17	69520.80	56387.46	41773.75
2017-18	64398.61	58474.18	51432.35
2018-19	75366.38	70988.53	36412.22
2019-20 *	81270.60	66326.75	Not Reported

- APIP was approved subject to availability of funds

* Expenditure reported by State including State Share

Treating anganwadi workers as fulltime workers

2231. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the justification for keeping Anganwadi Workers as part-time, when they are working all day and are utilised for all the welfare schemes by appropriate Government;

(b) whether they would be treated as full-time workers, as per the resolution of 45th Indian Labour Conference and whether they would be given all the social security schemes including time scale pay, gratuity and pension; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Anganwadi Services envisages the Anganwadi Workers & Helpers as honorary workers from local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development.

As honorary workers, the AWWs and AWHs cannot be declared as "Government Employees/Regular Employees" or extended the benefits as admissible to employees of the Government.

Further, the Supreme Court of India in its ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka & Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post.

The Government has, recently, enhanced honorarium of AWWs from ₹3,000/- to ₹4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹2,250/- to ₹3,500/- per month; AWHs from ₹1,500/- to ₹2,250/- per month. The Government has also introduced performance linked incentive of ₹250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018.

AWWs are paid performance linked incentive of ₹500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software) under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Most of the States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources. The details of additional honorarium being paid by States/UTs to AWWs and AWHs is given in the Statement. (*See below*). [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2217]

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

- (i) Paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) A set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ ₹400/- per saree per annum).
- (iii) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-50 years;
- (iv) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years.
- (v) Modified Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years (closed group as on 01.06.2017).
- (vi) Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹20,000/- on diagnosis of identified illness.
- (vii) Scholarships to their children studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses).

Improving infrastructure facilities at Anganwadi centres

2232. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 30 per cent Anganwadi Supervisor posts are presently lying vacant, if so, the reasons therefor along with the State-wise details of such vacancies; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that around one fourth of Anganwadi Centres across the country lack proper toilet facilities, if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to fill the vacancies and improve infrastructure facilities at Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on 31st December 2019, out of 51,312 sanctioned positions of Supervisors 16,403 positions are vacant. State-wise details of sanctioned, in-position and vacant posts of Supervisor is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) As on 31st December, 2019, out of 13,80,796 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 9,52,630 AWCs have toilet facilities. Funds are released to States/UTs for construction of toilets in AWCs under Swachhata Action Plan. Ministry continuously monitors the implementation of the Scheme and has been taking up the matter with States/UTs through letters/reminders/ conferences, video conferences, officers' visits etc. States/UTs are continuously urged to fill up the vacant positions and improve infrastructure facilities in all AWCs on priority basis. In addition, States/UTs have been advised to recruit supervisors on contract basis to expedite the process of filling up of vacancies of Supervisors.

Statement

State-wise details of Posts of Supervisors Sanctioned, In-position and Vacant as on 31 December, 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Supervisors		
		Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1951	1414	537

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Telangana	1268	908	360
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	249	249	0
4.	Assam*	2269	2233	36
5.	Bihar	4316	2237	2079
6.	Chhattisgarh	1866	1459	407
7.	Goa	50	45	5
8.	Gujarat*	2049	1689	360
9.	Haryana	1018	829	189
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	735	643	92
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1231	949	282
12.	Jharkhand	1435	818	617
13.	Karnataka	2503	1581	922
14.	Kerala	1328	1146	182
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3379	3379	0
16.	Maharashtra	3899	2969	930
17.	Manipur	398	338	60
18.	Meghalaya	185	185	0
19.	Mizoram	90	90	0
20.	Nagaland	159	159	0
21.	Odisha	2550	2403	147
22.	Punjab	1043	605	438
23.	Rajasthan	2232	1297	935
24.	Sikkim	52	52	0
25.	Tamil Nadu*	1980	1230	750
26.	Tripura	406	234	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	6718	3364	3354
28.	Uttarakhand	598	450	148

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	4779	1487	3292
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	28	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	18	0
32.	Delhi	432	372	60
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	3	6
34.	Daman and Diu	4	1	3
35.	Ladakh	47	36	11
36.	Lakshadweep	4	4	0
37.	Puducherry*	34	5	29
TOTAL		51312	34909	16403

* Information as on September, 2019

Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra

2233. SHRIMATI THOTASEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of the Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra since its inception;
- (b) whether any monitoring and evaluation of these Kendras has been undertaken;
- (c) whether there is any women staff deployed in these Kendras; and
- (d) the details of fund allocated to these Kendras, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme was approved in November 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme aims to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs meant for women. The scheme also envisages community engagement through College Student Volunteers in 115 aspirational districts as part of block level initiatives; District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) in 640 districts to facilitate women centric schemes and provide foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao(BBBP) scheme; State

Resource Centre for Women to support respective governments in implementation of women centric schemes/programs and also function as Project Management Unit for BBBP Scheme with separate funds allocated for State/UT level activities. The scheme is implemented through respective State Government/UT Administration.

Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme has been approved for implementation in 33 States/UTs. Scheme approval is pending in three states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Under the scheme, State Resource Centre for Women (SRCWs) are functional in 27 States/UTs and District Level Centre Women (DLCW) in 228 districts across 19 States/UTs. A Total number of 20303 Student Volunteers have been identified in 13 States for awareness generation regarding government schemes and programs in aspirational districts (maximum of 8 blocks to be covered in aspirational districts).

(b) to (d) Under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme, National Level Task Force set up with the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development as Chairperson and Joint Secretary, Financial Advisor and representatives of other concerned Ministries included as members for monitoring and course correction. Further, State Level Task Force and District Level Task Force are mandated as per the scheme guidelines to oversee implementation of the scheme at appropriate levels. Regular Video Conferences, Meetings have been undertaken along with visits to States/Districts to review implementation of the scheme. Women candidates are given preference as per Mahila Shakti Kendra Implementation Guidelines for District Level Centre for Women.

Under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme annual component-wise budget, is as follows:

- (i) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW): Rs 38.90 lakh
- (ii) BBBP - State Level/UT Level component: Rs 25.58 lakh/12.10 lakh respectively
- (iii) District Level Centre for Women (DLCW): Rs 12.30 lakh
- (iv) Block level budget for aspirational district: Rs 35.36 lakh per block (maximum of 8 blocks can be covered in the aspirational district)

State/UT-wise Central Share funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme (in the year 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20) is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise central share of funds released under Mahila Shakti
Kendra Scheme*

(Amt in ₹ lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.9	0	20.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	21.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	38.61
4.	Assam	980	0	88.30
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	48.62
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	14.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	35.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	10.48
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	19.90
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	11.42
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64	98.14
13.	Haryana	0	6.91	94.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45	52.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71	13.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0	29.71
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83	62.92
18.	Kerala	0	74.26	34.32
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0	4.83
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02	31.46

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63	22.88
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21	4.29
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85	25.74
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77	109.72
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57	80.76
26.	Odisha	0	737.95	37.18
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18	14.30
28.	Punjab	0	87.50	7.30
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24	25.14
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85	4.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86	105.81
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62	11.26
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.50	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13	17.16
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14	31.21
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62	31.46
GRAND TOTAL		5439.14	5446.69	1259.58

ICDS scheme in urban areas

2234. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for every 100 Anganwadi beneficiaries in the country, only seven are in urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken steps to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services scheme in urban areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per ICDS-RRS portal, there are 6,44,46,732 Anganwadi Services beneficiaries in the country of which 63,50,639 beneficiaries are in urban AWCs.

(b) and (c) Funds are released to States/UTs for Maintenance, Furniture & Equipment, Construction of Toilets, providing Drinking Water Facilities in AWCs including AWCs functioning in urban areas. Apart from this, funds for up-gradation of AWC buildings are also released to States/UTs.

In addition, Anganwadi Workers are provided with Smart Phones through States for ICDS-Common Application Software developed under Poshan Abhiyaan to enable efficient service delivery and efficient monitoring.

Juvenile Justice Act

2235. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of States in framing and notifying rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) currently operational across the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases referred to Juvenile Justice Boards and the number of cases pending before the JJBs during past three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry plans to amend the Juvenile Justice Act to reduce pendency and fast-track the disposal of cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and timeframe within which said amendments are to be tabled?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 have been framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act). Section 110 (1) of the JJ Act mandates that the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Provided that the Central Government may, frame model rules in respect of all or any of the matters with respect to which the State Government is required to make rules and where any such model rules have been framed in respect of any such matter, they shall apply to the *State mutatis mutandis* until the rules in respect of that matter are made by the State Government and while making any such rules, they conform to such model rules. The details provided by the States and UTs, which have drafted or notified their own rules under JJ Act is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Section 4 (1) of the JJ Act, provides that the State Government shall constitute for every district one or more Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. Hence, cases referred and pending before the JJBs is not maintained centrally. As informed by the States/UTs, the number of JJBs currently operational across the country, supported under the Child Protection Services Scheme, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) The Ministry has proposed amendments of certain provisions of the JJ Act, which have been examined by the Group of Ministers, constituted for this purpose.

Statement-I

A. Details provided by the States and UTs, who have framed and notified their own rules under JJ Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22nd September, 2017.
2.	Bihar	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 14th June, 2017.
3.	Jharkhand	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 13th June, 2017.
4.	Maharashtra	Framed JJ Rules, 2018 and notified on 13th March, 2018.

1	2	3
5.	Mizoram	Framed JJ Rules, 2019 and notified on 15th May, 2019.
6.	Nagaland	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22nd March, 2018.
7.	Odisha	Framed JJ Rules, 2018 and notified on 21st July, 2018.
8.	Puducherry	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 14th December, 2017.
9.	Tamil Nadu	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 11th August, 2018.
10.	West Bengal	Framed JJ Rules, 2017 and notified on 22nd September, 2017.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Framed JJ Rules, 2019 and notified on 29th August, 2019.

B. Details provided by the States and UTs, who have adopted Central Govt. Rules and notified

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 13th May, 2017.
2.	Chandigarh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 15th March, 2017.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 7th November, 2016.
4.	Daman and Diu	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 5th December, 2016.

1	2	3
5.	Tripura	Adopted Central JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India and notified on 6th January, 2016

C. Details provided by the States and UTs, who have drafted Rules under 33 Act, which are yet to be notified.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	State has adopted the Centre JJ Model Rules, 2016 after approval of Hon'ble CM Haryana. Currently, the Department is under process for making Haryana's Juvenile Justice Rules.
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	The draft rules are under consideration of the UT Administration.
3.	Goa	Rules are drafted and submitted for vetting to Law Department.
4.	Kerala	State Govt. has prepared a draft model rule.
5.	Karnataka	Karnataka rules drafted and are being placed before the cabinet and thereafter notifying in the public domain.
6.	Meghalaya	The State Government has prepared the draft and submitted State Model Rules. The approval is awaited from the State Government.
7.	Punjab	State has prepared draft rules.

1	2	3
8.	Rajasthan	State rules for Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are yet to be notified.

D. Details provided by the States and UTs. who are in the process of framing Rules under 33 Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Details
1	2	3
1.	Assam	State has constituted a Committee for drafting the state rules.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Draft Juvenile Justice Model Rules framed and are in the process of finalization.
3.	NCT of Delhi	State is in the process of framing Model Rules.
4.	Gujarat	State is in the process of framing Model Rules.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	State is in the process of framing Model Rules.
6.	Lakshadweep	State is in the process of framing Model Rules.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	State has constituted committee for drafting the state rules.
8.	Manipur	State Govt. is under process framing/drafting own Rules confirming the provision of JJ Act, in the mean time the State Govt. complying the provision laid down under JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India.

1	2	3
9.	Sikkim	State is in the process of framing Model Rules.
10.	Telangana	The draft rules are under examination of the State Government.
11.	Uttarakhand	The draft of Juvenile Justice Rules State Rules has been prepared and is under discussion with stake holders.
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yet to be notified.
13.	Ladakh	Yet to be notified.

Statement-II

Number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) currently operational across the country, supported under the Child Protection Services Scheme, State-wise for the year 2019-20 (as on Feb, 2020)

Sl. No.	State	JJBs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	33
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	33
8.	Haryana	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	35
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	36
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	22
22.	Rajasthan	34
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	32
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	23
29.	Telangana	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	3
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Delhi	6
36.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL		696

Detention of minors in anti-CAA protests

2236. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has received any complaints or taken cognisance of cases of illegal detention, abuse and denial of legal aid to minors by police during protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and other States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the NCPCR in this regard; and
- (c) whether the NCPCR has conducted/ proposes to conduct an independent inquiry into the aforesaid allegations?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), NCPCR has received the following complaints:

- (i) NCPCR received a complaint dated 10.01.2020 regarding alleged detention and brutality to the minors in the police custody at Daryaganj Police Station, Delhi. On receiving the said complaint, the Commission immediately called the Daryaganj Police Station to take action. NCPCR also requested Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central Delhi to investigate/enquire into the matter.
- (ii) NCPCR took suo moto cognizance in the matter of alleged detention and brutality caused to children in police custody and denied legal aid at Muzaffarnagar police station, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of news item published in Carvaan on 02.01.2020. The Commission desired Action Taken Report from the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh. As per the report submitted by SSP, Muzaffarnagar, during the Anti CAA protests, the protestors after pelting stones, destructing public as well as private property and creating public unrest, entered into Saadat Hostel while being chased by the Police. While catching such protestors and bringing them out of the Sadaat hostel premises, some students of young age were also arrested and taken to police custody on 20.12.2019 under mistaken belief by the police officials. However, on the basis of verification,

students of the Saadat Hostel were immediately released. No student was treated in any inhumanly manner.

- (iii) NCPCR further took suo-moto cognizance regarding incident of detention of minor children by Police at Police Station, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of newspaper article dated 25.12.2019 and wrote to the Superintendent of Police, Bijnor recommending appropriate inquiry in the matter.

All the enquiries were conducted by NCPCR independently.

Review of POSHAN Abhiyaan

2237. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any evaluation or review on the scheme POSHAN Abhiyaan across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of goal achieved;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of fund allotted to the State of Kerala under POSHAN Abhiyaan for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The results of the POSHAN Abhiyaan can be known after the programme has completed its approved period. However, in the meantime, as per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF, prevalence of stunting and underweight among children is 34.7% and 33.4% respectively, which is an improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4, which were 38.4% and 35.7% respectively.

- (d) Fund released to the State of Kerala under POSHAN Abhiyaan during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is ₹1273.37 lakh and ₹6491.91 lakh respectively. No Funds have been released during 2019-20 to the State of Kerala due to sufficient unspent balance funds of previous year.

Features of 'YuWaah' programme

2238. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of "YuWaah" programme, recently launched by Government across the country and the details of the funds proposed to be spent for the same, State/UTs-wise;

(b) the number and details of States which are likely to be included under this programme;

(c) whether Government has tied up with UNICEF or signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any other organisation under this programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the sectors likely to be included under this programme and the targets fixed thereunder and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) UNICEF has informed that they have launched 'YuWaah' Generation Unlimited in India on 01.11.2019. According to UNICEF, Generation Unlimited, called YuWaah in India, is a multi-stakeholder alliance which aims to facilitate youth to gain relevant skills for productive lives and the future of work. The target age group of YuWaah includes adolescent girls and boys and its key mission is to promote access to foundational, transferable and 21st century skills for youth inside and outside formal education systems, which includes defining foundational skills, life skills and flexible learning and identifying and scaling impactful delivery models. Further, UNICEF has stated that YuWaah intends to create platforms to guide youth to market opportunities (career guidance, mentorship, internships, apprenticeships) and facilitate integration of career guidance in school education.

There is no fund allocation for YuWaah, as it is not a scheme of Government of India.

Setting up of chairs across different universities

2239. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry with the help of University Grants Commission proposes to set up 10 Chairs in the name of eminent women who have contributed to the field of academics, art, science, environment and social development, if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(b) whether Government has formulated academic function of the chair, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has worked out the financial implication of each chair; and

(d) if so, the details of Total expenditure for establishing each chair per annum?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The financial implication of establishing the Chairs is ₹ 50.00 lakhs per Chair per annum.

Statement

*Establishment of Chairs in the Universities in the Name of Eminent Women
Administrators, Artists, Scientists and Social Reformers*

(a) Details regarding establishment of Chairs:

Sl. No.	Proposed name of chair	Subject
1	2	3
1.	Devi Ahilyabai Holkar	Administration
2.	Mahadevi Varma	Literature
3.	Rani Gaidinliu	Freedom Fighter (North East)
4.	Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi	Medicine & Health

1	2	3
5.	M.S. Subbulakshmi	Performing Art
6.	Amrita Devi (Beniwal)	Forest/Wildlife Conservation
7.	Lilavati	Mathematics
8.	Kamala Sohonie	Science
9.	Lalleshwari (Lai Ded)	Poetry & Mysticism
10.	Hansa Mehta	Educational Reforms

(b) **Objective of this initiative is as under:**

With the assistance of UGC, Ministry of Women and Child Development is setting up 10 Chairs in different fields with an aim to carry out research activities to encourage women. The initiative is called 'Establishment of Chairs in the University in the Name of Eminent Women Administrators/ Artists/ Scientists/ Social reformers'. The main objective of establishing the Chairs in the name of eminent women from India, is to inspire women to pursue higher education and to achieve excellence in their various areas of work. This initiative of highlighting and celebrating women achievers of the country will motivate the young girls and women towards pursuing higher studies.

(c) **Academic functions of the Chairs would be as follows:**

- (i) To engage in research and, in turn, contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the area of the study.
- (ii) To strengthen the role of university/academics in public policy making.
- (iii) To design and execute short-term capacity-building programmes for teachers in higher education focused towards the designated discipline of the Chair.
- (iv) To provide a forum for inter-university/ inter-collegiate Post Graduate and Research level dialogues, discussion meetings, seminars/summer & winter schools.
- (v) To publish articles/research papers/reports/books/ monograms.
- (vi) To participate in teaching and Ph.D. programme of the Department or School in which it is located.

Distribution of fortified rice to curb malnutrition

2240. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had launched a pilot project to distribute fortified rice to curb malnutrition in certain districts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay in its implementation in all the identified 15 districts; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to implement the project in all the districts across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food & Public Distribution, the Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on "Fortification of Rice and its Distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS)" has been approved for a period of three years beginning 2019-20 with a Total budget outlay of ₹ 174.64 Crore.

The Pilot Scheme is funded by Government of India in the ratio of 90:10 in respect of North Eastern, Hilly and Island States and 75:25 in respect of the rest of the States. The Pilot Scheme focuses on 15 districts, preferably 1 district per State. The decentralized model of fortification by States/UTs has been approved in the Pilot Scheme with blending at the rice milling stage. The operational responsibilities and identification of the districts for implementation of the Pilot Scheme lie with the States/UTs. States/UTs have been requested to operationalize blending of fortified rice at milling stage and start its distribution through PDS as early as possible. So far, 15 States, *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand & Madhya Pradesh have consented for implementation of the Pilot Scheme. Out of these States, Maharashtra & Gujarat have already started distribution of fortified rice under PDS in the Pilot Scheme from February, 2020.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The House stands adjourned to meet after 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifteen minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-six minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYNANARAYAN JATIYA), *in the Chair.*

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Recent Law and Order Situation in some parts of Delhi

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): दिल्ली के कुछ हिस्सों में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति को लेकर हम अल्पकालीन चर्चा प्रारंभ करते हैं। श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, first of all, I wish to thank my Party for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion on the unfortunate events that took place between February 23 and February 26 and some events have also taken place after that. सर, यदि गृह मंत्री जी यहां होते, तो अच्छा होता।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: यहां गृह राज्य मंत्री जी हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मुझे मालूम है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी की बात कर रहा था, लेकिन इस बात को छोड़िए, आगे बढ़ते हैं। सर, इस समय दो किस्म के वायरस ने तबाही मचाई हुई है। पहला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोरोनावायरस चल रहा है। हमें अभी उसकी बुनियाद मालूम नहीं हुई है। अभी उसकी रिसर्च हो रही है, लेकिन इतना जरूर मालूम है कि वह वुहान से शुरू हुआ था और विश्व में फैल रहा है और एक वायरस यहां चल रहा है। यह ऐसा कम्युनल वायरस है, जिसे बहुत तेजी से बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। इतना तो हमें मालूम है कि इसकी जड़ क्या है और कहां से आती है? इस बात का हमें मालूम है। अब गंभीर बात यह है कि... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर आप मेरी तरफ देखेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं आपकी तरफ ही देख रहा था।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, गंभीर बात यह है कि जब यह वायरस फैल रहा था, तो इसका साथ कौन दे रहा था? Who were the collaborators of this criminal virus that was being spread? And that is a very important issue that I will wish to discuss today. गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और इन्होंने फुटेज भी देखी होगी। एक ऐसी फुटेज है, जिसमें पुलिसकर्मी खुद CCTV Cameras तोड़ रहे हैं। अब क्यों तोड़ रहे हैं, यह तो सभी को मालूम है। वे इसलिए तोड़ रहे हैं कि जो भी दंगा-फसाद कर रहे हैं, उनका evidence सामने नहीं आए। निश्चित रूप से उनके बेनिफिट के लिए तोड़ रहे हैं और साथ में जो हिंसा हो रही थी, उसका साथ

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

भी दे रहे हैं। एक और हादसा आपने सोशल मीडिया में देखा होगा कि एक पुलिसकर्मी जख्मी इंसान के मुंह पर लाठी मार रहे हैं और उसको कह रहे हैं कि तू जन-गण-मन गा। उसके बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। यह सब भी हमने देखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बीच में मत बोलिए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आपको मालूम है कि 24 फरवरी को धारा 144 लागू हो गई और उसके लागू होने के बाद भी पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं किया। जब कोर्ट ने और माननीय न्यायाधीश ने पुलिस से भड़काऊ भाषण के बारे में पूछा कि क्या आपको मालूम है कि ऐसे-ऐसे भाषण हो रहे थे और ऐसी images दिखाई जा रही थी, तो पुलिस ने कहा कि हमें कुछ मालूम नहीं है। हमने तो देखे ही नहीं। असलियत यह थी कि फिर न्यायाधीश ने कहा कि मैं आपको दिखाता हूं। सारी दुनिया को मालूम था कि दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है और पुलिसकर्मियों को मालूम नहीं था, कमिश्नर ऑफ पुलिस को मालूम नहीं था! पता नहीं, गृह मंत्री जी को मालूम था या नहीं, ये हमें बताएं। जब लोग ज़ख्मी हो रहे थे तो एक प्राइवेट अस्पताल है - अल-हिंद अस्पताल - वे लोग वहां जा रहे थे, लेकिन क्योंकि वह सरकारी अस्पताल नहीं है तो एमएलसी वहां से issue नहीं हो सकता था और पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर रही थी - जो ज़ख्मी लोग थे, उन्हें एक गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल में ले जाना था, लेकिन पुलिस कुछ कर नहीं रही थी तो दो बजे रात को एक न्यायाधीश ने sitting की कि आप इतना तो कर दीजिए। उसके बाद कहीं उन्हें वहां से जाने दिया, सहूलियत मिली और वे एक गवर्नमेंट अस्पताल में गए। अब इस बात का तो हमें पता है कि दिल्ली में लगभग 87,000 पुलिसकर्मी हैं। इतने पुलिसकर्मियों के होते हुए भी दंगे रुक नहीं पाए। मुझे तो ताज्जुब है कि 25 फरवरी शाम को पांच बजे एक PIB की रिलीज़ हुई थी जिसमें कहा गया कि professionally हमें यह जानकारी मिली है कि यह जो हादसा हुआ है, वह spontaneous है। यह पीआईबी की रिलीज़ है, मैं सदन में उसे पढ़ भी सकता हूं। कल गृह मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में कहा कि यह तो साज़िश थी, यह तो conspiracy थी। तो 25 फरवरी को spontaneous था और कल लोक सभा में वह conspiracy हो गयी - यह बदलाव कैसे आया? अब कहा जा रहा है कि लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आए। इतना तो साफ ज़ाहिर है कि पुलिस, जो हिंसा करवा रहे थे, कर रहे थे, उनका साथ दे रही थी। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ, कैसे-कैसे बेकसूर लोग मारे गए, जिनका दंगे-फसाद से कोई लेना देना नहीं था! एक 85 साल के बूढ़े आदमी को तीसरे फ्लोर पर जाकर जला दिया गया। 85 साल का बूढ़ा - उसका दंगों से क्या लेना-देना था? एक 22 साल का लड़का सुबह दो लोगों के साथ जा रहा था - यह 26 फरवरी की बात है, जिसके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 26 फरवरी को कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो मैं 26 फरवरी का ही वाक़या बता रहा हूं - वह दो और लोगों के साथ motorcycle पर करावल नगर में जा रहा था, उसे रोक लिया गया और पूछा कि तुम कौन हो, तुम्हारा religion क्या है? वह चुप रहा तो उसके कपड़े उतारे गए और उसे मार दिया गया। यह दिल्ली में हो रहा था। National Security

Advisor, डोभाल साहब ने गुरुग्राम में पुलिस अधीक्षकों की बैठक में कहा कि कानून पार्लियामेंट बनाती है, यह उनका कर्तव्य है और उन कानूनों को लागू करना पुलिस का कर्तव्य है। अगर पुलिस उन कानूनों को लागू नहीं करती, तो वह लोकतंत्र पर एक धब्बा है - यह National Security Advisor ने कहा। शायद गृह मंत्री जी के बारे में वे कुछ कह रहे थे - हो सकता है, मुझे नहीं मालूम। एक मोहम्मद अख्तर नाम के व्यक्ति का सारा घर जला दिया गया। एक सबसे दर्दनाक कहानी एक बूढ़े की है, जो मंजी पर बैठा हुआ था, चारपाई पर बैठा हुआ था, दंगाई वहां आए और उन्होंने उसे मारा। वह उठा तो उसको दुबारा मारा, तीसरी बार वह उठा तो फिर से उसे मारा। उसके बाद उसे बाहर निकाल दिया गया और जला दिया गया। जलने के बाद उसकी केवल एक टांग बची थी। उसकी बेटी गुलशन का जो खाविंद था, उस बेचारे की आंखों के आगे अंधेरा छा गया और वह उसे पहचान भी नहीं पाया। वह सुनता रहा कि क्या हो रहा है। जब लोग अस्पताल में गए और पुलिस ने कहा कि आप बताइए कि यह किसकी लाश है, डॉक्टर्स ने उससे पूछा कि आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह आपका ससुर है? वह बोला कि इस लेग में उसका एक घाव था, तो son-in-law ने घाव पर हाथ रखकर कहा कि हां, ये मेरे ही रिश्तेदार हैं। गृह मंत्री जी, यह दिल्ली में हो रहा था।...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या कर रहे थे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): किसी को बहस के बीच में नहीं बोलना है।...(व्यवधान)... कृपया गंभीरता से सुनें।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: जो लोग पीड़ित हैं, वे आज कह रहे हैं कि "मैं किसका सहारा लूं, कानून तो हथियार बन गया है। अब तो शहर में बेकसूर भी गुनहगार बन गया है। चल रहा था बेफिक्र होकर घर की सड़क पर मैं, उसी सड़क पर हिंसा एक त्यौहार बन गया है।"

ये है असलियत दिल्ली की, जहां कभी दंगे नहीं होते थे। गृह मंत्री जी ताज्जुब की बात यह है ... (व्यवधान) ... कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट दिल्ली की टोटल आबादी लगभग 22 लाख है। मैं 2011 के census की बात कर रहा हूं, उसमें 68 परसेंट हिंदू हैं और 29 परसेंट मुस्लिम हैं। लगभग 53 लोगों की मौत हुई है, उसमें से 44 के तो मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। उनमें से 12 लोग एक कम्युनिटी को belong करते हैं और 2 लोग दूसरी कम्युनिटी को belong करते हैं। यह हिंसा का नाच क्यों हो रहा था? यह वायरस की वजह से हो रहा था। किसी और वजह से नहीं हो रहा था। यह वायरस किसने फैलाया? यह वायरस उन्हीं लोगों ने फैलाया, जो भड़काऊ भाषण दे रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो भाषण दे रहे थे, उनके ऊपर आज तक एफआईआर क्यों नहीं हुई? गृह मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा about Section 153A of

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

3.00 P.M.

the Penal Code, which says, "Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-Section (1) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups...", उसको तीन साल की सजा हो सकती है और यह तो cognisable offence है। जो यह कह रहा है कि देश के गद्दारों को और जनता कह रही है, मैं वह बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वह तो cognizable offence है, इसमें एफआईआर में देरी क्यों हुई? आपने उन लोगों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज क्यों नहीं की? जब न्यायाधीश ने पूछा, तो आपके एक Solicitor General साहब ने कहा कि उसका वक्त अभी नहीं आया है। It is not an opportune time to file an FIR. क्या एफआईआर का भी कोई opportune time होता है, जरा हमें भी बता दीजिए। हम भी थोड़ा लॉ सीख लें। The moment a cognisable offence is committed, an FIR has to be lodged. This is a licence to kill. That is what was happening in Delhi and the Home Minister must tell us कि आज तक एफआईआर लॉज क्यों नहीं हुई? आपका एक सदस्य कहने लगा कि शाहीन बाग के लोगों, बाद में क्या होगा कि यही लोग आपकी हत्या करेंगे, बलात्कार करेंगे, आपको मार देंगे। यह तो अंडर सैक्शन 153A एक cognizable offence है। आपने उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर क्यों नहीं की? वे आपकी पार्टी के लोग हैं, इसलिए आप एफआईआर नहीं कर रहे हैं। हर्ष मंदर के खिलाफ तो एफआईआर हो गई, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने ऐसे बयान दिए, उनके खिलाफ आज तक एफआईआर नहीं हुई। एक आपकी पार्टी के शख्स हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जाफराबाद मेट्रो के नीचे जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, चांदबाग में भी जो बैठे हुए हैं, अगर उनको तीन दिन में वहां से नहीं निकालोगे, तो हम सड़कों पर आकर कुछ करेंगे। क्या यह भड़काऊ बयान नहीं है? अगर आप वाकई में इस वायरस को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हो, तो आप कर सकते हो, लेकिन नहीं, आप यह करोगे नहीं, क्योंकि आप इस वायरस को फैलाना चाहते हो। मैं आपको एक बात बता दूँ, ठीक है हम तो रहेंगे या नहीं रहेंगे, अगर यह वायरस युवा लोगों के मन में बैठ गया, तो न आप रहोगे, न हम रहेंगे और न लोकतंत्र रहेगा। आप इस बात को लिख लो।

हमने कई बार, कई जगह पर इस बात को देखा है जब फसाद होते हैं। ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि कश्मीर में उमर अब्दुल्ला को हिरासत में लिया, क्यों किया? अगर उनको रिहा किया जाएगा, तो शायद दंगे-फसाद हों। शायद, दंगे-फसाद हों, तो उनको धारा 107 के अंदर 6 महीने के लिए हिरासत में रखा। उमर अब्दुल्ला को रखा, महबूबा को रखा और फारुक साहब

को रखा, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि अगर उनको रिहा किया जाए और अगर वे कोई बयान दे दें, तो दंगे हो सकते हैं। उसके बाद धारा 107 के 6 महीने खत्म हुए, तो PSA लगा दिया, एक साल के लिए PSA लगा दिया। उन्होंने तो कोई बयान नहीं दिया था, फिर भी उनको हिरासत में कर लिया। यहां तो आपने बयान देने वाले के खिलाफ भी एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की। आपकी सोच क्या है, आपके मन में अंतर क्या है, आपकी विडम्बना क्या है, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि आप तो लौह पुरुष हैं, सरदार पटेल की जगह पर बैठे हुए हैं, गृह मंत्री जी, कुछ तो ख्याल कीजिए अपने सरदार का। उन्होंने कभी नहीं चाहा होगा कि इस तरह से लोगों की हत्या हो और मासूम लोगों की हत्या हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गजब की बात यह है, गृह मंत्री जी, आप तो खैर बहुत बिज़ी थे, क्योंकि ट्रम्प साहब आ रहे थे, and, while celebrations of Trump were being choreographed and shown on television channels on half the screen, on the other half of the screen, the choreographed violence was being shown. Both were choreographed. Where were you? He was busy in Ahmedabad, परंतु आप तो यहां भी पहुंच गए थे, आपने तो कोई बयान नहीं दिया। आपने तो देश की जनता को संबोधित नहीं किया। आप इतना तो कह देते कि जो ऐसे दंगों में, फसाद में हिस्सा लेगा, उसको हम कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देंगे और हम यह होने नहीं देंगे। लेकिन असलियत तो यह है कि पुलिसकर्मी अपने आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते थे, कहीं न कहीं से तो उनको इशारा मिला होगा न कि आप करो, हम उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे। हमें भी मालूम है, आपको भी मालूम है, लेकिन आप कहोगे कि नहीं-नहीं कांग्रेस के टाइम में बड़े दंगे-फसाद हुए, मुझे मालूम है कि आप जवाब क्या देने वाले हैं, आप बात इतिहास की करोगे, कांग्रेस की करोगे। आप दिल्ली के दंगों की बात नहीं करोगे। मैं आपको आज यह भी आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं... मुझे मालूम है कि क्या होने वाला है, आपने एसआईटी तो बिठा दी, लेकिन पीड़ित लोगों को accused बनाया जाएगा और जिन्होंने फसाद किया, उनको प्रोटेक्शन दी जाएगी। हमने कई बार ऐसी बात देखी है, कई बार हमने ऐसी बात देखी है। गृह मंत्री जी, आपको यह भी मालूम होगा कि वहां पर एक नर्सिंग होम है, मोहन नर्सिंग होम है। मोहन नर्सिंग होम में लोग छत पर चढ़ गए और तीन बजे मोहन नर्सिंग होम का मालिक कहता है कि भाई, हमें बाहर जाना पड़ा, क्योंकि दंगे-फसादी ऊपर आ गए थे, वे छत पर चढ़ गए। वे छत पर मास्क, हेलमेट लगाए हुए थे ताकि उनको कोई पहचान नहीं पाए और वह राइफल से गोली चला रहा था, नीचे चला रहा था, तो यह image तो आपके पास है। आपने किसी को पकड़ा? जो आप technology की, imagery की बात करते हैं, तो क्या आपने उसको पकड़ा? वे जो साथी थे, वहां पर बैठे हुए थे, क्या उनको पकड़ा? आपने मोहन नर्सिंग होम के मालिक से पूछा कि तुमने एफआईआर की कि मेरे यहां पर दंगाई आ गए हैं? आप कुछ करिए। आपने कोई कार्रवाई की, नहीं की और आप करेंगे भी नहीं। यह जो आपकी उज्ज्वला स्कीम है, उसके द्वारा जो सिलेंडर मिल

रहे थे, वे उनको घरों में फेंक रहे थे, जला रहे थे। यह उपलब्धि है। पेट्रोल को बोतलों में डालकर घरों को जला रहे थे। पहले लोगों को डरा कर भगा रहे थे, फिर उसी जगह पर, उसी घर को लूट रहे थे, लूटने के बाद जला रहे थे और यह दिल्ली में हो रहा था और प्रधान मंत्री 70 घंटे के लिए चुप थे। यह क्यों हुआ, किसलिए हुआ, क्यों आप बरबाद कर रहे हो इस देश के संविधान को? मैं आपको एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ, शायद आपको अच्छा लगेगा कि हमारे Directive Principles में Fundamental Duties के बारे में लिखा गया है - 51A में 'to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood' यह citizen की Fundamental Duty है, तो यह हो रहा था। They were spreading brotherhood and embracing communal harmony. ...(समय की घंटी)... मुझे केवल पांच मिनट और दीजिए। अब चार घंटे का discussion हो गया है, तो मैं कुछ देर और बोल सकता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): समय revise कर दिया गया है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, तभी तो मैंने कहा कि मैं पांच मिनट और बोल सकता हूँ। अभी तो मुझे केवल 15 मिनट ही हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जितनी देर और बोलेंगे, उतना श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का समय कम हो जाएगा।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें लिखा है कि 'to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.' That is the Fundamental Duty. And the beauty of it is that there is a provision in the Constitution. It is in Article 48. इसमें लिखा है कि गाय की हत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए, गाय को protect करना चाहिए, सही बात है, लेकिन आप गाय की protection के लिए तो कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, परन्तु मानव के protection के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या Directive Principles of State Policy में एक और आर्टिकल लाना पड़ेगा? क्या गाय की protection is more important than the protection of human beings and human lives? क्या आपने कभी इस बात के बारे में सोचा? यह बहुत दुख की बात है। और हुआ यह है कि there's a massive internal displacement, लोग घर-बार छोड़कर चले गए हैं। असलियत यह है कि जो सात-आठ या आपने कहा कि 12 पुलिस स्टेशन हैं, वहां FIR भी दर्ज नहीं हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सदन को बताइए कि इस बीच कितनी FIR दर्ज हुई हैं? अब, आज तो 12 मार्च हो गई है और आखिरी दंगा मेरे ख्याल से 29 फरवरी को हुआ था। इस बीच कितनी FIR दर्ज हुई? मेरे पास एक जानकारी है, उसे मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास एक FIR No. 80 है और यदि कोई दूसरा आदमी आकर कहता है कि मेरी FIR दर्ज करो, क्योंकि मुझे तो मालूम था कि इसने मुझे मारा, तो वह उसकी FIR दर्ज नहीं करता।

वह उसकी पर्ची उस FIR No. 80 में लगा देता है। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मेरे पास ऐसे at least 10 examples हैं, जहां लोग FIR दर्ज कराना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम है कि किसने दंगा किया, किसने फसाद किया, लेकिन उसकी FIR दर्ज ही नहीं होती।

महोदय, please यह मत होने दीजिए, क्योंकि आप तो कहते हैं कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विश्वास' मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा न हो कि कहीं उनका विश्वास ही आपके ऊपर से उठ जाए? हम यह नहीं चाहते, हम चाहते हैं कि उनका वह विश्वास आपके ऊपर बना रहे, वह विश्वास बरकरार रहे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप जितने समय तक बोलेंगे, उतना श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का समय कट जाएगा।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कुछ भी कर लीजिए, समय का हिसाब तो वही रहेगा।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, विषय बहुत गंभीर है, इसलिए इस पर और समय बढ़ा देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बालाकोट में जो सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, वह सही किया, लेकिन अपने लोगों के ऊपर क्यों सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करते हो, भाई साहब? हमें तो छोड़ दो, देश की जनता को तो छोड़ दो। जो लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आए हैं, जो अपने चेहरे पर मास्क लगाए हुए थे, जिनकी पहचान नहीं हो पा रही है, वे सब CCTV तोड़ रहे थे, ताकि किसी को पता नहीं चले, तो उन्हें तो आप कहते कि अपनी ही जनता पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक मत करो।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश, एक महान देश है और हमारे देश का संविधान भी एक महान संविधान है। यदि हम इकट्ठे हाथ मिलाकर चलेंगे, तो कुछ न कुछ हम पाएंगे, लेकिन असलियत तो यह है कि हम इकट्ठे नहीं चल रहे हैं और मैं अपने साथियों से भी इत्तिज़ा करना चाहता हूं कि अपने घर के comfort को हम भूल जाएं। भूलना पड़ेगा, हमें बहुत बड़ा संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि जो वायरस आप फैला रहे हैं, उसकी दवाई हम ही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। आप वाह-वाह करते जाइए,

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

लेकिन मैं आपको एक बात बताता हूँ कि,

"बिन खौफ के जब मैं चलने लगा,

हवा का रुख भी बदलने लगा।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): शुक्रिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: वह रुख बदलेगा। मैं अपने सहयोगी दलों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम वह रुख बदलकर रहेंगे और हम आपको इस देश को तोड़ने नहीं देंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, अब आप बोलिए।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब मैं इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो मेरे मन में वेदना भी है, विस्मय भी है और संदेह भी है। वेदना इस बात की है कि जैसा कि कल पिछले सदन में गृह मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि 52 भारतीयों को अपने प्राण गंवाने पड़े, चाहे उसमें से कई भस्म होकर राख हुए, चाहे कई सुपुर्द-ए-खाक हुए, मगर आज तक यह पता नहीं चला कि जिस आंदोलन के चलते ऐसे हालात पैदा हुए, उसमें कौन-सा लफ्ज़, कौन-सा हर्फ़ था, जो किसी की नागरिकता लेने वाला था? मेरे मन में इस बात की वेदना है। विस्मय इस बात का है भारत के ये दंगे बड़े विचित्र प्रकार के दंगे हुए। सामान्यतः दंगे इस प्रकार से होते हैं कि कोई घटना हो जाती है, तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होती है, परंतु ये दंगे ऐसे हुए जहाँ पर कोई abrupt reaction नहीं हुआ, तात्कालिक भीषण प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई, बल्कि उसे धीमी-धीमी आँच पर सवा दो महीने से उबाला जा रहा था, जैसे तंदूर की आँच को बढ़ाया जाता है कि heat को उस extent तक ले जाया जाए। ये एकमात्र ऐसे दंगे हुए जहाँ अधिकांश विपक्षी दलों की तरफ से, बड़े-बड़े नेताओं की तरफ से, कभी भी किसी के द्वारा शांति, संयम की अपील नहीं आई, बल्कि बयान और सोशल मीडिया पर reaction अकसर उकसावे वाले आए। ये दंगे एक ऐसे आंदोलन के द्वारा संचालित हुए, जो भारत की राजनीति का अभूत और अपूर्व आंदोलन था। जितने भी आंदोलन होते हैं, उनमें कोई न कोई प्रतिनिधि होता है, कोई न कोई pointed charter of demand होता है। अन्ना आंदोलन हुआ, तो उसमें बाकायदा प्रतिनिधि थे। उसमें केजरीवाल जी संयोजक बने थे और वे आज तक अपने आपको संयोजक ही कहते हैं। उनकी बिंदुवार मांग थी कि अमुक-अमुक भ्रष्टाचार के केस में कार्यवाही की जाए। श्री राम जन्मभूमि का आंदोलन हुआ, तो श्री राम जन्मभूमि न्यास समिति भी थी और तथाकथित बाबरी मस्जिद एक्शन के लिए बाबरी मस्जिद एक्शन कमेटी भी थी। उनकी बिंदुवार मांग थी। इसी तरह से आपातकाल के आंदोलन में जयप्रकाश जी संयोजक थे। आज़ादी के जमाने में जब वेवेल प्लान हुआ तो उसकी भी एक specific मांग थी कि मुस्लिम लीग से और उनसे अलग बात नहीं होगी,

साइमन कमीशन का आंदोलन हुआ, तो उसकी भी एक specific मांग थी कि भारतीय का प्रतिनिधित्व अवश्य होगा, अन्यथा वह स्वीकार नहीं होगा, रौलेट एक्ट आया तो उसकी भी specific मांग थी कि बगैर मुकदमा चलाए किसी को अंदर नहीं रखा जाएगा। परंतु उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर न कोई प्रतिनिधि था, न कोई डिमांड थी। मजेदार बात क्या है? मजेदार बात यह है कि मीडिया में प्रतिनिधि उपलब्ध थे। मैंने अनेक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ रेग्युलर टी.वी. डिबेट की है। उन्हें कोई आकर नहीं रोकता था कि ये मेरे प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि मीडिया से बात करने के लिए तो प्रतिनिधि था, लेकिन जब गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मेरे दरवाजे खुले हैं, किसी भी समय कोई आना चाहे, तो हम रात को 3 बजे भी बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तब कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं था। जब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बात करने के लिए भेजा, तब भी प्रतिनिधित्व नजर नहीं आ रहा था। इसको लेकर मन में संदेह उत्पन्न होता है।

महोदय, यह एक और दृष्टि से भारत का विचित्र दंगा था कि जब पहली बार कोई विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष यहाँ पर था, यह तब शुरू हुआ।

महोदय, यह एक और बात के लिए भी विचित्र दंगा है कि बाकायदा राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के आने से एक सप्ताह पहले आह्वान किया गया कि जब डोनाल्ड ट्रंप आएंगे, तो 17 फरवरी को अमुक-अमुक को निकलकर सड़कों पर आना है। इससे मन में संदेह और गहरा हो जाता है।

महोदय, इसकी शुरुआत कहाँ से हुई? अभी आदरणीय कपिल सिब्बल जी ने वायरस कहा। यहाँ से शुरू हुआ, वहाँ गया। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि वायरस तो बहुत बाहर से शुरू होकर आया। 14, 15 दिसंबर को बाकायदा भारत के दूतावासों पर प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया गया। हमने आज तक यह सुना था कि विदेशों में जाकर विदेश के दूतावासों पर प्रदर्शन होता है। यह भारत के दूतावासों पर प्रदर्शन, Overseas Congress के द्वारा, यह बात तो समझ से परे थी। खैर, किसी सांसद से मिले, उसका denial कर दिया कि हमसे कोई मतलब नहीं था, परन्तु उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता, मैं यह तसवीर देखता हूँ, लंदन में आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की तसवीर लगा कर, आदरणीया सोनिया जी की तसवीर लगा कर कुछ लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं और बाकायदा ऐसे लोग, जिनके पदाधिकारियों के नाम उनकी website पर हैं, उनके बयान available हैं। अरे भाई, अपनी सरकार को सुनाने के लिए यहाँ बात कही जाती है, बाहर किसको सुनाने के लिए बात कही जाती है! विदेशी मीडिया में चार बातें निकलती हैं, बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है, विदेश का कोई संस्थान प्रश्न पूछ ले, तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है। यह डोनाल्ड ट्रंप जी के दोरे के दौरान क्यों किया जा रहा था, ताकि विदेश में बात हो। क्या आवश्यकता है आज विदेश को इतना सुनाने की? अब हम अलग लेवल पर आ गए हैं, हमें लंदन में सुनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कभी उनकी हुकूमत रही होगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि -

"अपने वतन पर रही है हुकूमत सदियों तक गैरों की,

लेकिन कुछ चेहरों पर अब तक धूल है उनके पैरों की।"

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगला प्रश्न यह किया जाता है कि जब यह हो रहा था, तो गृह मंत्री जी कहाँ थे? कल गृह मंत्री जी ने उसका उत्तर दिया है। आप यह समझिए कि जब अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति भारत के दौरे पर हो, जिसका threat perception world में number one रहता है और खास कर तब, जब बगदादी और सुलेमानी की घटना के बाद हो, तो threat perception कितना high होगा, भारत की सुरक्षा एजेंसी, दिल्ली पुलिस और गृह मंत्रालय को कितने प्रकार के राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय dimensions के बीच काम करना पड़ रहा होगा, समस्त संभावनाओं को देख कर काम करना पड़ रहा होगा। इसीलिए आप जो बात कहते हैं कि कोई घटना किसलिए हो रही है, 24 फरवरी, 25 फरवरी, 26 फरवरी और 27 फरवरी को गृह मंत्री जी ने क्या किया, यह रिकॉर्ड पर available है। 24 फरवरी को ...(व्यवधान) ... जी बिल्कुल, बता रहा हूँ। 24 फरवरी को शाम को 7 बजे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार और आईबी के निदेशक के साथ बैठक हो रही थी। ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली के अपर आयुक्त के साथ बैठक हो रही थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रदीप जी, इस तरह से बात नहीं करते हैं। आप तो सीनियर सदस्य हैं।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: रात को एक बजे तक इस विषय के ऊपर सजगता के साथ नजर रखने के लिए बैठक चल रही थी। 25 फरवरी को दिन की शुरुआत अधिकारियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक से होती है। दोपहर 12 बजे नॉर्थ ब्लॉक पर प्रमुख राजनीतिक दलों के अधिकारियों के साथ, इनके नाम उस सदन में भी बताए गए, उन सारे लोगों के साथ बैठ कर बैठक होती है। 20 फरवरी को वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ मंत्रिमंडल के लोगों को भी इस विषय में बताया जाता है। शाम के समय गृह सचिव, आईबी निदेशक, पुलिस आयुक्त के साथ, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ गृह मंत्री जी की बैठक होती है। 27 फरवरी को दिल्ली में व्याप्त स्थिति के बारे में गृह मंत्री अधिकारियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक लेते हैं, गृह सचिव और आईबी के चीफ के साथ। समय-समय पर यह जानकारी रखने के साथ दिल्ली पुलिस की हर गतिविधि पर नीतिगत निर्णय लेने के लिए वे क्षण-प्रतिक्षण वहाँ उपस्थित थे। आपके इस प्रश्न को अर्पित गृह मंत्री के दिवस का क्षण-क्षण समर्पित।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना ही नहीं, मुझे एक बड़ी विचित्र बात लगी। आह्वान किया गया कि डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प आएँगे, तब यह करना। कल बताया गया कि पहली घटना 24 तारीख को दोपहर 2 बजे हुई और 25 तारीख को मध्य रात्रि पर आखिरी घटना हुई, उसके बाद स्थिति नियंत्रित हो गई। अब ज़रा यह देखिए कि इस प्रकार का घटनाक्रम, बड़ा विचित्र संयोग है कि डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प की यात्रा के साथ तिथि नहीं, वार नहीं, घटी और पल का भी मिलान हो रहा है, मानो पंचांग के पूर्व निर्धारित राहु काल के समान पहले से तय था कि अब शुरू होगा और इतने बजे समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए यह संदेह और गहरा होता है कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा

था। अब यहाँ पर मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ दो-सवा दो महीनों से हो रहा था, उसके लिए 72 दिन तक जो आग सुलग गई, दिल्ली पुलिस ने 36 घंटे में उसको बुझाने में सफलता पाई, यह अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। आपने तमाम वीडियो देखे होंगे। अभी कपिल सिब्बल जी ने भी कहा कि यह **highly densely populated** इलाका है। शायद यह भारत ही नहीं, एशिया का सबसे **densely populated** इलाका है। इसके बावजूद क्या आपने कभी देखा कि पुलिस पीछे हट रही है, पुलिस भाग रही है? पुलिस का एक जवान शहीद हुआ, पुलिस के एक DCP का हेलमेट टूट गया। हेलमेट **normal** प्रक्रिया में नहीं टूटता। यह तब तक नहीं टूटता, जब तक बहुत **heavy rod** के साथ बार-बार आघात न किया जाए। इसके बावजूद मुख्य सड़कों पर कार्यवाहियां नहीं हुईं। ऐसा तक सुनने में आया कि टॉप पीक ऑवर्स में प्रति मिनट 10 से 12 पीसीआर कॉल्स आ रही थीं। आप सोच सकते हैं कि उस परिस्थिति में जिस प्रकार की दक्षता का परिचय दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिया है, मेरे विचार से तो वह अत्यंत सराहनीय है। हां, एक बात ज़रूर हो गई है कि इस समय दिल्ली पुलिस की हालत बेचारे इराक की तरह हो गई है। आप पूछेंगे कि इराक क्यों? आप यह समझिए कि अगर अमरीका को सुलेमानी के लिए बम गिराना है, तो इराक की धरती पर गिराना है और जब ईरान को अमरीका के लिए बम गिराना है, तो इराक की धरती पर ही, उसके किसी ठिकाने पर गिराना है। जिसको मौका मिल रहा है, वह उन्हीं पर आघात करने का प्रयास कर रहा है, परन्तु सुरक्षाबलों के मनोबल के साथ हमें इन बातों का ध्यान भी रखना चाहिए।

एक अन्य बात, **hate speech** के बयान... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुना था कि कुछ लोग भविष्यद्रष्टा होते हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना था कि आइंस्टीन ने टाइम ट्रैवल की थ्योरी दी थी कि समय में आगे भी जाया जा सकता है। वही क्षमता मुझे अपने विपक्षी नेताओं के तर्कों में अद्भुत नज़र आती है। 20 जनवरी को अनुराग ठाकुर का बयान, 28 जनवरी को परवेश वर्मा का बयान, 24 फरवरी को कपिल मिश्रा का बयान और इन सब चीज़ों के लिए आह्वान हुआ, 14-15 दिसम्बर को। यानी डेढ़ महीने पहले उनको यह समझ में आ गया था कि भविष्य में यह होने वाला है, इसीलिए वह सारी क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया उसी समय से आनी शुरू हो गई थी। आप वायरस की उत्पत्ति को समझिए और वायरस की प्रवृत्ति को समझिए। अब मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी तरफ के बयान? नहीं-नहीं, उनके बारे में विचार नहीं करना चाहिए। फ्री कश्मीर? उसका मतलब कुछ और था। असम को परमानेंट काटना? उसका मतलब कुछ और था। हिन्दुओं से आज़ादी? उसका मतलब भी कुछ और था। 15 करोड़ बनाम 100 करोड़? इन सब बातों का मतलब कुछ और था। इतना ही नहीं, एक सज्जन यहां तक कह देते हैं, "न संसद पर भरोसा है, न सर्वोच्च न्यायालय पर भरोसा है, नौजवानो, बाहर आओ! सड़क पर निर्णय होगा।"...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कहने वाले लोग...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कहने वाले लोग हर्ष का मंज़र नहीं, तबाही का मंज़र लाते हैं, यह बात आप को समझ लेनी चाहिए।

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

महोदय, मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि यह जो कुछ हुआ, वह कहां से शुरू हुआ? जो कहा गया, उसे सुना न माना जाए, जो नहीं कहा गया, उसे सुना मान लिया जाए, जो सीएए में नहीं लिखा, उसे पढ़ा मान लिया जाए और आपकी कमेटियों ने जो लिख कर दिया था, उसे न माना जाए। यह विचित्र तर्क है। अब प्रश्न है कि इसका आगाज़ कहां से होता है? इसका आगाज़ अमानत में ख़यानत के साथ होता है। एक अमानती का ख़यानती बयान और एक कांग्रेस के पूर्व एमएलए साहब का बयान, जो शुरू में ही 15 तारीख को इन तमाम चीज़ों में मुलविस पाए गए थे। ये कोई नये नहीं हैं, मान्यवर, इनकी प्रवृत्ति समझिए। ये वही हैं, जब दिल्ली में औरंगज़ेब रोड का नाम बदला गया था, तो इन लोगों ने ही आकर धरना दिया था कि इस रोड का नाम कलाम साहब के नाम पर नहीं, औरंगज़ेब के नाम पर होना चाहिए। ये वही लोग हैं।

अब आप आगे आइए, उसके बाद क्या हुआ? बढ़ते-बढ़ते यह सिलसिला कहां तक पहुंचा? बढ़ते-बढ़ते यह सिलसिला उसके मकान तक पहुंचा, जहां पूरी दुनिया को दिख रहा था और जग-जाहिर था वह किसका मकान है। उसके ऊपर हथियारों का ज़खीरा और पेट्रोल बमों का ज़खीरा जमा था। इतना ही नहीं, दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकारी अंकित शर्मा के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस तरह की प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाता है? अभी आपने दंगों की संख्या की बात कही, तो ज्यादा विस्तार में न जाते हुए मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में अनेक बार दंगे हुए हैं। आधिकारिक सूत्रों के अनुसार, आधिकारिक आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जिन दंगों में 100 से अधिक लोग मारे गए, उनको हम बड़े, भीषण, भयानक या वीभत्स दंगे कह सकते हैं। ये कौन से दंगे थे? 1967 - रांची के दंगे, 1969 - अहमदाबाद के दंगे, 1970 - जलगांव के दंगे, 1979 - जमशेदपुर के दंगे, 1980 - मुरादाबाद के दंगे, 1983- नेल्ली के दंगे, 1984 - भिवंडी के दंगे, 1984 - दिल्ली के दंगे, 1985 - अहमदाबाद के दंगे, 1989 - भागलपुर के दंगे, 1990 - दिल्ली के दंगे, 1990 - हैदराबाद के दंगे, 1990 - अलीगढ़ के दंगे, 1992 - सूरत के दंगे, 1992 - कानपुर के दंगे, 1992 - भोपाल के दंगे और 1993 - मुम्बई के दंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सब कौन से दंगे थे? ये सेक्युलर दंगे थे, लेकिन 2002 में गुजरात में जो दंगा हुआ, वह कौन सा दंगा था? वह साम्प्रदायिक दंगा था। सेक्युलर दंगों की आवाज़ सुनाई नहीं पड़ती है...(व्यवधान)... अगर सेक्युलर दंगों को देखें, तो 18 में से 17 जगह का आरोप आप पर है और एक जगह का आरोप हम पर है। यहां तो एक मजेदार बात यह भी है, यहां आप भी थे और 'आप' भी थे। मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ, आदरणीय कपिल सिब्बल जी, हमारी संस्कृति में कपिल मुनि सांख्य दर्शन के प्रणेता माने गए हैं, इसलिए आप भी इस संख्या पर विचार कर लीजिए, तो आपको स्पष्ट रूप से दूसरी तसवीर दिख जाएगी। अब मैं इस विषय पर आना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ अंकित शर्मा के साथ हुआ, आप सोचिये यह प्रवृत्ति क्या है? यह बात मानी जा सकती है कि कोई दंगा हो गया, किसी ने किसी को मार दिया, किसी ने किसी पर आघात कर दिया, एक-दो चाकू मारे, माना जा सकता है कि प्रतिक्रिया, आक्रोश और

दंगे में हो गया। लेकिन चार सौ चाकू, यह कौन सी प्रवृत्ति है?

महोदय, यह शव को क्षत-विक्षत करने की प्रवृत्ति वही है, जहां सरहद पर सिर काटे जाते थे। यह वही प्रवृत्ति है, जब जवानों के शरीर के क्षत-विक्षत टुकड़े भेजे जाते थे। यह सिर्फ घटना नहीं थी, यह संदेश था। यह किन प्रवृत्तियों का संदेश है, यह उन प्रवृत्तियों का संदेश है, जो कि राष्ट्र के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए सतत् प्रयत्नशील हैं, आज से नहीं, वर्षों से।

मैं एक विषय आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं, यह पाकिस्तान की सीनेट कमेटी की अक्टूबर, 2016 की रिपोर्ट है। आपमें से यदि कोई चाहें तो वेबसाइट से डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। अब देखिये उसमें बिन्दु क्रमांक 8 पर क्या लिखा जा रहा है - "India's own fault lines in their alienated Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Dalits as well as the growing Maoist insurgency should be highlighted." और इसके लिए दो थिंक टैंकों का साथ लेना है। आगे लिखते हैं - "Modi and his RSS ideology of Hindutva should be targeted." अब नौ नम्बर पर क्या लिखा है - The Comprehensive outreach to those segments of Indian public opinion which are opposed to Modi and his anti-Pakistan policies including political parties, media, civil society organisations and human rights groups should be reached." हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि कोई जानकर मिलना चाह रहा है। परन्तु आप समझिये कि कितना गहरा षड्यंत्र हो सकता है, तीन साल पहले से ही यह बात चल रही थी और हम उस चीज़ से अनजान नज़र आते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप इस बात को समझना चाहें कि जो कुछ हुआ, तमाम संगठनों के एकाउन्ट्स में पैसा आया और समय-समय पर निकलता गया और उसी के साथ बहुत कुछ दिखता चला गया। क्या यह हमें समझ में नहीं आता कि यह षड्यंत्र कहां से शुरू हो रहा है?

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह चीज़ आई है, अगर यह इस तरह का षड्यंत्र हमारे पड़ोस में किया जा रहा है तो वह कभी सीधे नहीं आता है, वह एक आवरण लेकर आता है। रावण कभी सीधे सीताहरण करने नहीं आया था, साधु का वेश बनाकर आया था। इस बार एक नया आवरण दिखाई पड़ा। आज़ादी, हमको चाहिए आज़ादी। महोदय, मैं बचपन से लेकर किशोरावस्था और उसके बाद युवावस्था पार कर गया, हमें तो यही पता था कि आज़ादी कांग्रेस ने दिलाई, यह किताबों में पढ़ा। गांधी बाबा ने दिलाई, नेहरू जी ने आज़ादी का संघर्ष किया और अब कांग्रेस के नेताओं के ऐसे विडियोज़ आते हैं कि दुधमुंहे बच्चों के सामने आज़ादी, कौन सी आज़ादी। क्या वे स्वीकार करते हैं कि आज़ादी नहीं मिली? आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने तो आज़ादी का वह दौर भी देखा होगा। हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष के नाम में ही आज़ाद है, फिर भी उनकी पार्टी आज़ादी की डिमांड कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह आज़ादी बहुत खतरनाक थी। पहले इस आज़ादी में अंदर आए माओवादी, फिर अंदर घुसे नक्सलवादी, फिर इसमें घुसे ज़ेहादी, फिर इसमें आए बगदादी और फिर इसमें आए ज़ल्लादी, मगर नहीं दिखी आज़ादी। इसको देखकर

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

मुझे सिर्फ यह लगता है कि जो कुछ किया गया, उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद, उस समय तत्कालीन फैजाबाद के, आज उसका नाम अयोध्या है, एक बड़े मशहूर शायर रफीक शादानी हुए। उन्होंने उस दौर में दंगों और राजनीति को लेकर एक पंक्ति लिखी थी, वह मुझे बड़ी उचित प्रतीत होती है। उसमें एक प्रतीक है, जो हम समझ सकते हैं। भारत की राजनीति में कुछ प्रतीक बड़े स्थापित हैं। जैसे आप किसी को कहें कि हाफ पैन्ट या काली टोपी तो समझ में आ जाता था, वह किसके लिए कहा जा रहा है, तो उन्होंने यह अवधी भाषा में लिखा -

"न तो नमाज़ी, न तो पुजारी,

तुम्हें मदारी, तुम्हें शिकारी,

जीयो बहादुर खद्दरधारी।

इसके आगे मैं खुद जोड़ देता हूँ -

सब देखिन तुम्हरी किरदारी, खद्दरधारी, मफलरधारी। "

इसलिए आगे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस विषय के ऊपर यह भी समझना होगा कि षड्यंत्र कहाँ-कहाँ से हो रहा है तो हमें उसके ऊपर उतना अधिक गम्भीरता और सजगता से ध्यान भी रखना होगा। आज़ादी की बात करने वालों का हमें ध्यान रखना होगा कि यह कहीं हमारे लिए बहुत घातक किस्म का आन्दोलन बनाने का षड्यंत्र तो नहीं है। आदरणीय अटल जी की एक कविता की पंक्ति शायद आप सबने सुनी हो तो याद आ जाए। आज़ादी पर उन्होंने लिखा था -

"अपने ही हाथों तुम अपनी कब्र न खोदो,

अपने पैरों आप कुल्हाड़ी नहीं चलाओ।

ओ नादान पड़ोसी, अपनी आंखें खोलो,

आज़ादी अनमोल, न इसका मोल लगाओ।"

इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि इस प्रकार के जो विषय उठाये जा रहे हैं, ये देश के लिए अत्यंत खतरनाक हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप सब लोग तो बहुत समझदार हैं, वरिष्ठ हैं, क्यों इस प्रकार की बात करते हैं?

हिन्दी के एक बड़े प्रसिद्ध कवि हुए हैं- बिहारी लाल जी। जब मिर्ज़ा राजा जय सिंह औरंगजेब के ज़माने में आसपास के राजाओं के इलाकों के ऊपर बहुत कब्जा कर रहे थे, उसका लाभ प्रकारांतर से औरंगजेब को मिल रहा था, तो बिहारी जी ने एक दोहा लिख कर उनको भेजा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि:

"स्वारथु सुकृतु न श्रमु वृथा, देखि विहंग विचारि।

बाज पराये पानि परि तू पछिनु न मारि?"

यानी न इसमें कोई स्वार्थ है, न कोई अच्छा कार्य है, पराये लोगों को इसका फायदा होने वाला है। आपमें बाज के रूप में शक्ति है, छोटे-छोटे पक्षियों को मत मरने दीजिए। वैसे बिहारी जी ग्वालियर के रहने वाले थे। जयपुर के महाराजा को उस समय समझ में आया। अब शायद ग्वालियर के महाराजा जी को भी बेहतर ढंग से समझ में आ गया है।

अन्त की तरफ बढ़ते हुए मैं यह बात कहना चाहूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... महत्वपूर्ण बात है। मैं एक क्वोट बोलता हूँ। "No future goal justified violence in the present; it could not be the means to any political end. Self-discipline is crucial to self-sovereignty, swaraj." यह किसके भावों की अभिव्यक्ति है? आज से लगभग 100 साल पहले, 98 साल पहले महात्मा गांधी जी ने जब असहयोग आन्दोलन चलाया था और उस समय कुछ लोग सड़कों पर निकल आये थे, घर से बाहर सड़कों पर आ गये थे और आगजनी करने लगे थे, तब उन्होंने सारा आन्दोलन रोक दिया था, चोरीचोरा कांड के बाद, और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं-- यद्यपि उनका कोई व्यक्तिगत कुछ नहीं था, उन्होंने कहा था कि "मैं नेता के नाते व्यक्तिगत अपने ऊपर इसका दायित्व लेता हूँ। हिंसा का कोई स्थान नहीं हो सकता, प्रतिक्रिया का कोई स्थान नहीं हो सकता। स्वराज्य में सबसे पहले स्वानुशासन हो सकता है। " इतना ही नहीं, आप सबको शायद ध्यान हो, लाला लाजपत राय 1920 में कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने क्या बोला कि "हमारा आन्दोलन विफल हो गया, परन्तु हमारी विफलता हमारे नेता की विराटता और महानता की तुलना में बहुत छोटी है।" आज 100 साल के बाद, सड़क पर आओ और आर-पार की लड़ाई करो..। वही पार्टी है। ...(व्यवधान)... वही पार्टी है, वही लोग हैं। 1949 में मोतीलाल नेहरू जी कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे, आज भी वही परिवार के अध्यक्ष हैं। गांधी, वे महात्मा गांधी थे, ये आज के गांधी हैं और आकर कह रहे हैं कि आर-पार की लड़ाई की बात करो। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझ सकते हैं कि कहाँ से कहाँ पहुँच गये!

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: आप बताइए न? सड़क पर आकर आर-पार की बात किसने की थी? ...(व्यवधान)... आर-पार की बात 16 अगस्त, 1946 को Direct Action के लिए हुई थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी विराट पार्टी, इतना विराट नेता, इतना वरिष्ठ व्यक्ति और इसके बावजूद ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: यह आपके लिए विचार करने का विषय है।

रेल मंत्री; तथा वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): महोदय, हम अपने समय के अन्दर ही रहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं समय की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। इधर-उधर मत देखिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बोलते जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी से आज के गांधी तक आते-आते ये कहाँ से कहाँ तक पहुँच गये? ...(व्यवधान).... हाँ, यह बताइए कि आर-पार की लड़ाई की बात करना गांधीवाद है या गोडसेवाद है? ...(व्यवधान).... बताइए, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: अब मैं आपसे एक बात कहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सुधांशु जी, आप सीधा चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि ये इस विषय पर कहना चाहते हैं, तो एक पंक्ति में कहना चाहूँगा। महात्मा गांधी कोई व्यक्ति नहीं थे, कोई हाड़-मांस के व्यक्ति नहीं थे, वे एक विचार थे, एक वैचारिक अधिष्ठान थे, वे राष्ट्रपिता थे। ...(व्यवधान).... मगर महात्मा गांधी का ...(व्यवधान).... हाँ, मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान).... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी का राजनैतिक दर्शन क्या था? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): केवल सुधांशु जी की बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान).... दूसरा कोई बोले, तो वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश जानता है कि महात्मा गांधी का राजनैतिक दर्शन था- "राम राज्य", नित्य का भजन था- "रघुपति राघव राजा राम " और अन्तिम शब्द था-

"हे राम", जो आज तक उनकी समाधि पर लिखा है। जिस दिन 2007 में हलफनामा देकर कहा गया कि राम थे ही नहीं, गांधी जी के व्यक्तित्व और आत्मा की हत्या उस दिन हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना ने जो कुछ इस देश में किया है, उससे किसी भी व्यक्ति के मन में करुणा उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। मगर उस करुणा की आड़ में जो राजनीतिक बवंडर खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, उसके प्रति सजगता भी आवश्यक है। आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी अपने जीवन में उस स्थिति से जाकर क्षण-क्षण, तृण-तृण समर्पित करते हुए राजनीति के जिस मुकाम पर पहुँचे और पद पर आने के बाद से पहले दिन से उन्होंने जिस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में निर्माण करने का प्रयास किया, आज ये सब करके जो दिखाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इससे मुझे लगता है कि शायद उनके मन से यह बात निकलती होगी कि

"अपने जीवन का रस देकर जिसको यत्नों से पाला है,

क्या वह केवल अवसाद-गलिन झरते आँसू की माला है?"

हम वह आँसू की माला लोगों की आँखों में नहीं आने देंगे। मैं अंत में सिर्फ एक वाक्य कहूँगा और यह समझ लीजिए कि मैं यह प्रधान मंत्री जी के तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से कह रहा हूँ:

"तू अगर मेरे साथ नहीं है, तो इसमें तेरी खता भी नहीं,

क्योंकि हर शख्स मेरा साथ निभा सकता भी नहीं

वैसे तो एक आँसू भी बहा ले जाए मुझे,

मगर ऐसे कोई तूफान भी हिला सकता नहीं।

धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री देरेक ओब्राईन। आपके 2 मिनट हैं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we will begin this by looking at the events in Delhi through the eyes of not men, not women, but, we will begin by looking at this through the eyes of children. Two brothers went missing for days, their bodies were later found in a drain. A 10 year old saw people carrying guns and swords and firing and he was scared. Three children of a man in uniform lost their father. We have all seen the picture of a girl bashed against the wall, she was left bleeding. Sir, these are deep scars of violence which have left children damaged. We were looking for

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

answers for the last twelve days, not to have a debate on who won political points. We were looking for the 'R's, we were looking for healing, for relief, for rehabilitation, for reconciliation; these children were looking for answers. I am afraid what we heard in Lok Sabha yesterday or this political rhetoric what we heard just now, we gave no answers to these children. If you tell these children thirty-six hours or 700 FIRs or 12 meetings or 1984, these are not the answers. Where are the answers? The children of India believe that you are only half a Home Minister, if you are HM. The children of India want you to believe and make you a full Home Minister, if you are HM, you are a Home Minister and a humanity Minister, and for that, you need to feel the humanity. Sir, today, I am hearing people who quote Gandhi, but, worship Godse. I would like to remind the Members that today is a significant day because ninety years ago, on this day, Gandhiji started the Salt Satyagraha. Sir, through you, I want to give some advice to the Home Minister, whom I heard with great attention yesterday, as to how did he react to this carnage in Delhi. He explained to us that he could not go there because there would be police going and people going and it will distract everybody. So, I want to take him back to the special day of Gandhiji of 1946, how did Gandhiji react? Sir, this was at Noakhali in East Bengal. He walked ten kilometers, he stayed there for three months and he said "I am not leaving this place until the last embers of trouble are stamped out, if necessary, I will die here". So, those were different days. Everything we are saying today is how do we do this so that we can win an election. Sir, elections cannot be the be-all and the end-all of life because we all know that there is enough data to suggest which is the one political party which benefits after these kinds of things happen. But, I do not want to go there. I want to start by quoting what Ms. Mamata Bannerji, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, said days after this happened. "The way people have been murdered in Delhi, it is a planned genocide. I condemn it." Again, to these children, these words won't make any difference, whether you call it a genocide or riot or pogrom or carnage, it doesn't make any difference. Actually, genocide is a process, and we need to understand this. If you look back at history, genocide did not start with the gas chambers. Zup! And you got gas chambers. No. If you look at the first genocide of 1945, the Second World War, it started with inciting slogans, and I want to draw a difference here without getting into numerous slogans. You use inciting slogans in Bengal, you will be arrested in twenty-four hours. Nine were arrested in Delhi. We don't want to get arrested here because then, one or two Members

from here also, have to go. Now, the way these slogans were made, the way the bigotry was spread, the way the hate was spread, it is very difficult to believe that this does not have the sanction from the top. And what happened here? The police have to be complicit. I go back to my Second World War story because the Gestapo and the German police, they were all part of the overall plan. The Delhi Police for thirty-six hours or seventy-two hours, we are saying this with responsibility, were turned out. They were turned on again. I don't say that the Delhi Police is a bad police force. I am sure there are many brave men there. The Prime Minister takes his time, seventy hours. But, I want to congratulate the people who did do a good job. Young boys and girls, below thirty, from the Indian Media, I salute their courage; I salute their conviction, because putting their own life at risk, handling a Government with an absolute majority and a Totalitarian view of life, they still went there and showed courage and conviction. And, through you, Sir, today, I want to appeal to those media owners to stand up and show the same courage and conviction which your young reporters showed. Don't be scared of them. No, stand up, be encouraged, because today, I also want Young India to take a look at the pictures of a judge, when he is transferred from Delhi. Look at those pictures. You don't need a single word more to say. Enough said. It is another matter, then, you also get threatened on one floor of the House. Where are we headed today? Of course, this Government has achievements, and as an Opposition Party, we must acknowledge these achievements, and they are big achievements, pogroms, lynchings, a completely torn social fabric, a ravaged economy with failing banks, job losses, damaged international standing, subverted institutions and fallen democratic norms. Sir, for the healing touch, what can we, as a political party, do? In our small way, we opened up a benevolent fund. We are trying to find out how to reach the right people because it is not about fifty five people. There are thousands who are homeless. They are scared to go back to their homes. Tell us Mr. Home Minister, how will you heal, how will you reconcile when we have been asking for this debate in Parliament for the last ten days, after the week end, you come back? We were not here to accuse you, what you can do or what you can't do or what happened in 1984. No. I have a few direct questions also because I think, this is a time for healing; this is a time for reconciling, but this is also a time to ask some hard questions. Yesterday, we heard from the Home Minister all social media accounts that spread hate speeches will be brought to book. Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Home Minister, you are a Prime Minister and Home Minister. You start,

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

lead by example. First stop following all those handles which are spreading bigotry and hate. Tell us today on the floor of the House, assure us, assure those children in Delhi. You said, Delhi Police did a good job. Then, I want to ask you. If the Delhi Police did so well, why was the chain of command superseded and the NSA deployed? Answer this question today on the floor of the House. Or, is the new role of the NSA to control riots? My third point is that you suddenly now stopped talking about CAA. I have been watching your last few speeches. You stopped talking about NRC. I say, you should stop doing NRC. We had been warning you from before that CAA, NRC and NPR together are a toxic combination.

Fourthly, we understand that the police need facial recognition to do their job for national security. But, are you using technology to identify people in a crowd? Did you admit yesterday, on the floor of the House, that people's personal data is being used to identify them.

Sir, lastly, one question to you. Can you assure on the floor of the Parliament about one thing? It is a case of a doctor. The patient has died and then you said, 'This pressure was wrong, that pressure was wrong.' But, there are fifty people who are dead. Who is responsible? The Home Minister has to take the responsibility. There is no other way. The Prime Minister has to be responsible. Assure this House that there will not be a second carnage. So, we don't have to quote 1984 and 2002. Did I say 2002? It is the same thing actually! It is the same thing. It is 2002. You freak one number around and it is 2020! It is the same thing. It is blood on the hands. It is the same man. It is the same innocent blood. It is the same sadness. It is the same trauma and the same cover-up. It is the same model. It is, Sir, गिद्ध की सरकार, लाशों का कारोबार। That is the way it is, Sir, and the people know this.

Sir, we want deep reconciliation. We want the wounds to be healed. Let me end by a quote in Bangla. Let me speak in Bengali. I shall quote from the poem of Kazi Nazrul Islam:

*"Duliteche Tori Fuliteche Jol, Bhuliteche Majhi Poth,

Chiriyache Paal Ke Dhoribe Haal, Aache Kaar Himmot!"

"The boat rocks, the ocean swells, the boatman lost his bearings, The sails are ripped, who will now take the helm? Who has the daring?"

*English portion of the Bengali speech.

I do not see anyone having that kind of courage. Now let me say, not in the words of Nazrul, but mine: Yes, there is one person with that kind of courage. Where unity in diversity is celebrated, where we actually see unity in diversity, we can find the answer there. Where should we look it for? The pride of Bengal —Mamata Banerjee.

"The boat rocks, the ocean swells, the boatman lost his bearings, The sails are ripped, who will now take the helm? Who has the daring?"

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Rajya Sabha is discussing a very sensitive and delicate issue. First of all, I condemn the riots and subsequent violence that have taken place in the north-east Delhi. I am deeply hurt and depressed that the violence has torn the secular fabric of our country. I express our deep-felt condolences to the families who have lost their loved ones and pray for the early recovery of all their people.

Sir, the law and order situation in Delhi is not only being discussed in Indian Parliament, but is also being discussed in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Iran, Turkey and Malaysia. This is a matter of concern. Since the Delhi Police is under the Union Home Ministry, it is the moral responsibility of the Government of India to maintain law and order in the region and to deal with the situation. Sir, today the major minority community in the country is really scared. They have a complaint. They have a problem. They are worried that if you go ahead with the present NPR and NRC, it is going to affect their citizenship. They are scared. Nineteen masjids have been damaged, four cylinders were put inside a masjid and the masjid was burnt. Saffron flag was being erected on a masjid. More than 53 people have been killed and 500 people have been injured and hospitalised. FIRs should be filed immediately by the Delhi Police against all perpetrators as well as inciters of the violence without any bias and prejudice. I also urge that a judicial inquiry be conducted by a sitting Judge of the High Court/Supreme Court to ensure impartial inquiry. The Government should know what went wrong there. In Shaheen Bagh, only anti-CAA protestors had been participating in dharna while in Jafraabad, not only anti-CAA, but also pro-CAA people were involved. On 23rd February, one politician had proclaimed as if he is the Home Minister of this country giving three days ultimatum to Delhi Police to get the roads cleared. "Do not

try to convince us. After this, we will not listen to you. Just three days", he warned the Police. The things went horribly wrong on 24th, 25th and 26th. What had happened? There was looting. There was unbridled arson on the streets of Jafrabad. Fifty-three people were killed, more than 500 injured, mosques were burnt to ashes, one school was burnt, 122 houses were burnt and 200 cars and 300 motor cycles were burnt. The whole of North-East Delhi was fully under the control of the anti-social elements. Sir, the primary responsibility to protect life and property of the people of this country rests with the Home Ministry. The Delhi Police directly comes under the control of the Union Home Ministry. The Delhi Police officials were mere spectators there. Even the media persons were not left out. The media persons belonging to CNN, NDTV, Times of India, Reuters, India Today and News18 were mercilessly attacked. All happened during the broad day light. The African-American leader, Sir Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "People fail to get along because they fear each other; they fear each other because they do not know each other; they do not know each other because they have not communicated with each other. We must learn to live together like friends; not perish together like fools." This suits exactly with the present situation. I am really unhappy. Sir, India faces danger from the trinity of social disharmony, economic slowdown and a global health epidemic. I deeply worried that this potent combination of risk may not only rupture the soul of India, but also diminish our global standing as an economic and democratic power in the world. The Prime Minister's *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*, which the world believed, I think, has taken a beating. The image of the Home Minister, as a strong administrator, has taken a bit of beating. Sir, there is a reason to believe that there was definitely some kind of conspiracy that played out in these riots. The U.S. President was here in the full glare of the international media and in the full glare of the US top level contingent which was in Delhi, when these riots happened. As a concerned citizen of India, I feel completely embarrassed and disturbed by what happened. The Constitution of India, in its Preamble, talks about fraternity, and the fraternity must ensure the dignity of the individual. If only the Government clarifies and ensures it in the entire country, this would raise the morale of the minorities. I hope you will reach out to the minorities. India is a secular country. On the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, we want 'Ahimsa' to be a part of the Preamble of our Constitution. Perhaps, this is the apt time that we seriously consider that Ahimsa now becomes an integral part of our life, and our Constitution must include the term 'Ahimsa'.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक बहुत ही गंभीर और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर सदन बहस कर रहा है। कल लोक सभा में बड़ी विस्तृत चर्चा हुई और उस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जवाब भी हम लोगों के सामने है। सर, बहुत से सवाल हैं, जो इधर से भी आ रहे हैं और उधर से भी आ रहे हैं। आज से कोई 50-60 साल पहले साहिर लुधियानवी ने एक सवाल पूछा था। मुझे exact तारीख तो नहीं पता है। मैं उस सवाल के बारे में जब देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद साहिर साहब ने वह सवाल आज की सरकार से और आज के गृह मंत्री जी से पूछा था, जो 50-60 साल के बाद भी आज प्रासंगिक है-

"ऐ रहबर-ए-मुल्क-ओ-कौम बता

ये किसका लहू है कौन मरा।

ये जलते हुए घर किसके हैं

ये कटते हुए तन किसके हैं,

तकसीम के अंधे तूफान में

लुटते हुए गुलशन किसके हैं,

बदबख्त फिजायें किसकी हैं

बरबाद नशेमन किसके हैं,

कुछ हम भी सुनें, हमको भी सुना

ऐ रहबर-ए-मुल्क-ओ-कौम बता

ये किसका लहू है कौन मरा ।"

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें, तो साहिर लुधियानवी के इस सवाल का जवाब भी आपको देना चाहिए।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): مائے اب سبھا ادھیکش جی، ایک بہت ہی گمبھیر اور اہم مذعے پر سدن بحث کر رہا ہے۔ کل لوک سبھا میں بڑی تفصیل سے چرچا ہوئی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اور اس پر مائنے ہوم منسٹر صاحب ک جواب بھی ہم لوگوں کے سامنے ہے۔ سر، بہت سے سوال ہیں، جو ادھر سے آرہے ہیں اور ادھر سے آرہے ہیں۔ آج سے کوئی پچاس- ساٹھ سال پہلے ساحر لدھیانوی نے ایک سوال پوچھا تھا۔ مجھے exact تاریخ تو نہیں پتہ ہے۔ میں اس سوال کے بارے میں جب دیکھتا ہوں تو مجھے لگتا ہے کہ شاید ساحر صاحب نے وہ سوال آج ہی سرکار سے اور آج کے ہوم منسٹر جی سے پوچھا تھا، جو پچاس-ساٹھ سال کے بعد بھی آج پراسنگک ہے -

اے رببر ملک و قوم بتا

یہ کس کا لہو ہے کون مرا

یہ جلتے ہوئے گھر کس کے ہیں

یہ کتے ہوئے تن کس کے ہیں

تقسیم کے اندھے طوفان میں

لٹتے ہوئے گلشن کس کے ہیں

بدبخت فضائیں کس کی ہیں

برباد نشیمن کس کے ہیں

کچھ ہم بھی سنیں، ہم کو بھی سنا

اے رببر ملک و قوم بتا

یہ کس کا لہو ہے کون مرا

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جب مائنے ہوم منسٹر صاحب اپنا جواب دیں، تو ساحر لدھیانوی

کے اس سوال کا جواب بھی آپ کو دینا چاہئے۔

گृہ منتری (श्री अमित शाह): यह पार्टिशन के समय की बात है। आपको date याद नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे याद है।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैंने कहा आज भी प्रासंगिक है।

† [جناب جاوید علی خان : میں نے کہا آج بھی پراسنگک ہے۔]

4.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप चेयर को देखकर बोलिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: आज के हालात क्या हैं? इस पक्ष से कुछ और कहा जाता है, हमारी तरफ से कुछ कहा जाता है और उधर से कुछ कहा जाता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं देश के एक ऐसे बड़े नेता के बयान को यहां रखना चाहूंगा और आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा, जिनका across party lines पूरे देश के अंदर बड़ा सम्मान है। जिनकी देश के प्रति निष्ठा पर, जिनकी धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति निष्ठा पर, जिनकी लोकतंत्र के प्रति निष्ठा पर कोई सवालिया निशान आज किसी पक्ष की तरफ से लगाया नहीं जा सकता। मैं शिरोमणि अकाली दल के सर्वेसर्वा माननीय श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी, जो हमारे लिए सम्मानित हैं, मैं उनके बयान को यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। इन हालातों पर उन्होंने क्या कहा - *There are three main ideas enshrined in our Constitution: Secularism, socialism and democracy. Today, there is no secularism, nor any socialism. The rich are getting richer, the poor are becoming poorer. However, democracy is present only at two levels —one is parliamentary elections, and the other is State elections. Rest, it can't be found anywhere either."

इसका मतलब क्या है? बादल साहब कोई राजनैतिक लाभ की प्राप्ति के लिए तो ऐसा बयान नहीं दे सकते हैं। बादल साहब उम्र के अब जिस पड़ाव में हैं, वहां उनसे कम गंभीर होने की भी उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारी न मानें, विपक्ष की न मानें, लेकिन आज की जो हमारी मौजूदा सरकार है, कम से कम उन्हें राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन के सबसे पुराने और सबसे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी के बयान का संज्ञान लेना चाहिए और उस पर बहुत ज्यादा न चल सकें, सौ कदम न चल सकें, तो दस, बीस या पचास कदम बादल साहब के बताए हुए रास्ते को या उनकी जो स्थिति है, उस पर गौर करके दो-चार कदम आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। कल बड़ी तारीफ की गई और दिल्ली पुलिस को सारा का सारा समर्थन गृह मंत्रालय से मिला और मिलना भी चाहिए, आखिर उस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, लेकिन जब तक दिल्ली की पुलिस हमारे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश गुजराल जी के पत्र का संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं देती है...

माननीय मंत्री जी, तब तक मैं किसी भी तरीके से दिल्ली की पुलिस को दी जाने वाली clean chit को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। नरेश गुजराल जी ने क्या लिखा था - उस पत्र की प्रति आपकी नज़र से भी गुज़री होगी, मेरे पास भी उस पत्र की प्रति है - उन्होंने अपने दुख को बयान करते हुए कहा कि एक एमपी की शिकायत के बावजूद भी, जिन लोगों का नाम और पता उन्होंने दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर को बताया था, दिल्ली की पुलिस ने उन्हें रत्ती भर राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप जवाब दें तो कम से

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

कम इस बात पर भी रोशनी डालिएगा। चलिए, हम फोन करते या टीएमसी वाले करते या सीपीएम वाले करते या कांग्रेस वाले करते तो आपके हिसाब से पुलिस चल रही थी, शायद हमें वह ignore कर देती, लेकिन गुजराल साहब के फोन को, उनकी शिकायत को ignore करने की कौन सी मजबूरियां दिल्ली पुलिस की रहीं कि उस पर भी कोई गौर और फिक्र दिल्ली पुलिस ने नहीं किया। बहुत सारी बातें कही गयीं, आरोप लगाए गए - अगर आप 2002 की बात करोगे तो हम 1984 की बात करेंगे, तो मैं उन सब लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं, जो इस प्रतिस्पर्धा में पड़ते हैं कि 1984 में इतना हुआ था तो 2002 में इतना हुआ और जो कमी रह गयी, उसे अब हम 2020 में पूरा करेंगे, यह कोई बहुत healthy trend कम से कम विचार-विमर्श करने का या बहस का नहीं है। मैं इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता, खास करके इतिहास में राजनैतिक लाभ के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए या जो काम किए गए, चाहे वे साम्प्रदायिक तरीके से हों या दूसरे तरीकों से हों, लेकिन इतिहास के कुछ ऐसे उद्धरण मेरे हाथ में हैं, समय कम होने की वजह से मैं उन्हें पढ़ंगा नहीं, लेकिन मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और सदन से कहना चाहूंगा कि इन पर वे गौर करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... 1969 - अहमदाबाद के riots, जस्टिस जगमोहन रेड्डी कमीशन, 1970 - भिवंडी के riots, जस्टिस डी.पी. मदान कमीशन, 1971 - Tellicherry, केरल में कुन्नूर जिले का है, वहां के riots, जस्टिस जोसफ कमीशन, 1979 में जमशेदपुर के riots - जस्टिस जितेन्द्र नारायण कमीशन और 1982 में कन्याकुमारी के riots, जो हिन्दू और क्रिश्चियंस के riots थे, उसमें जस्टिस वेणुगोपाल कमीशन - इन सब कमीशंस की रिपोर्ट्स के उद्धरण मेरे पास हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि आज वे देश के सामने होने चाहिए। इन सारे के सारे कमीशंस ने एक खास राजनैतिक विचार, एक खास राजनैतिक परिवार, जो इस देश के अंदर तबाही और बरबादी मचाना चाहता है, उसकी तरफ नाम लेकर इशारा किया है - सब समझ गए होंगे। कमीशंस के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि इनकी leniency किसी तरफ थी या इनका झुकाव किसी तरफ था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे सदन के एक सदस्य हैं, वे यहां पर मौजूद थे, अभी चले गए हैं, एम.जे. अकबर साहब - जमशेदपुर के riots के बाद उनकी एक बड़ी मशहूर किताब 'Riot After Riot' आयी है, उसके अंदर उन्होंने तत्कालीन एक परिवार या संघ या जो भी कहिए, उसके सरवरा का नाम लेकर उनकी तरफ इंगित किया था कि किस तरीके से दंगों को संचालित किया जाता है। आखिर में, क्योंकि समय कम है, मैं लम्बी बात नहीं कहूंगा।

† [جناب جاوید علی خان : آج کے حالات کیا ہیں؟ اس پکس سے کچھ اور کہا جاتا ہے،
ہماری طرف سے کچھ کہا جاتا ہے اور ادھر سے کچھ کہا جاتا ہے۔ مائٹے اپ سبھا

ادھیکش جی، میں دیش کے ایک ایسے بڑے نیتا کے بیان کو یہاں رکھنا چاہوں گا اور آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہوں گا، جن کا across party line پورے دیش کے اندر بڑا سمان ہے۔ جن کی دیش کے تئیں نشٹھا پر، جن کی دھرم نرپیکشتا کے تئیں نشٹھا پر، جن کی لوک تنتر کے تئیں نشٹھا پر کوئی سوالیہ نشان آج کسی پکش کی طرف سے لگایا نہیں جا سکتا۔ میں شرومنی اکالی دل کے سروے سروا مائنے شری پرکاش سنگھ بادل جی، جو ہمارے لئے سمانت ہیں، میں ان کے بیان کو یہاں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ان حالاتوں پر انہوں نے کیا کہا۔

"There are three main ideas enshrined in our Constitution: Secularism, socialism and democracy. Today, there is no secularism, nor any socialism. The rich are getting richer, the poor are becoming poorer. However, democracy is present only at two levels—one is parliamentary elections, and the other is State elections. Rest, it can't be found anywhere either."

اس کا مطلب کیا ہے؟ بادل صاحب کوئی راجنیتک فائدے کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے تو ایسا بیان دے نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ بادل صاحب عمر کے اب جس پڑاؤ میں ہیں، وہاں ان سے کم گمبھیر ہونے کی بھی امید نہیں کی جا سکتی ہے۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری نہ مائیں، وپکش کی نہ مائیں، لیکن آج کی جو ہماری موجودہ سرکار ہے، کم سے کم انہیں راشٹریہ جن-ٹانترک گتھ بندھن کے سب سے پرانے اور سب سے سینئر سپیوگی شری پرکاش سنگھ بادل جی کے بیان کا سنگیان لینا چاہئے اور اس پر بہت زیادہ نہ چل سکیں، سو قدم نہ چل سکیں، تو دس، بیس یا پچاس قدم بادل صاحب کے بتائے ہوئے راستے کو یا ان کی جو حالت ہے، اس پر غور کر کے دو چار قدم آگے بڑھنا چاہئے۔ کل بڑی تعریف کی گئی اور دہلی پولس کو سارا کا سارا سمرتھن ہوم منسٹری سے ملا اور ملنا بھی چاہئے، آخر اس ڈیپارٹمینٹ کے منتری ہیں، لیکن جب تک دہلی کی پولس ہمارے

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

اس سدن کے مائنے سدسٹے شری نریش گجرال جی کے لیٹر کا سنتوش جنک جواب نہیں دیتی ہے۔

مانیئے منتری جی، تب تک میں کسی بھی طریقے سے دہلی کی پولیس کو دی جانے والی کلین چٹ کو ماننے کے لیے تیار نہیں ہوں۔ نریش گجرال جی نے کیا لکھا تھا۔ اس لیٹر کی کاپی آپ کی نظر سے بھی گزری ہوگی، میرے پاس بھی اس لیٹر کی پرتی ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنے دکھ کو بیان کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ ایک ایم پی کی شکایت کے باوجود بھی، جن لوگوں کا نام اور پتہ انہوں نے دہلی کے پولیس کمشنر کو بتایا تھا، دہلی کی پولیس نے انہیں رتی بھر راحت پہنچانے کی دشا میں کوئی کام نہیں کیا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب آپ جواب دیں تو کم سے کم اس بات پر بھی روشنی ڈالیے گا۔ چلیئے، ہم فون کرتے یا ٹی ایم سی والے کرتے یا سی پی ایم والے کرتے یا کانگریس والے کرتے تو آپ کے حساب سے پولیس چل رہی تھی، شاید ہمیں وہ نظر انداز کر دیتی، لیکن گجرال صاحب کے فون کو، ان کی شکایت کو نظر انداز کرنے کی کون سے مجبوریاں دہلی پولیس کی رہیں کہ اس پر بھی کوئی غور اور فکر دہلی پولیس نے نہیں کیا۔ بہت ساری باتیں کہی گئیں، آروپ لگائے گئے۔ اگر آپ 2002 کی بات کریں گے تو ہم 1984 کی بات کریں گے، تو میں ان سب لوگوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں، جو اس پرتیسپردہا میں پڑتے ہیں کہ 1984 میں اتنا ہوا تھا تو 2002 میں اتنا ہوا اور جو کمی رہ گئی، اسے اب ہم 2020 میں پورا کریں گے، یہ کوئی بہت healthy trend کم سے کم وچار و مرش کرنے کا یا بحث کا نہیں ہے۔ میں تاریخ میں نہیں جانا چاہتا، خاص کر کے تاریخ میں راجنیتک لائبہ کے لیے جو قدم اٹھائے گئے یا جو کام کیے گئے، چاہے وہ سامپردانک طریقے سے ہوں یا دوسرے طریقوں سے ہوں، لیکن تاریخ کے کچھ ایسی اڈرم میرے ہاتھ میں ہیں، وقت کم ہونے کی وجہ سے میں انہیں پڑھونگا نہیں، لیکن میں مانیئے گرہ منتری جی اور سدن سے کہنا چاہونگا گا کہ ان پر وہ غور کریں۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ 1969۔ احمدآباد کے riots، جسٹس جگموہن ریڈی کمیشن، 1970۔ بھونڈی کے riots، جسٹس ڈی پی مدان کمیشن، 1971۔ تیرشری، کیرل میں گنور ضلع کا ہے، وہاں کے riots

، جسٹس جوزف کمیشن، 1979 میں جمشید پور کے riots- جسٹس جتیندر نارائن کمیشن اور 1982 میں کنیا کماری کے riots، جو ہندو اور کرشچنین کے تھے، اس میں جسٹس وینوگوپال کمیشن۔ ان سب کمیشنس کی رپورٹس کے اڈرن میرے پاس ہیں، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آج وہ دیش کے سامنے ہونے چاہئیے۔ ان سارے کے سارے کمیشنس نے ایک خاص راجنیتک پریوار، جو اس دیش کے اندر تباہی اور بربادی مچانا چاہتا ہے، اس کی طرف نام لیکر اشارا کیا ہے۔ سب سمجھ گئے ہونگے۔ کمیشنس کے بارے میں کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ ان کی leniency کس کی طرف تھی یا ان کا جھکاؤ کس کی طرف تھا۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ہمارے سدن کے ایک سدسینے ہیں، وہ یہاں پر موجود تھے، ابھی چلے گئے ہیں، ایم جے اکبر صاحب۔ جمشید پور کے riots کے بعد ان کی ایک بڑی مشہور کتاب 'Riot After Riot' آئی ہے، اس کے اندر انہوں نے تتکالین ایک پریوار یا سنگھ یا جو بھی کہیں، اس کے بعد سربراہ کا نام لیکر ان کی طرف انگٹ کیا تھا کہ کس طریقے سے دنگوں کو سنجالت کیا جاتا ہے۔ آخر میں، کیوں کہ وقت کم ہے، میں لمبی بات نہیں کہوں گا۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जाटिया): समय हो गया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): नहीं, अभी नहीं हुआ।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, अभी मेरे पास समय है।

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، ابھی میرے پاس وقت ہے۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जाटिया): हो गया है, माइनस हो गया है।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर، मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी बात कपिल मिश्रा की की जाती है, जो रास्ते खाली करवाने का दावा कर रहे थे ; कभी एक चौधरी साहब हैं, वे कहते हैं कि सारे बलात्कारी हैं, तुम्हारे घरों में घुस जाएंगे; एक ठाकुर साहब हैं, उन्होंने शूटिंग के ऑर्डर भी जारी कर दिए थे क्योंकि मंत्री के मुंह से निकला हुआ वाक्य आदेश होता है। एक साहब और हैं, जो 5 करोड़ का दम्भ भर रहे थे, वहां खड़े होकर 15 करोड़ और 85 करोड़ की बात कर रहे थे। एक साहब हैं, जिनका कई साल से वीडियो चलता है और वे 15 मिनट की धमकी देते हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वे चाहे गोली चलाने वाले ठाकुर साहब हों, चाहे रास्ता खाली कराने वाले मिश्रा जी हों और चाहे वे 15 करोड़ वाले पठान साहब हों या 15 मिनट वाले छोटे भाई जान हों, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सब कुछ भी नहीं हैं, ये खिलौने हैं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, जितनी चाबी आप इन खिलौनों में भरते हो, ये उतनी दूर तक जाते हैं, इनका अपने आप में कोई वजूद नहीं है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

आखिर में, मैं दिल्ली के सभी हिन्दुओं से, सभी मुसलमानों से, सभी सिखों से, सभी ईसाइयों से, सभी धर्मों के लोगों से अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह अपील करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द को बनाए रखें। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कल आपने कहा था कि आपने ट्रम्प के साथ नाश्ता छोड़ दिया, ट्रम्प के साथ लंच नहीं किया, ट्रम्प के साथ डिनर नहीं किया। आपने इतना कुछ छोड़ा है, लेकिन अगर दंगों की जिम्मेदारी लेते हुए आप इस गृह मंत्री के पद को भी छोड़ देते, तो इस देश के साथ बहुत बड़ा

†[جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کبھی بات کپل مشرا کی، کی جاتی ہے، جو راستے خالی کروانے کا دعویٰ کر رہے تھے؛ کبھی ایک چودھری صاحب ہیں، وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سارے بلاتکاری ہیں، تمہارے گھروں میں گھس جائیں گے؛ ایک ٹھاکر صاحب ہیں، انہوں نے شوٹنگ کے آرڈر بھی جاری کر دئے تھے کیوں کہ منتری کے منہ سے نکلا ہوا واکٹے آدیش ہوتا ہے۔

ایک صاحب اور ہیں، جو پندرہ کروڑ کا دم بھر رہے تھے، وہاں کھڑے ہوکر پندرہ کروڑ اور پچاسی کروڑ کی بات کر رہے تھے۔ ایک صاحب ہیں، جن کا کئی سال سے ویڈیو چلتا ہے اور وہ پندرہ منٹ کی دھمکی دیتے ہیں۔ مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، وہ چابے گولی چلانے والے ٹھاکر صاحب ہوں، چابے راستہ خالی کرانے والے مشرا جی ہوں اور چابے وہ پندرہ کروڑ والے پٹھان صاحب ہوں یا پندرہ منٹ والے چھوٹے بھائی جان ہوں، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ سب کچھ بھی نہیں ہیں، یہ کھلونے ہیں اور مائٹے ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے جتنی چابی آپ نے کھلونوں میں بھرتے ہوں، وہ اتنی دور تک جاتے ہیں، ان کا اپنے آپ میں کوئی وجود نہیں ہے۔

آخر میں، میں دہلی کے سبھی ہندوں سے، سبھی مسلمانوں سے، سبھی سکھوں سے، سبھی عیسائیوں سے، سبھی دھرموں کے لوگوں سے اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے یہ اپیل کرتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہلی کے سامپر دانک سوہارد کو بنائیں رکھیں۔ مائٹے ہوم منسٹر صاحب، میں آخری بات یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ کل آپ نے کہا تھا کہ آپ نے ٹرمپ کے ساتھ ناشتہ چھوڑ دیا، ٹرمپ کے ساتھ لنچ نہیں کیا، ٹرمپ کے ساتھ ڈنر نہیں کیا۔ آپ نے اتنا کچھ چھوڑا ہے، لیکن اگر دنگوں کی ذمہ داری لیتے ہوئے آپ اس ہوم منسٹری کے عہدے کو بھی چھوڑ دیتے، تو اس دیش کے ساتھ بہت بڑا نیانے ہو جاتا۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, आपके दो मेम्बर हैं और 6 मिनट का समय है।

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य (ओडिशा): सर, 11 मिनट लिखा हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके पास 6 मिनट का समय है और दो मेम्बर हैं। आप देख लीजिए।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, to see what has happened in New Delhi, the saddest man today would have been Mahatma Gandhi himself. और मुझे लगता है कि जहां हम लोगों ने गांधी जी का statue रखा है, अगर आज गांधी जी जिंदा होते, तो गांधी जी पहले वहां पर अनशन पर बैठ जाते। वहां पर गांधी जी खुद अनशन पर बैठ जाते। What has happened is most deplorable. I, on behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, deplore it, and I pay my sincere homage to all those people, all those Indians who have been killed in the riot in Delhi. My sincere homage to all of them!

Sir, yesterday, the hon. Home Minister was replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha, and he very categorically stated that it was the consequence of a well-hatched conspiracy. यह दिल्ली में जो हुआ है, यह अचानक नहीं हुआ है, यह एक षडयंत्र का नतीजा है। My humble submission to the hon. Minister is, if it was a conspiracy, what is the failure on the part of the Government that the Government could not come to know about the conspiracy beforehand? There is an Intelligence Department of the Home Department under the Home Ministry. There is Police; there are other Intelligence Agencies in this country. So, if it was a pre-planned conspiracy to create riots in Delhi, to create disturbance in the country, to disturb the communal harmony in the country, particularly, during the time when the highest office of one of the largest democracies of the world, the United States, is visiting this country, then is it not a failure on the part of the Government that the Government could not get a hint of it and could not take any preventive measure? So, this is my humble question to the hon. Home Minister. क्या यह intelligence का failure नहीं है? आप खुद बोलते हैं कि यह एक pre-planned षडयंत्र था। It was a pre-planned conspiracy. If it was a pre-planned conspiracy, why the Government could not get to know it? That is my pertinent question to the Government, to the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, why were the precautionary measures not taken? Why were the hatemongers—I don't say this side or that side; in general term, I say, 'the hatemongers'—who

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

gave hate speeches not prevented? Why were they not taken into custody? Why action was not taken against those people? Why were they not booked and prevented from giving hate speeches inciting people of both the communities? This is the pertinent question here. Sir, this is not the time to engage ourselves in mud-slinging. What should be done now? We have to restore normalcy. We have to restore good feeling among all the communities in the country. So, the first and foremost duty on the part of the Government should be that there should be generous rehabilitation package; including livelihood support should be given in a time-bound manner. जो लोग मरे हैं, गरीब हैं; बच्चे मरे हैं। As my colleagues were saying, many houses have been destroyed. Many families have been destroyed. An atmosphere of hatred is still prevailing there. What should be done now? Instead of engaging ourselves in mud-slinging and saying who is responsible or not, कितना दंगा हुआ, किस सरकार के समय में हुआ था -- दंगा तो बहुत हुआ था। इनके समय भी दंगा हुआ है और उनके समय में भी दंगा हुआ है। अगर हम हिसाब लगायेंगे, तो.... इस पर फिल्म भी बनी है। So, let us not get into that. The Government should come out with a package so that people could be well rehabilitated. The Government should come out with a package. That is my humble suggestion to the Government.

Sir, it is a fact that there is a misconception about CAA. My Party has supported the CAA. When the CAA Bill was brought here, the Biju Janata Dal had supported it, but it is a fact that there is still misapprehension about CAA in this country and it is the primary and foremost duty of this Government to dispel this misapprehension. Whether you admit it or not, that is the prime cause of what is happening in the country today. So, is it not the responsibility of the Government to remove this misconception? Cannot the Union Government think of some other options to dispel this? Should we not explore the option of CAA concession to Muslims from non-islamic countries or countries where Muslims are in a minority? All right, we don't allow Muslims from the Muslim-majority countries because they are not subjected to religious annihilation there, but there are certain countries where Muslims are not in majority but are still there. So, this is a proposition from my Party. The Government should consider and explore the options of giving CAA concession to Muslims from non-Islamic countries where Muslims are in minority. This would go a long way in building confidence and dispelling the negative notions associated with CAA. This is a concrete proposal of my Party and the Government should ponder over this.

Sir, last but not the least, as I said earlier, let us forget everything and let us see to it that such things are not repeated in future. The Government should take lessons from what has happened. Let us find our formulas. Whether it is this side or that side, let us forget every side. सर, मज़हब के नाम पर देश ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलने वाला है। इसीलिए मेरी humble request है और मुझे गोपालदास नीरज जी की कविता की एक पंक्ति याद आ रही है -

"अब तो मज़हब कोई ऐसा भी चलाया जाए,

जिसमें इंसान को इंसान बनाया जाए।"

आज कभी-कभी लगता है कि इंसान तो इंसान नहीं रह गया है। जैसा कि इकबाल साहब ने कहा है

"मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना,

हिन्दी हैं हम वतन हैं, हिंदोस्ताँ हमारा।"

सर, इसीलिए, my sincere appeal to the Government on behalf of my Party is, let us try again. Let us not repeat the mistakes. The Government must make introspection into the lapses and see to it that such things never happen again in this country of Mahatma Gandhi. जब हम सब गांधी जी की बात करते हैं, हम भी करते हैं, आप भी करते हैं, वे लोग भी करते हैं, तब हम गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह को तमाशा भी करार देते हैं। We brand Gandhiji's Satyagraha Aandolan as a tamasha and leaders of this country and Members of this House, while speaking outside, say that Gandhiji's Satyagraha was a tamasha. This is intolerable. This country cannot survive without Gandhi and Gandhism. ठीक है, आज हमारे पास बहुत गांधी हैं, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी तो नहीं हैं। गांधीज्म धीरे-धीरे खत्म होता जा रहा है, इस पर हम सबको गौर करना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): धन्यवाद। आपकी पार्टी का बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है। डा. प्रकाश बांडा। आपके पास बोलने के लिए पांच मिनट का समय है। आप बोलिए।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, on behalf of our Party, Telangana Rashtra Samithi, I express its deep concern over the communal clashes that took place in Delhi. We strongly feel that India is a secular country and people cannot be divided on religious lines. There is no doubt that what happened in the National Capital was religious-driven bloodshed, where 53 people were reportedly killed, thousands were

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

injured and so many people are still missing. There was a press report even yesterday that 20 people are still missing. Their relatives are searching in the mortuaries for identification of these missing people. Houses and shops and other properties were destroyed and establishments were set afire. This riot has terrified the entire country. As on today, we do not have a report on how many people have been affected by these riots, or, how much damage has been caused to other people. The Delhi riots, unfortunately, have shown the fragility of inter-community that lies in the country. This cannot be seen as a local issue that was sparked off by local events and we cannot think that it was spontaneous and erratic. It was the outcome of growing intolerance among the people.

Our Party has always given the stand that this should also be considered as a mood in the backdrop of political and social polarization that has gripped the country in the wake of passage of CAA, the decision embarked on the review of National Population Register and the speculation over the possible National Register of Citizens, that is, NRC. However, we demand for whatever steps that have to be initiated to arrest the guilty, whichever party they may belong to. There are so many allegations that are coming that people from only one side are being arrested. From the other side, the people who provoked or who incited the mobs, they have not been arrested so far. We request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary steps. Whichever party those people may belong to, whatever the position they may have, the Home Ministry should take necessary steps to control the situation in Delhi.

At this juncture, I would like to Totally endorse the views expressed by Shri Kapil Sibal that communalism is no less than Coronavirus. It has shaken the country for several days. Now, we have experienced that we should not encourage this communalism in the country. The House must take a pledge to protect the diversity of the country. We often use the Upanishads phrase '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', which means that the world is one family. India, over the centuries, has imbibed this concept and people of this country have proved their commitment towards such brotherhood on every occasion in the past. TRS is against any such division and intolerance. We always stand for unity in diversity. Our leader, K. Chandrashekar Rao, the Chief Minister of Telangana, always insists that we should protect the inherent nature of *Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb* of this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, the communal riot that happened in our national capital is nothing but a * The recent spate of attacks in Delhi is only a short trailer of the regime, that is, new private-public partnership, under which violence is outsourced to experienced goons. We don't have a single word or phrase yet that can name this phenomenon because it is really the newest stage of ongoing projects, rather than a stand-alone event. The primary culprit in Delhi riot is the * The inaction of the Home Ministry, despite receiving intelligence reports on communal tension, made the situation worst.

Adequate forces were not deployed even after news of riots was coming. When the hooligans were burning the whole of North-east Delhi, Delhi police was watching the show as mere spectators. Delhi Police is under the Central Government but by the time police reached the spot, goons who had come from outside Delhi, escaped to their shelters. This reminds me of the Gujarat riots which took place in 2002. All the incidents and reactions by the authorities were same as that of Gujarat riots in 2002. Ironically, those two faces who were heading the Gujarat Government then are heading the Central Government now. We cannot blame anybody if somebody thinks that the architects of Delhi riots of 2020 and the Gujarat riots of 2002 are the same.

Sir, when our country became independent from the British Rule in 1947, Father of the Nation, Gandhi ji, did not take part in the celebrations of the independence, and, instead, he went to the streets where communal riots were taking place. But, when the people of Delhi were under attack, our Prime Minister was busy attending the feast in Rashtrapati Bhawan with US President. That is the difference.

Sir, after three days of the violence, our National Security Advisor visited the spot. His statement was shocking. He said, "Whatever happened has happened." "जो हुआ, सो हुआ" That was his reaction.

The same approach was evident in the unseemly development in Delhi High Court where the Delhi Police categorically refused to indict those who had given public speeches inciting communal polarization. He did not even show the courtesy to say that the culprits will be arrested and this kind of aggression should not happen in the future. The riots raised so many questions. The media reports revealed the truth. The

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

brave young media persons went there challenging the threats and showed the people of this country as to what was really happening there. I remember, one of my younger brothers from a Malayalam visual media reported the truth and for that he had to pay the price. Incidentally, the chief promoter of that visual media channel is hon. Member of this House. Apart from this, another Malayalam media was also there. Their telecast was banned for 48-hours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the Government has appointed a Deputy Police Commissioner to go and enquire into the incidents. Sir, we request that a judicial probe should take place into these incidents. These police officers were tainted during the Jamia Millia, JNU and Shaheen Bagh incidents. They are culprits and they have been criticized by the courts and the Election Commission. So, my request is that a judicial commission under the monitoring of Supreme Court or a Supreme Court judge should enquire into these incidents.

Sir, we want to have peace in this area and the confidence amongst the people as early as possible. Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government has got blood on its hands. So, you have to take stringent action against the culprits and book them as per legal provisions. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India is the largest democracy in the world, and, where we are standing now is the Temple of Democracy. Sir, riots have taken place in the Capital of India and we have been waiting, not waiting, fighting for seven days to get a discussion in this august House.

Sir, as some people demanded, we do not expect resignation from the Home Minister because he is not Lal Bahadur Shastri. We expect him, at least, to come from North Block to the Parliament because the Executive is accountable to the Parliament.

This is a debating forum. Such an incident has happened. Have the lives of human beings become so cheaper? Fifty-six people have been killed. So many are injured and hospitalized. And this figure of fifty-six people is an official account. We do not know the exact number of people who have been killed. Is it not the responsibility of the Government or the Home Minister, who is responsible, to come to the Parliament and

give a statement at least? What has happened? Now they are accusing that it had been triggered or orchestrated by the anti-CAA protesters. Let me, through you, Sir, tell them that the anti-CAA protest is not happening only in Delhi. It is happening across the country. Why has it not happened anywhere else? I humbly submit this to the august House. They conduct meetings, the anti-CAA protesters, the Muslim people. Yes. Do you know what their slogan is? Let us uphold the sovereignty of India. On the shamiana of the place where they are protesting, the flag which is there is the Indian national flag and not any other national flag. Five times the Muslims are doing Namaz. Five times a day they are worshipping the soil of India. Neither I nor anybody else here does it. We have to respect them. They say, 'We are Indians. We have lived here for generations. We have apprehensions because of the CAA because of the NRC.' Let me now seek a clarification from the Home Minister on the CAA. After your amendment to the Citizenship Act, the four lakh Muslims which are left out in Assam itself as per the NRC, what are you going to do with them? Are you going to quarantine them or send them to some foreign country or any other country, from a secular country, where they have been persecuted?

Sir, on the NRC, the whole of India is having an apprehension. That is why the protests are going on. Our leader, Mr. Stalin, has said that we will not cooperate. Many State Governments have announced that they will not implement the NRC. Why not a statement from the Home Minister? A most sought-after clarification about the NRC has not been given or laid anywhere else. At least, in the Parliament.

Second, Sir, why has it happened only in Delhi? Because of the hate speeches of some people. Why has it not happened anywhere else? What is that statement of Shri Anurag Singh Thakur? 'Goli maro' was not told anywhere else. It was in Delhi. Another person, who has no authority, who is a former MLA of the Ruling Party, had given an ultimatum to the Police. You have to vacate the protesters tonight or after Trump leaves the country, our party will do that. And after that, the violence broke out. The High Court has said that action has to be taken against that person. The Judge was transferred, whereas no action was taken. We would like to ask from you. Even yesterday in the Lok Sabha, you said that it's being looked into. On the speech, which has triggered a very big carnage, a very big damage to this country and sort of feel of fear in the minds of the people, action has not been taken. Rather they are going

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

along with protection. Then the NSA was deployed after three days of what has happened. Silence has become the source of chaos. One of the Holocaust survivor, a Nobel Prize Winner, Mr. Elie Wiesel has said, "I never be silent whenever and wherever human beings are subject to suffering and humiliation. Silence helps only the tormentors, and not the tormented." Who was silent, Sir? The police. The police were involved in two things. Either they were silent spectators to the riots that were happening or they charged and attacked those people who were protesting. Hon. Home Minister says that the police has done a good job. Yes, 'good job'. Let me, Sir, humbly make a request to you. There're some bullets, even in the body of a child, and in the body of some other people who have been killed. Send those to forensics and let them prove whose blood is that. The police has not given protection. The Supreme Court judgment called for police reforms. Other Committees have suggested that police should be accountable. No. They are only mute spectators. When masked mob entered into the JNU, the police was a mute spectator. No action was taken against anybody. Who came masked? Nobody knows. What happened to the Jamia attack? Nothing has taken place. Now in Delhi. It is only a fear that is being created in the minds of the anti-CAA protesters. If you are involved in that, something will happen. A caution is being given by someone on the roads in public that if you don't vacate, we will vacate you; if you don't vacate, we will charge you, we will kill you and everything will happen.

Sir, ambulances were not allowed to move. People were not able to move from one place to another place. Even displaced persons are living in the houses of their relatives. Some people took asylum in some individual's places. Some people have made other arrangements. What has the Government done for them? These are the genuine questions which we are asking. What all happened was only to conceal the real happenings. The Indian economy is sinking and going down. It is only to conceal all these things. On the eve of the Women's Day, a report has come that the women workforce in this country has plummeted from 37 per cent to 18 per cent. All these things are being concealed. So, we urge you to bring forth the truth if something more has not happened. For one week, in this House and in the other House, we have been raising it. For what? It was only for a discussion. The Home Minister should have either made a suo motu statement or a statement after listening to the debate and deliberations of various political parties. Yes, it is our concern. It is not only an accusation. We are concerned about the people who have been killed in this country. You should have

responded to us. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister made a statement.

Sir, silence is the worst thing. I would like to conclude with only one word. As I said earlier, I would request that an independent inquiry headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge must immediately be directed by the Home Minister. You have to give a very clear picture of what you are going to do with NRC and NPR which have created some doubts and fears in the minds of the people. At the end of the day, we don't remember the words of our enemies; we remember only the silence of our friends. Thank you very much.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I just want to make two very basic points in the limited time I have at my disposal.

I think everybody agrees that what happened in Delhi is very unfortunate,- that it should not happen again; that the death of more than 50 Indians in any communal clash is avoidable. But the question really arises: Did this violence actually start from Delhi? On the 11th of December, this House passed CAA. It was passed with due process, with due majority, etc. On the 13th of December, Friday afternoon, the first protest happened on the streets in Kolkata. On the 14th of December, there was mass vandalism and burning of railway property in Uluberia. It spread on the 14th to Murshidabad district. It was targeted at railway property and there was a concerted attempt to cut off the strategic chicken's neck from the rest of India. We heard that provocative slogans are banned in West Bengal. Anybody who has seen the videos of that would have realized the tallacy of this statement and what exactly took place. That set the tone. It set the tone of the protests and from there, we saw Shaheen Bagh, Park Circus and replications of that. So, an atmosphere of hate was actually systematically built up. It is very important to realize this that the whole purpose of it, the political purpose of it, was to suggest that only one community has a veto over decision-making in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: This is absolutely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I would say that...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is my contention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pradeepda may have his own. ...*(Interruptions)*... He may have his own views. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, this is a wrong impression. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a misleading impression. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, this was the impression which was sought to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): केवल इनकी बात के अलावा दूसरा कुछ रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: And, I think, that is the genesis of the hateful environment in which we find ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: And, I think, this hateful environment would only go when that sort of political impression is dispelled. That is number one, Sir. I do not want to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Number two, we have heard.....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, there was a reference made to Noakhali. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, it is very important that Noakhali was mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Noakhali riots began in 1946 when Rajendra Lal Roy Choudhary, the head of Noakhali Bar was systematically killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: His head was chopped off. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was presented to the leader of the rioters, who was this gentleman called Ghulam Sarwar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Today, Sir, we are trying to equate those who died in Noakhali with those who killed the people in Noakhali. ...(Interruptions)... That was the difference. ...(Interruptions)... That was the difference, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I say that let us get over this hateful thing. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nothing would go on record. ...(Interruptions)... स्वप्न दासगुप्ता जी जो बोल रहे हैं, वहीं रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: We are trying to accommodate people, and in Bengal, those who have lost everything, who were thrown out of their country and who have sought refuge in India. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not create this hateful environment. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not create this environment. ...(Interruptions)... This sovereign right of Parliament to decide must be upheld and, I think, that is the essence of this and incidents like Delhi must be avoided at all costs. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Naresh Gujral. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, जब कोई सदस्य बोलता है तो दूसरे सदस्य को अपनी जगह पर खड़े होकर उसे डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहिए। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट में एक शब्दावली है, अगर उसके खिलाफ है, उसके कोई खिलाफ नहीं है। ये अपने विचार नहीं थोप सकते। आप अपने विचार कैसे थोप सकते हो? ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिये, सुनने की हिम्मत रखिये। आप थोप नहीं सकते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, February 23rd was a dark day in Delhi's history. Communal fire engulfed this city. Armed hooligans attacked innocent Hindus and Muslims. Almost fifty people lost their lives. More than 300 people were injured and property worth thousands of crores perished. However, the police response was inadequate, to say the least. This reminded me of 1984 when an orgy of violence was unleashed by mobs led by Congress leaders, who over three horrible days and nights, massacred almost 3,000 innocent people on the streets of Delhi. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is a mystery as to who initiated these riots and from where so many gundas entered

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

this city. I feel that only a very impartial and transparent inquiry commission can reveal the truth.

Sir, this land of Buddha and Gandhi to be witnessing such horrendous riots in the Capital itself is a matter of shame and our image internationally has certainly been tarnished. Now, rather than indulging in a blame-game, I think, we should collectively resolve to create conditions so that such incidents never happen in this country. Tolerance, equality, compassion and secular values, as preached by the great gurus, must come to centre stage. Sir, harmony must conquer hate. This is the time to apply balm on the wounds of those who have suffered, be it those who lost family members or those whose kith and kin have been injured or those who have lost their businesses and homes. We must ensure that all the culprits, irrespective of their party lines or religious lines, must be punished expeditiously. Also, adequate compensation must be paid immediately to those who have suffered, and for that, I would make an appeal, both to the Central Government as well as to the Delhi Government.

We must not allow '84' to be repeated when it took ages to offer a meagre compensation to the victims and the perpetrators have still not been punished till date, 35 years late!

Sir, the Muslim community was upset that they were not included in CAA. However, when some attempts were made to link CAA with NRC and with a new format of NPR was sought to be created, that created a sense of fear, insecurity and suspicion in their minds. They thought that their citizenship would be snatched away from them. I would request the Government to take immediate steps to re-assure them that their fear is unfounded. The hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that there has been no discussion on a nationwide NRC.

Majority of the CMs, including the Chief Minister of Bihar, supported by BJP legislators in Bihar, have said that they will stick to old format of NPR, and I hope that this would be adhered to so that this removes insecurities in the minds of the minorities.

Sir, the idea of India, as envisaged by our founding fathers, rests on four pillars: Democracy and the institutions that supported, our unity in diversity, secularism and federalism. When we weaken any of these pillars, we risk bringing down the edifice on which this whole structure rests.

Tolstoy said, "If you want to destroy a country make its citizens fight in the name of religion. The country will perish on its own." ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, peace and harmony have a direct link with the growth of the economy. We need to provide education, healthcare, housing and most importantly jobs to our youth which requires very large resources. Unfortunately, Sir, our savings rate is very low. We need FDI but we all must remember that FDI will never come, if we have strife on the street. They come when there is harmony, when there is tranquility and when there is peace in a country.

In the end, Sir, I would say that in a democracy, great statesmen and leaders always remain flexible and responsive. They ensure that the bond of trust between them and the people perpetually remains strong. I am reminded of Nehru when he sought to make Hindi as the link language and there were massive agitations in the South.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Nehru never asked that.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I am talking of way back, when Hindi was sought to be made the link language. At that time, Nehru famously said... ...(*Interruptions*)... I am coming to that. Let me complete. Nehru famously said, "Hindi is important but the unity of India is more important". We have a Prime Minister today who is popular. He is trusted because he has been elected twice by a huge majority by the people of India, and he believes in "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishvas" I would beseech the Home Minister to kindly repeat it again and again so that all minorities of this country believe and they trust this Government and a message goes that their future is safe in the hands of this Government. Thank you very much, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा। वे उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ। आपके पाँच मिनट हैं।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने दिल्ली हिंसा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे पार्टी की ओर से बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया। मान्यवर, सवाल यह नहीं कि शीशा बचा या टूट गया, सवाल यह है कि पत्थर कहाँ से आया? जब से यह चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई, तब मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि दोनों तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि दिल्ली में दंगे हुए, वहाँ दंगे हुए, इनके समय में इतने हुए, उनके समय में इतने हुए। इन पर ज्यादा चर्चा हुई। इस पर चर्चा कम हुई कि दिल्ली के दंगों में,

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

खास तौर से जो दिल्ली दिल वालों की कही जाती है, उस दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर जो दंगे हुए, उस दंगे में मारे गए लोग, चाहे वे हिन्दू धर्म से ताल्लुक रखते हों, चाहे वे मुस्लिम धर्म से ताल्लुक रखते हों, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोग हों, उसमें जो लोग मारे गए, आखिर वे लोग क्यों मारे गए, चर्चा में इस पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया गया।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली की हिंसा में आधा सैकड़ा से ज्यादा बेकसूर नागरिकों की मौत हुई, जिनमें काँस्टेबल रतन लाल और आईबी के बहुत ही युवा अधिकारी, अंकित शर्मा की हत्या हुई। इससे यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि जो दंगे हुए, उन दंगों का अगर हम day by day सही से निरीक्षण करें, तो एक बात प्रतीत होती है कि उनकी प्रकृति अलग-अलग थी। पहले दिन जो घटना हुई, वह पुलिस और प्रदर्शनकारियों के बीच की घटना थी। जो प्रदर्शनकारी थे, वे चाहे सीएए के विरोध में हों या फिर सीएए के समर्थन में कुछ लोग उतरे, वे प्रदर्शनकारी हों, उनको रोकने का काम किया। उसमें पुलिस और प्रदर्शनकारियों के बीच छोटी-मोटी घटना हुई। उसमें रतन लाल की हत्या हो गई। दूसरे दिन के दंगे की जो प्रकृति थी, वह हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे की प्रकृति थी। उसमें यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि जब हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की प्रकृति हुई, तो दोनों तरफ के लोग हताहत हुए, गोलीबारी हुई, इसमें दोनों तरफ के लोग मारे गए।

मान्यवर, तीसरे दिन की जो प्रकृति थी, वह भयावह प्रकृति थी और उस प्रकृति ने हमें 1984 के दंगों की याद दिला दी, जिसमें एक धर्म विशेष के लोगों को चुन-चुन कर मारा गया, जैसा कि कल लोक सभा में यह कहा गया और आज यहाँ भी कहा गया कि तीन सौ से ज्यादा लोग उत्तर प्रदेश या बाहर से आए थे। ये जो लोग आए थे, ये कौन लोग थे, किस तरफ के लोग थे? इसका परीक्षण, इसका जवाब अभी तक देश को और दिल्ली प्रदेश के लोगों को नहीं मिला है। मान्यवर, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के उस हिंसाग्रस्त क्षेत्र के उन लोगों का नागरिक अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए, जिन्होंने दहकती दिल्ली के उस क्षेत्र में धर्म से ऊपर उठ कर सिखों ने मुसलमानों को बचाने का काम किया और मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं एवं उनके स्थानों को बचाने का काम किया। ऐसे लोगों का नागरिक अभिनन्दन होना चाहिए। जिस दंगे में आज भी 38 से अधिक लोग लापता हों, जिनमें 7 अवयस्क हैं यानी कि minor हैं, 92 घर, 97 दुकानें, 600 से ज्यादा गाड़ियाँ, छः गोदाम, दो स्कूल, आधा दर्जन छोटी-मोटी फैक्ट्रीज़ और चार प्रार्थना-घरों को खाक कर दिया गया।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए के लगभग आर्थिक नुकसान इन दंगों की वजह से हुआ। इन दंगों में जले घर वाले लोगों से, पीड़ित लोगों से कुछ लोग चर्चा करने गए, हम भी अपने कुछ साथियों के साथ उसमें गए। वहाँ पर वे लोग अपना-अपना घर दिखा रहे थे और जब उन लोगों से पूछा गया कि आपका कितना नुकसान हो गया, तो एक व्यक्ति ने बड़े ही शायराना अंदाज में कहा:

"यूँ तो जल गया घर मेरा, बचा कुछ भी नहीं,

लेकिन मैं जो बच गया, तो जला कुछ भी नहीं।"

फिर उसने दुःख भरे लहजे में दिखाते हुए यह भी कहा कि सब कुछ खत्म हो गया और उसने कहा:

"यूँ तो कह रहा हूँ कि जला कुछ भी नहीं,

लेकिन सच यह है कि बचा कुछ भी नहीं।"

मान्यवर, सच्चाई यह है कि दिल्ली के दंगों में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का वाक्यी कुछ नहीं बचा। मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से खास तौर से दोनों तरफ के लोगों को, जिन्होंने देश में और देश के तमाम प्रदेशों में शासन करने का काम किया है, ये एक-दूसरे पर इस तरह से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाए कि उनके समय में ज्यादा दंगे हुए, इनके समय में कम दंगे हुए।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं इन दोनों तरफ के लोगों को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, आदरणीय बहन जी के चारों बार के शासनकाल से प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए, सीख लेनी चाहिए कि उनके चारों बार के शासनकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी सांप्रदायिक दंगा नहीं हुआ। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि एक भी दंगा नहीं हुआ। मान्यवर, दंगों को रोकने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा *political will* की जरूरत होती है और आदरणीय बहन जी में *political will* है, इसलिए उन्होंने हमेशा ही दंगाइयों को या अतिवादियों को *will power* से कंट्रोल करने का काम किया है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इन दंगों में जो लोग हताहत हुए हैं, उनकी न्यायिक जाँच की माँग करता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज की अध्यक्षता में कमिटी बनाकर इसकी न्यायिक जाँच होनी चाहिए और जो लोग हताहत हुए हैं, जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उसका आकलन करके उन्हें दोबारा *re-establish* करना चाहिए और वे अपना जीवन सही से जी सकें, इसके लिए उनकी आर्थिक सहायता करनी चाहिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में हाल में जो घटना क्रम हुआ, उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की हत्या हुई, सैकड़ों लोग जख्मी हुए और हजारों लोग बेघर हुए, उस पर यह सदन चर्चा कर रहा है। यह दुख की बात है कि देश ने और दुनिया ने देश की राजधानी में इतनी हैवानियत देखी। प्रजातंत्र में यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि भारत की संसद इतने लोगों की हत्या के बाद, देश की राजधानी में जो तनाव-टकराव रहा, पहले दिन उस पर अपना खेद व्यक्त करेगी, चर्चा करेगी और दिल्ली और भारत के लोगों को आश्वस्त करने का, उनके जख्मों पर मरहम लगाने का एक संदेश देगी, पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसका कारण सरकार जानती है। चर्चा हुई, लेकिन देरी बहुत हुई। यह अफसोस की बात है। महोदय, भारत गाँधी जी की 150वीं

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

जयंती मना रहा है। 150वीं जयंती के वक्त शासन-प्रशासन का, तमाम समाज का यह प्रयास रहना चाहिए था कि उनके संदेश को सही रूप में याद रखते, न कि राजधानी में दंगा हो, तीन दिन तक राजधानी जलती रहे, लोग मरते रहें। यह आंकड़ों की बात नहीं है कि कितने मरे, कौन किस धर्म का था, बल्कि वे इस देश के बेटे थे, इस देश के नागरिक थे, इस देश की बेटियाँ थीं। जो मारे गए हैं, उनमें कोई अपने परिवार का इकलौता बेटा था, किसी का भाई था, किसी का दामाद था। यहाँ तक कि बच्चों से लेकर 85 साल के लोग... हमारी संस्कृति हमें यह नहीं सिखाती और न ही यह गाँधी जी को याद करने का कोई तरीका था। मुझे कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जो हुआ है, वह भारतीय प्रजातंत्र पर एक कलंक है, जिसको साफ करना, धोना हम सब का कर्तव्य बनता है। चाहे कोई भी कारण हो, लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए था। आपके पास सब साधन हैं, सुविधाएं हैं, technologies हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में कहा कि facial recognition का सॉफ्टवेयर है, तो इतना सब कुछ होते हुए, इतनी पुलिस की कंपनी होते हुए भी इतना बड़ा कांड हो जाए, तो इसकी सफाई और जवाबदेही दोनों बनती हैं। मैं सुन रहा था कि आपने कल कहा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट दिल्ली का यह इलाका 161 square kilometers का है, इसमें गहरी आबादी है, घनी आबादी है, यहाँ दोनों धर्मों के लोगों का सबसे ज्यादा मिश्रण है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जिस इलाके में दंगा हुआ है, उसका क्षेत्रफल six square kilometers है। तीन किलोमीटर लम्बाई में जाफराबाद मेट्रो स्टेशन से लेकर सीलमपुर मेट्रो स्टेशन तक, on the Yamuna Vihar, उसकी दो किलोमीटर चौड़ाई है। उसके साथ-साथ, जो सबसे ज्यादा तबाही हुई है, वह इसी इलाके के भजनपुरा, खजूरी खास, मुस्तफाबाद, गोकुलपुरी, चाँदबाग और शिव विहार में हुई है। मैंने यह क्यों कहा? आपको ये आँकड़े शासन और प्रशासन के उन्हीं अधिकारियों द्वारा दिए गए होंगे, जिन्होंने वक्त पर सख्त कार्रवाई न करके कोताही जरूर की है। अब अगर आपको यह कह दिया जाए कि इतने बड़े इलाके में नहीं कर पाए -- आपको तो पता है! आपने कहा कि वहाँ पर दिल्ली पुलिस की 17 कंपनियाँ तैनात थीं और पहले दिन वहाँ पर उतनी ही सीआरपीएफ की कंपनियाँ थीं। वहाँ पर 24 तारीख को एडिशनल 40 कंपनीज़ भेज दी गईं। फिर 25 तारीख को और 50 कंपनीज़ भेज दी गईं। जैसा मैंने पढ़कर बताया, इतने से इलाके में पुलिस और सीआरपीएफ की इतनी कंपनियाँ तैनात थीं, फिर भी यह चलता रहा! वहाँ धारा 144 लगी, क्या वह पर्याप्त थी? क्यों नहीं पहले ही दिन, जब यह मार-काट शुरू हो गई थी, जो कि एक पृष्ठभूमि थी, तो पहले दिन ही क्यों नहीं कर्फ्यू लगाकर shoot at sight order कर दिया गया? यह कहीं कमी रही है। उससे जो हुआ है, वह केवल चिन्ता की बात नहीं है, वह केवल दुःख की बात नहीं है, बल्कि उससे देश की छवि धूमिल हुई है। यह कहा गया कि अमेरिका, जो कि सबसे शक्तिशाली देश है, उसके राष्ट्रपति की सुरक्षा को सबसे ज्यादा खतरा था और वे भारत की राजधानी में थे। यहाँ पर उतनी तैयारी थी, उसके बावजूद यह हो जाए! तब तो यह बिल्कुल भी नहीं होना चाहिए था। प्रश्न है कि यह क्यों हुआ? तनाव था, दिल्ली में चुनाव था, भाषण हुए थे और किसने क्या कहा, वह कहा जा चुका। वह कपिल

5.00 P.M.

सिबबल जी ने कह दिया, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। जिसने भी भड़काने की बात कही है, धार्मिक भावनाओं को भड़काने की बात हुई, धार्मिक उन्माद लाया गया। केवल कुछ समय की राजनीति के लिए, एक छोटे चुनाव और वोट के लिए उन्होंने इस देश का अहित किया है। देश और समाज को बाँटने की यह प्रक्रिया काफी समय से चल रही है। धर्म के नाम पर दूसरे समीकरण बन रहे हैं।

माननीय, यह देश बहुधर्मी है, बहुभाषी है। इसकी विविधता इसकी शक्ति है। समाज की एकता भारत को मजबूत करती है, लेकिन जब उस पर लकीरें खींची जाती हैं, उसमें तनाव और टकराव की बात की जाती है, उसको बढ़ावा दिया जाता है, उसकी अनदेखी की जाती है और फिर उसका राजनैतिक कारणों से उल्लेख किया जाता है, उसकी व्याख्या की जाती है, उसका विश्लेषण किया जाता है, तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर होता है। उससे हिन्दुस्तान कभी मजबूत नहीं हो सकता।

माननीय, मेरी समझ में धर्म और राजनीति का मिश्रण, एक बड़ा खतरनाक और जहरीला मिश्रण है। हमारा देश पंथनिरपेक्ष है, हमारा संविधान हमको यह कहता है। हममें से बहुत लोग आस्था रखते हैं, अपने संस्कार को मानते हैं, पूजा-इबादत करते हैं, पर सही मायने में जो राष्ट्रकुल को मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं, समाज को मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं और अगर सही मायने में कोई अपने धर्म को मानता है, तो वह दूसरे मजहब और दूसरे धर्म का भी सम्मान करता है। वह किसी दूसरे पर हाथ नहीं उठाता, किसी दूसरे को मारने के लिए आह्वान नहीं करता, चाहे वह कोई भी हो। मेरे पास भी धर्मग्रंथ हैं, वे मेरे घर में रहते हैं। जब हम घर से बाहर आते हैं, तो हमारा धर्मग्रंथ यह भारत का संविधान है, जिसकी हमने शपथ ली है। अगर हम इस भावना को लेकर चलें, तो शायद यह मेरा, यह तुम्हारा वाली बात नहीं होगी। जो आपकी किसी सोच से, आपके विचार से मतभेद रखते हों, वे निजी शत्रु नहीं हो जाते, वे भी इसी देश के नागरिक हैं।

उनका भी हिन्दुस्तान पर उतना ही हक है, जितना आपका और हमारा है।

महोदय, यह कहा गया कि जो कुछ हुआ, उसमें पृष्ठभूमि में सीएए की बात आयी, सीएए के बाद आपने एनपीआर का जिक्र किया। मैं सीएए पर नहीं बोलूंगा। हम इस सदन में बोल चुके हैं, आप बोल चुके हैं, चर्चा हो चुकी है, वोट पड़ गया है, आपके पास बहुमत था और सीएए बन गया। हमारी सोच आज भी यह है कि देश के संविधान से, उसके बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर से टकराती है, *it lacks constitutional and political morality, and this issue is not over*. इसमें कोई आम सहमति नहीं थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिकाएं गई हैं, राज्यों ने याचिकाएं दी हैं। देश के 11 राज्य ऐसे हैं, विधान सभाओं ने अपनी बात कही है। यह प्रश्न यूनियन लिस्ट और स्टेट लिस्ट का नहीं है। संविधान का आर्टिकल 131 है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की *original jurisdiction* है। राज्यों

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

को अपनी बात वहां तक ले जाने का अधिकार है, अगर वे सोचते हैं कि यदि आप कोई ऐसी चीज़ लाए हैं, जो हमारे संविधान से सीधा टकराता है, भेदभाव करता है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट को उसको सुनना है। हम इंतज़ार करते हैं, वह इंतज़ार लम्बा हो गया। यह कहना कि जो उसके विरोध में थे, वही दंगों के ज़िम्मेवार हैं, यह न्यायोचित नहीं है, इंसान की बात नहीं है। 11 राज्य, इतने मुख्य मंत्री, इतनी विधान सभाएं, तमाम विरोधी पक्ष, जिन्होंने मत भी खिलाफ में दिया और आज भी हमारा मत है and I hope that the Supreme Court of India, the Judiciary, the Constitution Bench, is convened at the earliest. This delay is hurting the country. This issue must be finalised. It should be settled in finality so that the country knows whether CAA is discriminatory or not, whether it is against the fundamental structure of the Constitution, whether it denies, deprives, or not. Let this issue be settled; let there be no politics on it. Parliament has done its work. वहां पर वे अपना काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, महोदय, यह तो वही कहेंगे। हम तो यह प्रार्थना ही कर सकते हैं कि यह बात सुनी जाए और इस बात पर जल्दी निर्णय हो, किंतु एक चीज़ सोचनी पड़ेगी कि जो भी इस हिंसा में गए, उनकी पहचान केवल हम उनके नाम और धर्म से न करें, जो भी मरा है, पुलिस वाले भी जस्मी हुए हैं, अगर पुलिस ने कोताही की है तो पुलिस वाले भी मरे हैं। मेरे लिए और देश के लोगों के लिए वही दुःख है, जो एक जवान लड़का या बच्ची के मरने पर होता है और वही दुःख है। अगर पुलिस का हेड कॉन्स्टेबल रतन लाल मरा या अंकित शर्मा मरा, इसलिए इसमें यह न कहें कि कौन मरा और कौन जख्मी हुआ, पर यह सोचें कि क्या हुआ और उसका हल क्या है। इतना खोने के बाद भी एक अच्छी बात है, मैं उस बात को कहूंगा। इस नफरत के माहौल में, हिंसा के माहौल में मानवता फिर भी नहीं मरी, मानवता ज़िन्दा रही। हमें फ़ख है उन लोगों पर चाहे वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान हों, उन्होंने भाईचारा बनाए रखा। हमारे सिख भाई-बहन ने भी एक-दूसरे को बचाया, शरण दी। महोदय, मेरे पास पूरी रिपोर्ट है, जिसे हिन्दुस्तान के एडिटर्स ने मिल कर बनाया है। यह मेरे पास है कि शिवपुरी में जहां सबसे ज्यादा हिंसा हुई, आज भी लाशें निकल रही हैं, वहां मुसलमानों ने घर गिने हुए हैं कि कितने हैं, उन्होंने मंदिरों को बचाया, हिन्दुओं ने मस्जिदों को बचाया, एक-दूसरे के साथ उन्होंने वह नहीं किया, जो एक इंसान दूसरे इंसान के साथ नहीं करना चाहता है।

महोदय, मैं एक ऐसी अपेक्षा करता था, जब देश में इतनी बात हो रही थी तो शासन और प्रशासन की जहां ज़िम्मेवारी होती है। उसमें यह कहना कि सब कुछ ठीक हुआ, तो इतना छोटा इलाका तीन दिन तक जलता रहा। यह सर्टिफिकेट न दें, बिना जांच के ही तमगा देना ठीक नहीं है। पहले जांच हो, जिसकी कमी रह गई। इस बात का क्या जवाब है? अगर मजबूती से कार्रवाई हो रही थी, तो फिर यह इतना बड़ा कांड हुआ। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी संवेदनशील होंगे। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं। बेहतर होता, यदि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री उस सदन में, इस सदन में कुछ कहते, लेकिन प्रधान

मंत्री जी को चार दिन लग गए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का 26 तारीख को एक ट्वीट आया, तब तक वे मौन थे। उसमें भी उन्होंने कोई खेद व्यक्त नहीं किया कि इतने लोग मारे गए। इस घटना की निंदा नहीं की, केवल भाईचारे की अपील की, जिसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। अगर देश के प्रधान मंत्री उसी वक्त कहते, क्या राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प उनको अपील करने से रोक सकते थे कि यह बंद होना चाहिए, उसकी निंदा करते, क्योंकि वे बड़े हैं और उनकी बात को लोग सुनते, प्रशासन सुनता कि प्रधान मंत्री मजबूत हैं। आप मजबूत गृह मंत्री हैं। ऐसा हो सकता है कि आप मजबूती से उनको कहते, तो इतने लोग, इतने कम इलाके में दंगे को काबू में लाते। बेहतर होता, अगर प्रधान मंत्री इसकी निंदा पहले करते, इस पर पहले बोलते।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी इस बात का खुलासा करें कि इन्होंने कहा कि बाहर से लोग आए थे, हथियार लेकर आए थे, ये सब कह रहे हैं। आपने यह भी कहा कि conspiracy थी, षड्यंत्र था। उस षड्यंत्र का पर्दाफाश होना चाहिए, चाहे किसी ने भी किया हो। जहां तक हमारी बात है, हम हर ऐसे संगठन का विरोध करते हैं, जो हमारे समाज के अंदर ज़हर घोलते हैं, चाहे वह कोई भी हो। इस देश को कोई प्राइवेट सेनाओं की जरूरत नहीं है। न राम सेना की, न हिंदू सेना की और न पीएफआई की। आप किसी को भी अनुमति न दें, जो भी है उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें। आपके पास भारत की फौज है, भारत की दिल्ली पुलिस है, पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सज़ हैं, कानून वे देखेंगे या यहां पर कोई प्राइवेट फौजें बनेंगी। आप कहें आज कि सब सेनाओं पर पाबंदी लगाएं, जो प्राइवेट हथियार रखते हैं, उन पर पाबंदी लगाई जाए। आज इस सदन के अंदर यह मेरी मांग है और पूरे देश के अंदर इस पर कार्रवाई हो। दोबारा यह मौका न आए कि कहीं से भी 300, 400 या 500 आदमी हथियार लेकर आए। अगर यह षड्यंत्र था, तो इसको मैं intelligence failure भी कहूंगा। उसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि conspiracy किसने की? षड्यंत्र क्या हुआ और यह intelligence हमारी कमजोर क्यों रही? हम दोषारोपण नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं दोषारोपण बिल्कुल नहीं कर रहा हूं। यह वक्त राहत देने का है, जख्मों को भरने का है, कुरेदने का नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी आज सदन को बताएं कि relief और rehabilitation के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? जहां तक प्रशासन है, वह कमजोर रहा। दंगे रुकने के बाद दूसरी संस्थाएं खालसा एड, जो सिखों की, गुरद्वारों की संस्थाएं हैं, दूसरे लोग सामाजिक संगठन वे राहत का काम ज्यादा करते रहे। शासन, प्रशासन की तरफ से बहुत कमी रही है, इसको भी देखना बड़ा जरूरी है। मैं आपसे कहूंगा ...(समय की घंटी)... ठीक है, मैं तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आनन्द जी, समय पूरा हो गया।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, अभी नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप सामने की तरफ देखिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। इतनी बड़ी बात हो रही है। तीन दिन तक दिल्ली जलती रही और आप तीन मिनट नहीं दे रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह आपने ही तय किया है। मैं तो इसका पालन करवा रहा हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह अभी खत्म हो जाएगा। मुझे एक चीज़ कहनी है कि इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए। कितनी एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हुई, वह बात नहीं है। हर एफ.आई.आर. की scrutiny हो कि सभी दंगाइयों के खिलाफ एफ.आई.आर. हुई है। कहीं बेगुनाहों को मुजरिम न बनाया जाए और मुजरिमों को छोड़ा न जाए। एक judicial commission होना चाहिए, एसआईटी से अब नहीं होगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट देखे कि जांच निष्पक्ष है। जिन्होंने षड्यंत्र किया, जिन्होंने दंगा किया, जिन्होंने हत्या की, जिन्होंने घर जलाए, उस हर दोषी को सज़ा हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के तहत दी जाए। जहां तक जवाबदेही की बात है कि किसने क्या किया, पृष्ठभूमि क्या थी, वह बात नहीं है। उर्दू का एक शेर है, आपने भी बहुत बार सुना होगा, लेकिन आज वह बड़ा appropriate है कि:

"तू इधर उधर की न बात कर, ये बता कि क्यूं लुटा काफ़िला,

मुझे रहज़नों से गर्ज़ नहीं, तिरी रहबरी का सवाल है।"

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि सरकारें इकबाल पर चलती हैं, विश्वास पर चलती हैं। इस सरकार की लम्बी चुप्पी से और घटनाक्रम से इकबाल टूट गया है, विश्वास टूट गया है। वह विश्वास आप कैसे कायम करें कि लोग कहें कि जो आप कह रहे हैं, वह दिल से कह रहे हैं - केवल चार शब्द "सबका साथ, सबका विश्वास" केवल खोखले शब्द रह गए हैं - इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाएंगे, क्या कार्यवाही होगी, कितने निष्पक्ष आप रहेंगे, कैसे आप इंसाफ करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान उसका इंतज़ार कर रहा है, धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गंगा-जमुनी तहज़ीब से आता हूँ। आज जब दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था, यानी दिल्ली के दंगों पर चर्चा हो रही है, जिसमें 52 लोगों की जान चली गयी, 526 घायल हो गए, 371 दुकानें जल गयीं, 142 घर जल गए तो चर्चा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिसमें से सौहार्द, शान्ति और सद्भावना उभरे, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जिस तरीके के भाषण हो रहे हैं, उनसे तो माहौल और खराब हो रहा है। कल लोक सभा में हमने देखा कि ओवैसी साहब ने जिस तरह से कहा कि लाशों के ऊपर राज हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे हमें ठीक करना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिल्ली के अंदर पला-बढ़ा, चांदनी चौक की गलियों में खेला और तब खेला जब चांदनी चौक में हिन्दू ज्यादा थे और मुस्लिम कम। अब जब मैं वहां जाता हूँ तो वहां मुस्लिम ज्यादा और हिन्दू कम हो रहे हैं, यह

demographically change हो रहा है। मैं आज सदन को सावधान करना चाह रहा हूँ कि एक तरफ चार मंज़िला मकान हैं और दूसरी तरफ आठ मंज़िला मकान पहुँच गए हैं। चांदनी चौक जाफराबाद की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। आज आप मेरी बात लिखकर रख लीजिए कि दंगों के आधे कारण यह रहे कि छोटी-छोटी गलियों में बहुत ज्यादा लोग रह रहे हैं। सर, कपिल सिब्बल साहब भी चांदनी चौक से आते हैं, वे भी चांदनी चौक से सांसद रहे हैं। मजबूरी यह थी कि वे साउथ दिल्ली से चांदनी चौक इसलिए आए क्योंकि वह मुस्लिम बाहुल्य एरिया था और मैं भी चांदनी चौक सदर से इसलिए गया क्योंकि वह मुस्लिम बाहुल्य था। मेरी पार्टी को लगता था कि यह यंग कार्यकर्ता है, हार भी जाएगा तो कोई बात नहीं। आप यह समझिए, जब मैं चांदनी चौक का चुनाव जीता, जिसे मैं लड़ना नहीं चाहता था, तो लोगों ने कहा, वाह, क्या कमाल कर दिया। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपने वह कहानी नहीं सुनी कि एक नदी थी, उसमें एक बच्चा डूब रहा था, किनारे पर बहुत सारे लोग खड़े थे, लेकिन कोई उसे बचा नहीं रहा था। तभी लोगों ने देखा कि एक आदमी ने तेज़ी से छलांग लगायी और वह जाकर उस बच्चे को बचा लाया। लोगों ने कहा, वाह, क्या कमाल कर दिया। उसने कहा, "वाह, कमाल कर दिया" मत कहो, पहले मुझे बताओ कि मुझे धक्का किसने दिया था? तो मुझे भी पार्टी ने धक्का दिया और मैं वहां जाकर तैरने लग गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक बार चांदनी चौक से चुनाव नहीं जीता।

एक माननीय सदस्य: उस समय ओम जी ही होंगे।

श्री विजय गोयल: उस समय ओम जी नहीं थे। कुछ लोग समझते थे कि शायद मैं एक बार तुम्हारे से जीत गया होऊंगा। लेकिन मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे जो संस्कार दिए थे, उसके हिसाब से जब मैंने हिन्दू और मुस्लिम दोनों के लिए काम किया तो उस समय मैं दूसरा चुनाव फिर चांदनी चौक से जीता। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप वहां पर जाएंगे और लोगों से पूछेंगे, तो लोग कहेंगे कि 1947 के बाद पहला एम.पी. है, जिसने दोनों समाजों के लिए बराबर का काम किया है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री कोष से राहत दिलाई, तो दोनों समाजों के लिए दिलाई। जब मैं पैदा हुआ था, तो मेरा देश मुझे कैसे मिला था? जब मैं पैदा हुआ था, तो मेरा देश मुझे ऐसा मिला था, जो कि धर्म के आधार पर विभाजित था। उस समय जिन्ना ने यह कहा कि हम मुस्लिम्स को एक अलग एक कंट्री चाहिए। हम किसी के दबाव के अंदर यहां नहीं रह सकते हैं। हमें ऐसा देश मिला था। जब मैं चुनाव लड़ने आया, तब भी मुझे समाज विभाजित मिला। मैं जब चुनाव लड़ता था, तो 17 परसेंट वोट छोड़ कर लड़ता था। मुझे यह अच्छा नहीं लगता था। जब एक कैंडिडेट मुस्लिम्स का अतिरिक्त खड़ा हो जाता था, तो ये सारा मीडिया लिखता था कि गोयल ने वोट विभाजित करने के लिए एक मुस्लिम कैंडिडेट खड़ा कर दिया। जब चार हिंदू खड़े होते थे, तो कोई नहीं कहता था कि इनके वोट विभाजित होंगे। यह जो नागरिकता संशोधन कानून है, मुझे आज तक यह नहीं पता कि जब प्रजातंत्र के अंदर बहुत का राज है और बहुमत से सदन के अंदर उस बिल को पास कर दिया गया, जिस बिल के अंदर किसी की नागरिकता लेने का नहीं, बल्कि

[श्री विजय गोयल]

देने का प्रस्ताव है, तो आप लोग आज सड़क पर जाकर उसकी खिलाफत क्यों कर रहे हैं? आज शाहीन बाग पर जो धरने पर बैठे हैं, उसमें मेरे सामने जो विपक्ष बैठा है, शाहीन बाग में 70 दिनों तक इनको बैठाने के लिए आप लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शाहीन बाग घृणा है, यह शाहीन बाग नफरत है, यह शाहीन बाग झूठ है, यह शाहीन बाग मक्कारी है, यह शाहीन बाग देश के विकास में रोड़ा है, यह शाहीन बाग विभाजनकारी है, यह शाहीन बाग सांप्रदायिक है और यह शाहीन बाग न होता, तो यह दंगा भी न होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक शाहीन बाग जब शुरू हुआ, तो आप समझिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भाषण देना आसान नहीं होता, जो मैं एक लाइन यहां पर बोलता हूँ, वह लाइन अंदर जाती है, मैं उसको फॉलो करता हूँ, उसे सिर्फ कहने के लिए ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ। गांधी जी की बातों का असर इसलिए होता था कि गांधी जी जो कहते थे, वे उसे करते थे। मोदी जी की बात का आज असर इसलिए है कि मोदी जी भी जो कहते हैं, वे उसे करते हैं। मेरे गृह मंत्री जी की बात का असर इसलिए है कि अगर गृह मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि धारा 370 हटेगी, तो वे हटाकर रहते हैं, यदि गृह मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि 35ए के ऊपर काम करेंगे, तो करेंगे, गृह मंत्री कहेंगे कि सीएए आएगा और एक इंच भी पीछे नहीं हटेंगे, तो पीछे नहीं हटेंगे, गृह मंत्री कहेंगे कि एनपीआर आएगा, तो एनपीआर आएगा और गृह मंत्री कहेंगे कि दंगाइयों को सजा मिलेगी, तो आप मान लेना कि एक-एक दंगाई को सजा मिलेगी, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म का हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप लोगों ने अभी तक क्या किया है? हम लोग बड़े-बड़े फैसले लेते रहे हैं, आप रोड़े अटकाते रहे हैं, चाहे वह जीएसटी हो, चाहे धारा 370 हो, चाहे तीन तलाक हो, चाहे सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक का मामला हो। अभी हमने कोरोनावायरस के कारण अपने लोगों को एयरलिफ्ट किया है। मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में लोगों ने क्या-क्या नहीं कहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो नागरिकता संशोधन कानून है, आप सदन के लोग वहां पर हिंदू शरणार्थी कैम्पों में नहीं गए होंगे, मैं गया था। आप लोग जामिया नहीं गए होंगे, जब दंगे हुए थे, उसके बाद मैं जामिया गया था। आप लोग उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली के खजूरी और सारे इलाकों के अंदर नहीं गए होंगे, वहां मैं गया था। मैं चार दिनों तक घूमता रहा, इसीलिए कि सदन को बता सकूँ कि वहां पर असली कहानी क्या हुई थी। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ यह कहां की राजनीति है? आप बूढ़ी बेचारी खालाओं को बिठा दें और आप उनके पीछे छुप जाएं और उसके बाद उस राजनीति को बढ़ाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह कानून सदन में चर्चा करके बना था। अगर आज सदन में कानून बनेगा और सड़कों पर उसकी खिलाफत होगी, तो आप यह समझिए कि कल वह दिन दूर नहीं जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो फैसले सुनाएगा, लोग उसकी भी खिलाफत करने के लिए सड़कों के ऊपर उतरेंगे। आप यह ध्यान रखना कि ऐसा समय भी आ जाएगा। पाकिस्तान में 23 प्रतिशत हिंदू थे और अब

1.3 प्रतिशत रह गए हैं। जो लोग सीएए की खिलाफत करते हैं, वे हिंदू शरणार्थियों के कष्ट को नहीं जानते हैं। उन बेचारों को गांधी ने कहा, उनको नेहरू ने कहा, उनको कांग्रेस ने कहा.. कांग्रेस ने रिजॉल्यूशन पास किया और कांग्रेस ने रिजॉल्यूशन में यह भी लिखा कि जो गैर हिन्दू हैं, जो मुस्लिम हैं, उन शरणार्थियों को नागरिकता नहीं देनी है। श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ने भी, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के अध्यक्ष होने के नाते जो रिपोर्ट पेश की, उस कमेटी में मेरे दोस्त सिब्बल साहब भी मेम्बर थे, और भी कांग्रेसी सदस्य मेम्बर थे, उन्होंने भी यही कहा था कि नागरिकता जैसा कानून होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इमरजेंसी में संसद ने उस अध्यादेश को भी पास किया होगा, जैसे भी पास किया होगा, जिसके तहत मैं और मेरे पिता जी दोनों जेल में थे, परन्तु तब भी हमने देश के अंदर दंगे नहीं कराए थे। आज उन लोगों को identify करना ही पड़ेगा, जिन्होंने दंगे कराए हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जो हिन्दू और सिख पाकिस्तान में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, वे भारत आ सकते हैं। नेहरू जी ने कहा कि बंटवारे में गए हमारे भाई - बहन भारत आ सकते हैं और कांग्रेस ने कहा कि सब गैर-मुसलमानों को संरक्षण मिलेगा, जो अपना सम्मान व जान बचाने के लिए भारत आएंगे। इसी तरीके से डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी आडवाणी जी को कहा, अभी वे यहां पर नहीं हैं, जो अल्पसंख्यक प्रताड़ित हुए हैं, उनको हमें नागरिकता देनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब आप घटनाक्रम को देखिए। 11 दिसम्बर, 2019 को नागरिकता संशोधन बिल तीन दिन तक डिस्कशन होने के बाद पास होता है। आप सब लोग चर्चा में भाग लेते हैं और वह बिल पास हो जाता है। 14 दिसम्बर, 2019 को कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षा रामलीला मैदान में एक भाषण देती हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति, समाज या देश की जिंदगी में ऐसा वक्त आता है, जब उसे आर-पार का फैसला लेना होता है, आज यह वक्त आ गया है। अब आर-पार का आप लोग कहेंगे कि शायद कोई और मतलब है। आम जनता से पूछिए कि उसका क्या मतलब निकाला गया। 15 दिसम्बर को ओखला में आम आदमी पार्टी के विधायक... इनके सारे विधायक ऐसे चुन-चुनकर आ गए हैं, जो भड़काना, उकसाना बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वे भड़काऊ भाषण देते हैं कि हे मुस्लिम भाइयो, आज़ादी से जीना व सांस लेना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा इस राज में। अगर माइक पर अजान दी जाएगी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): गोली मारो किसने कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: गोली मारो तो बहुत पहले का स्टेटमेंट था और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने उसके बारे में कह दिया था। उसके कारण कुछ नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। उसके बाद माइक बंद कर दिए जाएंगे। कोई मुस्लिम टोपी और दाढ़ी नहीं रख पाएगा, औरतें बुर्का नहीं पहन पाएंगी। जब ऐसे भड़काऊ भाषण होंगे, तब दंगों की तो पृष्ठभूमि तैयार हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद 15 तारीख को क्या हुआ, आप जानते हैं। 15 तारीख को सीएए के खिलाफ

[श्री विजय गोयल]

जामिया में हिंसात्मक प्रदर्शन हो गया। बस जली, स्कूटर जले, न्यू फ्रेंड्स कॉलोनी जो शांतिपूर्ण इलाका था, उसको एकदम भड़का दिया गया और वह आग में जल पड़ी। वहां पर 1,500 चप्पलें मिलीं। स्टूडेंट्स 1,500 चप्पलें नहीं पहनते। ये लोग कहां से लाए गए थे, क्यों लाए गए थे, इसके बारे में सोचना होगा। इससे भी ज्यादा यह हुआ कि जामिया में जो आगजनी हुई, उसमें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्नाटक): आपको जामिया के स्टूडेंट्स की स्ट्रेंथ पता है? जामिया में 30 हजार स्टूडेंट्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बीच में मत बोलिए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: मैं स्टूडेंट्स लीडर रहा हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि स्टूडेंट्स की जेहनियत क्या होती है? ...(व्यवधान) आप यह बात समझ लीजिए। जब ये लोग जामिया के अंदर गए, तो एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ। उस वीडियो में जो पुलिस थी, वह लाइब्रेरी के अंदर जाकर डंडे से वार कर रही थी। इस पर मैंने कहा कि देखिए भाई, यह क्या आया है? उसके पांच मिनट बाद दूसरा वीडियो आ जाता है। उसमें दिखाई देता है कि लोग पत्थर लेकर, हिंसात्मक होकर लाइब्रेरी के अंदर जा रहे हैं। वे दरवाजे बंद कर रहे हैं, मेजें अड़ा रहे हैं। वहां पर पुलिस गई, तो पुलिस को demoralise किया गया, पुलिस की निंदा की गई। बार-बार यह कहा गया कि पुलिस वहां पर क्यों गई और पुलिस ने बड़ी brutality की। उसी पुलिस के बारे में जेएनयू के समय में आप ही लोग यह कहने लगे थे कि पुलिस क्यों नहीं गई? क्या आप इस तरह से पुलिस को इतना demoralise करेंगे? 70 दिन तक शाहीन बाग के अंदर धरना चलेगा और धरना इस बात का इंतजार करेगा कि पुलिस कुछ एक्शन ले और हम वहां हिंसक हो जाएं। मुझे बताइए वहां महिलाओं को बैठाने और भेजने वाले कौन लोग थे? किस की पार्टी ने कहा था कि हम शाहीन बाग के साथ हैं? वहां जाकर कौन-कौन से कांग्रेस के नेता भड़काऊ भाषण देकर आए थे, उनके नाम बताइए? हम वहां नहीं गए थे, आपके नेता वहां गए थे। एक नेता का नाम तो मैं आपको अभी बता देता हूं- श्री मणिशंकर अय्यर वहां गए थे। अब आप कह दीजिए कि वे हमारे नेता नहीं हैं। श्री दिग्विजय सिंह गए। महिलाओं को आगे कर दिया, बच्चों को आगे कर दिया, भड़का दिया, उकसा दिया और बिरयानी खिला दी तथा PFI से funding भी दिला दी। अब मुझे बताइए कि उकसाने के लिए बचा क्या? आप उकसाइए, दंगा कराइए और फिर पुलिस से पूछिए कि तुमने कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की? वह तो अभी गृह मंत्री जी बता देंगे कि क्या कार्रवाई हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप अपने होटल में बिरयानी खिलाते हो कि नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी, कृपया आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

किसी भी माननीय सदस्य की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। केवल श्री विजय गोयल जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: श्री केजरीवाल साहब ट्वीट करते हैं कि आंदोलन करो और श्री मनीष सिसोदिया ट्वीट करते हैं कि पुलिस वाला बस को जला रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... पुलिस वाला बस को जला रहा है, जबकि पुलिस वाला जलती हुई बस को बुझा रहा था। इससे शर्मनाक सोशल मीडिया का कोई ट्वीट नहीं हो सकता।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली के अंदर क्या हुआ, उसके बारे में सदन में बताना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली के अंदर भी जगह-जगह धरने बैठा दिए गए। पहले धरने साइड रोड के ऊपर थे, लेकिन बाद में दिनांक 23 और 24 तारीख को मेन रोड पर आ गए। एक 66 नंबर रोड, सीलमपुर से यमुना विहार तक की है, पहले उसे बन्द कर दिया, दूसरी चांदबाग से वज़ीराबाद रोड उसे बंद कर दिया, फिर-नूरे इलाही से गोंडा रोड को बंद कर दिया, यहां तक कि दंगाइयों ने जाफराबाद मेट्रो स्टेशन को भी बन्द कर दिया, क्योंकि इन्होंने शाहीन बाग से सीखा था कि हम बताएंगे कि एम्बुलेंस जाएगी कि नहीं।

महोदय, दिनांक 23 फरवरी की सुबह, भारत बन्द के आह्वान की आड़ में मेन रोड जाम कर दिए गए। जब लोग चारों तरफ से घिर गए और आवागमन बन्द हो गया, तब वहां CAA के समर्थन में सड़क खोलने की मांग को लेकर लोग मौजपुर चौक पर इकट्ठे हुए। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप श्री कपिल मिश्रा के बयान को भी देखेंगे, तो आप पाएंगे, अपने बयान में वे कहते हैं कि तीन दिन के लिए इस सड़क को जाम मत कीजिए क्योंकि ट्रम्प साहब आए हुए हैं। उसके बाद विचित्र स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई। उस विचित्र स्थिति में कितने लोग मारे गए, कितना पथराव हुआ, इसे आप देख सकते हैं। कदमपुरी, सीलमपुर और जाफराबाद मेट्रो स्टेशनों पर आग लगा दी गई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी लोग हताहत हुए, चाहे वे मुस्लिम भाई थे, चाहे वे हिन्दू भाई थे, उन्हें न्याय मिलना चाहिए और मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से विनती करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा उन्होंने कहा भी है कि एक भी दोषी को छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा, मैं भी यही चाहता हूँ कि जो भी दोषी हों, उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिले।

महोदय, मोदी जी को आगे बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ी conspiracy थी, मोदी जी के विकास के काम को रोकने के लिए और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत की इमेज को खराब करने के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा षड्यंत्र किया गया था। अतः हम सब लोगों को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के दंगे दोबारा न हों, इनसे हम सीखें, सौहार्द स्थापित करें, शान्ति बनाए रखें, प्रेम सद्भाव हो और गंगा-जमनी तहजीब बनी रहे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। आपको बोलने के लिए पांच मिनट का समय है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय देने के लिए आपका शुक्रिया।

महोदय, जब सदन मार्च के महीने में शुरू हुआ, तो मैं शुरुआत के दो दिन सदन में नहीं था, क्योंकि मेरे परिवार में एक निधन हो गया था, लेकिन मैंने वहां से लोगों से बात की, तो कहा गया कि होली के बाद चर्चा होगी।

सर, यह अपने आप में, मैं समझता हूं कि पूरे सदन की प्राथमिकताओं और संवेदनाओं पर एक टिप्पणी है, जो कम-से-कम दिल्ली दंगा पीड़ित हैं, उन्हें यह अच्छा नहीं लगा होगा कि होली के बाद चर्चा होगी। I wish to apologize on behalf of my House and my colleagues to the people of Delhi as we failed you. That is number one. Secondly, I also beseech my colleagues, my fellow parliamentarians, Ministers and honourables; can we guarantee the people of Delhi or the people of this country that there shall be no more targeted violence? Can we guarantee that? I am worried as a citizen, Sir. We are not concerned about electoral victories or defeats. Make no mistake. If the poison continues like this, there shall be nothing called 'fighting elections'. Fighting for what? There shall be nothing left. We are losing the track; we are losing the plot, Sir.

सर, मैं पूरे होशोहवास में यह बात कह रहा हूं कि यह हवा 1947 से ज्यादा खराब है। 1947 में एक लाइन खींची गई थी। सर, एक बॉर्डर है, घरों के अंदर बॉर्डर है। मेरा घर बंट गया, पड़ोस बंट गया। पर यह क्यों बंट रहा है सर? कोई हथियार कत्ल नहीं करता। माफ़ कीजिएगा, बहुत लोग कह रहे थे हथियार रुकवा दो, हथियार रुकवा दो। सर, हथियार कत्ल नहीं करता है। माहौल का ज़हर कत्ल करता है। सर, ईंट से भी मारा जा सकता है, पत्थर से भी मारा जा सकता है, गला भी दबाया जा सकता है, बुलेट नहीं चाहिए। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि अगर इस ज़हरीले माहौल को नहीं रोका गया, तो बहुत बुरा होगा।

सर, कमाल है! भाजपा के हमारे मित्र लोग अक्सर कहते हैं कि इस आंदोलन के पीछे हम हैं। मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि हम तो अपना-अपना घर संभाल रहे हैं। अगर हमारी पूरे देश में आंदोलन कराने की इतनी हैसियत होती, तो आज सत्ता में हम होते। यह स्वतःस्फूर्त आंदोलन है, मैं इसकी authorship नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। ऐसी मेरी हैसियत नहीं है, मेरे दल की हैसियत नहीं है, यह spontaneous है।

सर, थोड़ी chronology समझते हैं। हम यहाँ 11 दिसंबर, 2019 को हार गए। बहस की, हार गए, मायूस होकर घर गए थे, उसके बाद spontaneous protest शुरू हुआ। मुझे यह कहने

में शर्म नहीं है कि मैं शाहीन बाग़ गया था। मैं शाहीन बाग़ गया था, लेकिन यह कौन-सी ज़बान है कि महिलाओं को आगे किया जा रहा है? मेरी बहुत सारी महिला साथी यहाँ मौजूद हैं। महिलाओं की अपनी एजेंसी होती है, उनकी अपनी autonomy है, आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि उनको आगे कर दिया गया। यह anti-women discourse है। वे बहुत सारे contradiction से लड़ रही हैं। वे शाहीन बाग़ में बहुत सारे contradictions से लड़ी हैं। आसान नहीं होता है घर की चहारदीवारी छोड़कर सड़क पर आकर बैठना। बाएं हाथ में काली पट्टी, दाहिने हाथ में संविधान और कांधे पर तिरंगा, आप उन्हें कपड़ों से नहीं पहचान पाएंगे। ये कपड़ों से नहीं पहचाने जाएंगे। मैं सभी से, अपने तमाम साथियों से सिर्फ इतना आग्रह करूंगा, क्योंकि कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है, इधर से उधर बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, विपक्ष भी आपको अपने जैसा ही चाहिए। मैं वह भी देख रहा हूँ कि आपको विपक्ष भी आप जैसा ही चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस माहौल में कुछ चीजें हमारे लिए समझनी जरूरी हैं।

सर, मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। नब्बे के दशक में जब श्री राम जन्मभूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद आंदोलन चल रहा था, तब एक वीडियो आया था ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी केवल तीन मिनट हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अभी दो मिनट और हैं, आप बोलते रहिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, इससे mental thought process टूट जाता है। नब्बे के दशक में एक वीडियो बहुत वायरल हुआ था। यह नब्बे के दशक का एक वीडियो था, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति छोटी-सी बात कहता है कि जब इंसान नहीं होगा, तो मस्जिद में इबादत कौन करेगा, मंदिर में घंटी कौन बजाएगा? सर, यह छोटी-सी बात है। मेरे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा था, लेकिन यह छोटी-सी बात आज के बड़े हुक्मरानों को समझ में नहीं आती है।

सर, मैं एक छोटी-सी बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप खत्म कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: वह बात यह है कि हमें यह पूरा का पूरा देखना होगा।

सर, अभी सुधांशु जी बहुत सारे उद्धरण दे रहे थे। मैंने दंगों पर काम किया है। मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ाता भी हूँ और यह भी एक विषय है। एम.जे. अकबर साहब की एक किताब है, जिसका जिक्र हुआ है। उसमें सारे दंगों की पूरी की पूरी chronology है। आपको पढ़ने से पता चल जाएगा कि इसकी जड़ में कौन हुआ करते थे?

सर, एक आखिरी टिप्पणी कह कर बात खत्म करने दीजिए कि जब नर्सिंग होम और विद्यालय जद में आ जाएं - विद्यालयों से हिंसा हो रही है, किताबें जलाई जा रही हैं, जामिया लाइब्रेरी पर attack हुआ, जो भी सभ्यता किताबें जलाए या कुछ और जलाए, जो भी सभ्यता नर्सिंग होम, जहाँ healing होती है, वहाँ से violence हो, उस सभ्यता की रुग्णता का संकेत साफ है।

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

सर, एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इन दिनों एक किताब पढ़ रहा हूँ। Ece Temelkuran - 'How to Lose a Country', and I had a huge sense of *deja vu*, Sir. I would just read out seven steps. One is, create a movement, which we have created, a poisonous movement; second, disrupt rationale and terrorize language. Number three, remove this shame; immorality is hot in post-truth world. Fourth, dismantle judicial and political mechanisms. Fifth, design your own citizens. Sixth, let them laugh at the horror. And, finally, build your own country. And, I cannot stand with that. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind!

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने इस अति संवेदनशील विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया। मान्यवर, कहाँ से शुरू करें और कहाँ खत्म करें,

"वतन की जो हालत सुनाने लगेंगे, तो पत्थर भी आँसू बहाने लगेंगे,
अगर भीड़ में खो गई आदमियत, तो उसे ढूँढ़ने में ज़माने लगेंगे।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली में इंसानियत का, आदमियत का, मानवता का कत्ल हुआ है। यह एक दिन में नहीं हुआ। चुनाव के पहले आग सुलगाई गई और चुनाव के बाद आग लगाई गई। दिल्ली के अन्दर यह सब कुछ एक साजिश के तहत एक सुनियोजित दंगा कराया गया है, यह मेरा सीधा आरोप है। मान्यवर, मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इनके एक सांसद, ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक सांसद कहते हैं कि * आपकी सरकार इतनी कायर सरकार है, ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी सरकार इतनी कायर सरकार है, ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग इस तरह का बयान देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... * आनी चाहिए इस सरकार को। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग ऐसे बयान देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस देश के लोगों को भड़काते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ पर ट्रम्प की सरकार है, ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ शेख हसीना की सरकार है, यहाँ पर किसकी सरकार है? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जो ठीक नहीं है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, इनके द्वारा इस तरह के बयान दिए गए। ...(व्यवधान)... तीन दिन तक दिल्ली जलती रही, गृह मंत्री खामोश, पुलिस प्रशासन खामोश। ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली के लोग तीन दिन तक एक हिस्से में जलते रहे। उनकी दुकानें जलाई गईं, हिन्दू मारे गए, मुसलमान मारे गए, 53 लोगों की जानें चली गईं, दो पुलिस वाले जल गए, उनकी जानें चली गईं और देश के गृह मंत्री खामोश बैठ कर इन घटनाओं का आनन्द ले रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश के गृह मंत्री क्या कर रहे थे? ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे गृह मंत्री को अपने पद

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

पर रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दंगे इन लोगों ने कराए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दंगे इन लोगों ने कराए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: कल दूसरे सदन में मैंने इनको सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल दूसरे सदन में मैंने इनको सुना, ये कह रहे हैं कि दंगे में भारतीय मारे गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गृह मंत्री जी, मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जो ठीक नहीं है, उसको रिकॉर्ड में नहीं रखा जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: अगर दंगे में भारतीय मारे गए, तो आप 25 दिन उन भारतीयों से मिलने, उनके परिवार से मिलने क्यों नहीं गए, आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उन भारतीयों से मिलने क्यों नहीं गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनको मुआवजा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके लिए मुआवजा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की SIT बनाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की SIT बनाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, * इनका एक नेता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह कहता है कि हम निबट लेंगे, हम दिल्ली को बर्बाद कर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो जज FIR का ऑर्डर देता है, आप उस जज का transfer कर देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Judiciary खतरे में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Judiciary खतरे में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जज का transfer कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आदमी न्याय के लिए कहाँ जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर जज जाँच के लिए ऑर्डर करता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर जज transfer के लिए ऑर्डर करता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, उस जज का transfer कर दिया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली में यह सब कुछ हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के अन्दर यह सब कुछ हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गृह मंत्री जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप विषय के ऊपर अपनी बात रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: आप शांत हो जाइए और बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गृह मंत्री जी, आपसे लिखित रूप में दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि यहाँ पर कफ्यू लगवाइए, दंगे हो रहे हैं, यहाँ पर आर्मी भेजिए, दंगे हो रहे हैं, लेकिन आपकी सरकार खामोश बैठी रही, आप चुपचाप बैठे रहे, हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहे। आप क्यों बैठे रहे? आप इसलिए बैठे रहे कि आपके लोग इन दंगों में शामिल थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे 300 लोग कौन थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे 300 लोग कौन थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन थे वे 300 लोग, जो उत्तर प्रदेश से आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश से आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश में आपकी सरकार है, भाजपा की सरकार है, योगी की सरकार है, क्या कार्रवाई हुई उनके खिलाफ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कार्रवाई हुई भड़काऊ भाषण देने वालों के खिलाफ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, आप बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं अंत में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा।
...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, ऐसे समय में भी मानवता के लिए, इंसानियत के लिए, भाईचारे के लिए वे सिख, मोहिंदर सिंह और इंद्रजीत सिंह, जिन्होंने मुसलमानों की जान बचाई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री संजय सिंह: वह प्रेमकांत, जिसने मुसलमानों की जान बचाने के लिए अपने शरीर को 70% झुलसा दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे मुसलमान, जिन्होंने मंदिरों को बचाने का काम किया।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी इन्सानियत को समझिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनके भाईचारे को समझिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी एकता को समझिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान को बरबाद करने का काम मत कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग हिन्दुस्तान को बरबाद करने का काम कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अभी हमारे पास एक मिनट का समय और है। मान्यवर, मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपनी बात समाप्त ही कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब इनकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।
...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चर्चा में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह है कि यहां हम मानवता की एक बहुत बड़ी त्रासदी की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि यह सब किसने उकसाया, यहां इसकी चर्चा हुई। मैं ऑथेंटिकेट कर रहा हूँ और आपको एक पेनड्राइव दे रहा हूँ, जिसमें इसकी पूरी रिकॉर्डिंग है। पांच-सात मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा। बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि सीएए पास होने के बाद रामलीला मैदान से आर-पार की लड़ाई की बात हुई। वहां पर यह भी कहा गया, "जो विरोध नहीं करेगा, सड़क पर नहीं उतरेगा, वह क़ायर कहलाया जाएगा।" शाहीन बाग़ में शरजील इमाम, जिन्ना वाली आज़ादी मांग रहे थे यानी देश को तोड़ने वाली आज़ादी मांग रहे थे।...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पेनड्राइव में सब कुछ है, यह आपको मिल जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ऑथेंटिकेट कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं खुद यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि मैं ऑथेंटिकेट कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरा, यह बोला गया, "असम को देश से तोड़ना

है।" इसके लिए वहां मंच तैयार किया गया था। उस सभा में, 'आप' के विधायक, कांग्रेस पार्टी के विधायक भी थे।...**(व्यवधान)**... आम आदमी पार्टी के विधायक अभी भी हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहा, "ये हमारी अज्ञान वगैरह सब बंद करवा देंगे।" उन्होंने यह सब बोला।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उकसावा नहीं था तो क्या था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां के पार्श्व ताहिर के घर बम की फैक्टरी मिली, यह उकसावा नहीं था, तो क्या था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... "मोदी और शाह को मारेंगे", ऐसा बच्चों से कहलवाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उकसावा नहीं था, तो क्या था?

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए।]

और वारिस पठान 15 करोड़ बनाम 100 करोड़ की भाषा बोलते हैं, यह उकसावा नहीं था, तो क्या था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उसी बात पर आ रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, मैं उसी बात पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मुझे बोलते हुए दो ही मिनट हुए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक नाम आया।...**(व्यवधान)**... लुधियाना में 27 फरवरी को एक जलसा हुआ, वहां पंजाब के शाही इमाम और मजलिस अहरार के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बोलते हैं, "ये तुम्हारी दाढ़ियां पकड़कर खींचेंगे, उस समय तुम्हें याद आएगा।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... आगे वे कहते हैं, "नहीं जागोगे, तो ये लोग तारीख में तुम्हारा नाम मिटा कर रख देंगे। हमारी बहू-बेटियां खड़ी होंगी। हमारी गरदन उतार दी जाएगी। हमारी बहू-बेटियों को ये कुत्ते की तरह नोचेंगे, मेरी यह बात याद रख लेना।" यह उकसाना नहीं है तो क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नाम दे रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका नाम है मौलाना हबीब-उर-रहमान।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, मैं बता रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सबको विश्वास न हो तो मैं कल पैनड्राइव दे दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टीवी में जो आया।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही बता रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, दारुल उलूम के प्रिंसिपल कहते हैं, "या तो इन क्राफिरों को जलील करेगा या फिर उनसे क़लमा पढ़वाकर उसे इस्लाम का कैडर बना देगा। या तो अमित शाह रुसवा होकर मरेगा या मोदी रुसवा होकर मरेगा या फिर उनका बच्चा क़लमा पढ़कर मुस्तफा का कैडर बनेगा। "इस्लाम की ख़िदमत में मौलाना शहरयार रजा यह कह रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मैं लिखित दे रहा हूँ, यह मैं ऑथेन्टिकेट करके लिखित दे रहा हूँ। एक प्रमुख ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Prakash, he is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... This was a programme release...*(Interruptions)*... of all the speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have authenticated it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am submitting the pen drive. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing a very serious issue, which is also sensitive. ...*(Interruptions)*... What has been said is in the context of the incendiary speeches, inflammatory speeches that have been made. When I spoke, we were conscious, so we did not take names. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the Rules, the names of the people who cannot come and speak for themselves or explain...*(Interruptions)*... This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. Secondly, Javadekarji is a Union Cabinet Minister. He is also the Minister responsible for the Ministry of I&B. He has produced something which is now the property of the House. But my submission is, and that is why I raised it, that the Minister should not be selective in giving facts or information to the House. Because there is something very serious which the hon. Minister has said. It is about the threat to the Union Home Minister and that is serious. If that is there, it is a very, very serious matter and should be part of that inquiry, a Judicial Commission to be set up to be monitored by the Supreme Court. My submission is that the Minister should make available to the House all the recordings..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has said that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All the recordings, not selectively.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has said that. He will be giving that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can give you also...*(Interruptions)*... This was broadcast on a very famous TV channel. All the speakers have spoken. I have listened...*(Interruptions)*... I have the pen drive. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं शर्मा जी की भावना को समझता हूँ, आप सबकी भावना और मेरी भावना भी वही है। देखिये यह समय भड़काने का और दोषारोपण का नहीं है। लेकिन एकतरफा आप बोलते रहोगे और देश सुनता रहेगा, ऐसा भी नहीं होगा, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, a couple of times, references have been made about the transfer of an hon. Judge of a particular High Court. I only wish to clarify in this hon. House that on the constitutional mandate, there is a proper procedure of transfer of any High Court Judge which in the instant case is the Collegium of the Supreme Court. And I wish to clarify that all the compliance, including the consent of the hon. Judge, was taken before the process. We only issued the orders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Abdul Wahab. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, what is happening now is that with our talk these things will escalate instead of getting suppressed. Whatever happened was very sad. A tragic incident has happened. I have a request to make. To resist coronavirus, the Government is sending a team to Kerala. I request hon. Home Minister to send a team to Kerala to see how we are containing the virus of communalism. In 1970, something happened. Immediately, a military flag march was there. It was done immediately on the same day and the military had a flag march. Here, it did not happen. So, I request the Home Minister for that. Even if something happens in a Panchayat, Panchayat Members or Panchayat President or the MLA goes there and takes remedial steps. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, it was your constituency where something was happening. But, in India, not a single MP or MLA is going there. I am not blaming only the BJP or the Home Minister. Even AAP has got many MLAs in Delhi. They are also not going there. I am not blaming anybody. They may not be equally responsible but they are responsible. The Delhi Government is also responsible to a certain extent. Of course, the Home Ministry is 75 per cent responsible. What has happened has happened. Now, the AAP Government has announced ₹10 lakh for this, that and all. The Central Government should also announce at least some compensation to rehabilitate them. This is my first request. Second thing is, one by one, things happened. In Shivpuri, this happened; in Mustafabad, that happened. I am not going to tell all this. We all went there; we have seen everything. I am not repeating it. But, this should not happen any more in India, especially in Delhi. This is our simple request. I am not naming any

[Shri Abdul Wahab]

community, my community or your community. At least, this should not happen. Whatever happens always happens to us; we are the most affected by this. Please stop hate statements and all. Thank you very much for giving me a chance to deliver my speech on this issue.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. With an unbearable agony and anguish over the barbarous, brutal and cruel killings which took place in Delhi in which both Hindus and Muslims lost their lives, my heart goes to the members of the bereaved families. I pay my homage to them. The only silver lining, in an otherwise dark horizon over this country when this was happening, when killings were going on and the blood was flowing in the North-East Delhi, was that there were families to hug the other community. The Hindus embraced the Muslims, gave them shelter, gave them food and they protected them. Likewise, many Muslim families gave shelter and protected the Hindus. So, the ethos of this country, the undercurrent of this country and the genuine humanism of this country has not died whatever may have happened. I salute those people who gave shelter to the people of the other community. When they were trembling and thinking that they may get killed, they embraced them and gave them shelter. This is the greatness of this country. Because of the paucity of time, I cannot go beyond but on 2nd March, 2020, The Hindu, a renowned newspaper, reported the news that a 53-year old was lynched and his teenage son was assaulted in violence on February 24. We could not read the news at all. The boy was tortured, his head was smashed and he was killed. Likewise many pieces of news appeared in all the newspapers like "four more bodies pulled out from the drains in the North-East Delhi; none identified yet; there was no information on five missing person; 55 persons have lost their lives." Another heartbreaking event gives a shellshock which appeared in The Hindu on 3rd March, 2020, under the caption "A brother's search ends at the mortuary". I shiver to read the news but, at the same time, my friends, the most gruesome killing, which has shaken everybody, is the brutal killing of Ankit Sharma, an IB official. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I bow my head to express my tributes and condolences to the gallant officer, who sacrificed his life to protect the honour of this country.

Another shocking event is the killing of 35 year old Mudhasir Khan, whose wife and eight minor daughters, the youngest of whom is 18 days old, are left in tears of blood. He was shot dead in Northeast Delhi's Kadambari area on February 25th.

6.00 P.M.

In your speech you said that we are a great democracy. Yes, of course, we are the tallest democracy but I am pained to say we have to bow our heads in shame when the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Antonio Guterres, who was the Prime Minister of Portugal and who is a man for Human Rights, champion of Human Rights, he has expressed his concerns. Not only that, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet Jeria has expressed her shock and sorrow for the victims of Delhi riots. The United Nations HRC has filed an intervention in the Supreme Court —this is unprecedented; it has never happened in the history of India—to make her as amicus curiae on the Citizenship Amendment Act and informed India's Permanent Mission in Geneva about it. Therefore, the villain of the piece is Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). The second villain is National Register of Citizens (NRC). The third most notorious villain is National Population Register. What is the immediate solution for the malice, hatred, distress and communal clashes? The only answer is this; revoke CAA; revoke NRC; revoke NPR. Thank you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में होली के बाद आज दिल्ली की हिंसा पर चर्चा हो रही है और जब यह सदन प्रारंभ हुआ था, तब सरकार के द्वारा यह कहा भी गया था कि सरकार किसी भी प्रकार की चर्चा के लिए तैयार है, सरकार इसकी जानकारी से सबको अवगत कराना चाहती थी, लेकिन चर्चा होली के बाद हो। मैंने यह सोचा कि होली देश में सद्भाव का त्योहार है, इसलिए हम सब लोग अच्छे मन से, सद्भाव और विश्वास से देश की जनता को आश्वासन देने के नाते चर्चा करेंगे। मेरे मित्र देरेक आज चले गए। मैंने आज सुबह ही उनका लेख पढ़ा और पढ़ने के बाद मैंने उनको कहा कि आपके और विपक्ष के द्वारा यह लिखा जाता है कि सरकार चर्चा नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन आप सदन चलने नहीं देना चाहते थे और आप सोशल मीडिया पर अपना भाषण ट्वीट कर रहे थे, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सदन प्रारंभ हुआ, तो रूल 267 के तहत आपका नोटिस था। उस पर चेयरमैन साहब की रूलिंग थी, बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा था कि चर्चा अवश्य होगी। आज जब आप देश के नौजवानों के लिए प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं, तो देश के नौजवानों के लिए चलने वाली संसद को रोकने का काम आपने ही किया। इतना ही नहीं किया, बल्कि टीएमसी के सांसद लगातार वेल में आए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, सदन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

﴿جناب ندیم الحق: سر، سدن چلانے کی ذمہ داری سرکار کی ہے... (مداخلت)﴾ †

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, ये जो कह रहे हैं कि सदन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, तो मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि-

"आपने भी अनोखा सितम ईजाद किया,

आशियाने को फूँक कर पानी को बहुत याद किया।"

आप ही जलाने वाले और आप ही बाद में पानी को याद करने वाले, आप ही संसद को बंधक बनाने वाले, इसलिए सबसे पहले इस देश में यह तय होना चाहिए कि संसद बहस का स्थान बनना चाहिए। संसद को रोकना - यह विपक्ष का काम नहीं है। और संसद में बहस होनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आज काँग्रेस के लोग बहुत अच्छे तरीके से संविधान को पढ़ रहे थे। कपिल सिब्बल साहब ने आईपीसी के सेक्शन-153(ए) को पढ़ा, हमें आपने Fundamental Duties का आर्टिकल 54(ए) पढ़ाया, बाकी लोगों ने भी संविधान को पढ़ा, लेकिन सिब्बल साहब, मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इतनी ही ईमानदारी से आप सिटिजनशिप अमेंडमेंट एक्ट को पढ़कर लोगों को बता देते, तो इस देश का भला जरूर होता। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी थी। एक प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम देश की जनता को सही बात बताएं, लेकिन आपने वह नहीं पढ़ा, वह बात नहीं बताई। महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया? मैं आज आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में सरकार स्थायी होती है। सरकार बीजेपी की हो, सरकार काँग्रेस की हो, सरकार किसी भी पार्टी की हो, वह भारत सरकार होती है। आपको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि 1950 में नेहरू जी और लियाकत जी का जो पैक्ट हुआ, उसमें यह लिखा गया था कि पड़ोसी देशों को विभाजन के बाद अपने अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा करनी होगी। आज अगर हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के अल्पसंख्यकों की मानवीय जीवन की गरिमा पर प्रश्न उठे हैं, तो उस संकल्प को पूरा करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। यह मानवता का काम है।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: What you are saying is not right.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: लोग एक लंबे समय तक धार्मिक प्रताड़ना के शिकार होते रहे, पड़ोस के देशों में अल्पसंख्यक अपने जीवन को दूबर तरीके से जीते रहे और वे लगातार हिन्दुस्तान में आते रहे। यह हिन्दुस्तान तो वह आवाज है कि जब श्रीलंका में हमारे तमिल भाइयों पर अत्याचार हुआ, तो उनको भी सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जीने देने का अधिकार इस भारत ने दिया। दुनिया में कहीं भी धार्मिक रूप से प्रताड़ना हुई है, तो उनको जीवन जीने देने का अधिकार भारत ने दिया है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

आखिर क्यों हम सच की राजनीति नहीं करना चाहते, आखिर क्यों हम झूठ की राजनीति करके देश की जनता को बार-बार भरमाना चाहते हैं? मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के कानून को बंधक बनाना, संसद के कानून को रोकने का काम करना -- अगर भारत की परंपरा के आधार पर कोई धार्मिक रूप से पीड़ित व्यक्ति भारत में शरण माँगता है, तो दुनिया के सब धर्मों का उचित स्थान बनने का काम भारत ने किया है। इस सच को आपको बताना चाहिए। आज लड़ाई सच और झूठ की है, इसलिए नागरिकता संशोधन कानून के जिस विरोध के विषय को आप लोगों ने शुरू किया, उस विरोध के विषय के कारण देश में भ्रम फैला। महोदय, सारी दिल्ली में जो हिंसा हुई, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके पाँच बड़े कारण हैं। इस हिंसा के षड्यंत्र को जानने के लिए उन पाँच कारणों को जानना होगा। मेरा पहला विषय है कि यह समय कौन-सा चुना गया था? यह समय जान-बूझकर क्यों चुना गया था? जो भारत के गौरव का क्षण था, जो भारत के आगे बढ़ने का क्षण था, जो भारत के लिए विश्व के मानचित्र पर अपने देश की मर्यादा, विषय और भूमिका को आगे बढ़ाने का समय था, उस समय को जान-बूझकर क्यों चुना गया? दूसरा, उस समय एक नियोजित तरीके से हिंसा करना, यह अपने आप में एक गहरी साजिश थी। तीसरा, जिन्होंने भी पत्थर फेंके, जिन्होंने भी bomb फेंके... आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। हम भी अपने घरों में धर्म ग्रंथ रखते हैं, लेकिन बाहर हम संविधान की ही शपथ खाते हैं। इस संविधान के लिए जीने का काम करते हैं और जब इस सरकार ने शपथ ली, तब देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने सबसे पहले संविधान को नमन किया, उसके बाद शपथ ली। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुलिस का सिपाही, जिसका सबसे पहले वीभत्स तरीके से मर्डर किया गया था, क्या उसके कंधे पर भारत के संविधान का निशान नहीं लगा हुआ था, क्या मारने वालों को यह पता नहीं था कि वह अपने कंधे पर भारत के संविधान की शपथ लेकर आया है? क्या हम इसकी निंदा नहीं करेंगे? जिसने भारत के संविधान की शपथ ली है, उस व्यक्ति पर जिन्होंने हमला करने का प्रयास किया है, मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सबसे बड़ा देशद्रोह का काम किया है। उनकी निंदा करने का काम, हम सबका काम है। सबसे पहले शुरुआत कहाँ से हुई? जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह गहरी साजिश है, तो गहरी साजिश का अर्थ है कि उसी को निशाना क्यों बनाया गया? उनको न केवल निशाना बनाया गया, बल्कि न जाने कितने ही घाव किए गए। मनुष्य के दर्द की एक सीमा होती है। चाहे देश की सीमा पर खड़ा हमारी सेना का जवान हो, चाहे ट्रैफिक रोकने वाला हमारा पुलिस का सिपाही, वे देश की कानून और व्यवस्था तथा देश की आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले लोग होते हैं। उसके 400 घाव किए गए! एक और सिपाही, रतन लाल, जो उसको बचाने गया, उसकी भी हत्या की गई। यह दंगा नहीं, यह एक गहरी साजिश थी। गृह मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में निश्चित रूप से आश्वासन दिया है, हम यह मानते हैं कि सच्चाई की जाँच होगी और एक दिन ये चीज़ें जरूर सामने आएँगी। इसलिए जिस समय को चुना गया, जिस गहरी साजिश को किया गया, इसको करने वालों की पूरी तैयारी थी। बहुत सारे बयान हैं, प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी ने भी दिए हैं। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रकाश जी ने

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

भी जो बयान दिए हैं, उस प्रकार से अगर सही चीज़ है, तो यहाँ पर सब लोगों को देनी चाहिए, सच्चाई की जाँच इस सरकार के माध्यम से जरूर होगी। लेकिन, जिन्होंने तैयारी की, उनकी तैयारी पूरी थी।

उसके बाद, दिल्ली में अफवाहों का बाजार गर्म किया गया। अफवाहों का बाजार कैसे गर्म किया गया? लगातार अनेक तरह के संदेश आए। मैं जानता हूँ। मेरा 15 सालों से मुसलमान ड्राइवर है। उसने मुझसे कहा कि साहब, मैं रात भर जागा। मैंने पूछा, क्या बात हुई? उसने बताया, अफवाहों का बाजार गर्म हो रहा था। मुसलमान के मन में नहीं था, लेकिन मुसलमान के मन में शक की सुई भरने का काम एक साजिश के तहत किया जा रहा था और जिन्होंने भी यह किया, वे लोग देश के प्रति देशद्रोही हैं। उन लोगों को जरूर पकड़ना चाहिए, जिन्होंने दिल्ली को अफवाहों के बाजार से गर्म किया और इसको चिंगारी लगाने का काम किया। सर, हमने 1984 का समय भी देखा है। हमने दिल्ली के नजदीक गुरुग्राम में देखा है, पटौदी में हमने सिखों के घर जलते हुए देखे हैं, जो दिल्ली से लगभग 70-80 किलोमीटर दूर थे। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि 36 घंटे के अंदर इस पर एकदम नियंत्रण करके दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था को कहीं से भी खराब नहीं होने दिया गया।

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि पूरी चर्चा में एक भी सकारात्मक सुझाव नहीं आया। आखिर, सकारात्मक सुझाव देने का काम किसका है? यह हम सबका है, यानी यह पूरे सदन का काम है। लेकिन, पूरी चर्चा के माध्यम से एक चीज़ जरूर ध्यान में आ रही है कि सच के नाम पर लगातार झूठ चलाया जा रहा है। मामला केवल **Citizenship Amendment Act** तक ही सीमित नहीं है। इस देश में जब भी किसी प्रमुख विषय पर चर्चा होती है, तो पोलिटिकल डिस्कोर्स जानना भी जरूरी होता है। इस देश में लम्बे समय तक सेक्युलरिज्म का एक पोलिटिकल डिस्कोर्स खड़ा किया गया, मानो यह कांग्रेस सेक्युलरिज्म की चैंपियन हो। आप शिव सेना के साथ भी चैंपियन हैं, आप मुस्लिम लीग के साथ भी चैंपियन हैं। आप जो कहो, वह सेक्युलरिज्म है और बाकी दूसरे जो कहें, वह सेक्युलरिज्म नहीं है। आपको सेक्युलरिज्म का मूल समझना चाहिए। इस देश के सेक्युलरिज्म का मूल इस देश का अध्यात्म है और वह क्यों है? क्योंकि जब गाँधी जी अपने दिन की शुरुआत करते थे, तो वे वैष्णव जन की प्रार्थना से करते थे। जब अम्बेडकर समता का भाव ढूँढ़ते थे, तो वे उसे बुद्ध के भाव में ढूँढ़ते थे। अगर राम मनोहर लोहिया इस देश का सांस्कृतिक उत्थान चाहते थे, तो वह रामायण मेले के माध्यम से चाहते थे। इस देश की संस्कृति को गाली देना सेक्युलरिज्म नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश के अध्यात्म को आगे बढ़ाना सेक्युलरिज्म है। आपने सेक्युलरिज्म की गलत व्याख्या की। आपने सेक्युलरिज्म के नाम पर मुसलमानों को 70 सालों तक बंधक बनाकर रखा। आप उनकी महिलाओं को अधिकार नहीं देंगे, सेक्युलरिज्म है - आप उनको पानी नहीं देंगे, सेक्युलरिज्म है ; आप उनको गरीबी में रखेंगे, सेक्युलरिज्म है और फिर आप उनसे कहेंगे कि आप हमें वोट दो। इस वोट बैंक के कारण देश का नुकसान हुआ है। नरेन्द्र

मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद हमने सेक्युलरिज्म की अवधारणा को सही अर्थों में देने का काम किया है और हमारा सेक्युलरिज्म है- सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास। यह सेक्युलरिज्म है। इस सेक्युलरिज्म को लेकर हम आगे चलेंगे। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि आपको समाधान पर शक नहीं होना चाहिए। आपने संसद नहीं चलने दी, आपने रूलिंग को नहीं माना और रोज़ वैल में आए। यह ठीक है कि आपके पास विपक्ष के नाते सारे विषयों को करने का अधिकार है, आप सरकार का प्रतिरोध कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमसे बार-बार पूछते हैं, उधर से भी पूछते हैं, बीच से भी पूछते हैं, जावेद भाई पूछ रहे थे कि आप इनका नाम ले रहे हो, उनका नाम ले रहे हो। आप दंगे की बात करते हैं और हमें कहते हैं... बात निकलेगी तो दूर तक जाएगी। लोग पूछेंगे कि आखिर वर्ष 1947 से लेकर जब वर्ष 1964 में राउरकेला का हुआ, वर्ष 1967 में रांची का हुआ या वर्ष 1969 में अहमदाबाद का हुआ, सब जगह कांग्रेस की सरकारें थीं। 50 साल तक लगातार आपने देश को सेक्युलरिज्म के नाम पर एक राजनीति का शिकार बनाकर रखा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दंगे में या दिल्ली की हिंसा में हमारा और इस सदन का दायित्व, इस देश की हर पोलिटिकल पार्टी का यह दायित्व है कि इस देश के अंदर शांति और अमन का माहौल कायम हो, लेकिन मैं दुर्भाग्य से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको यह परेशानी क्यों है? लोकतंत्र में अनेक विचार हो सकते हैं, लोकतंत्र में आप अपने विचारों से जनता को अवगत करा सकते हैं, लोकतंत्र का मिज़ाज कभी राष्ट्रविरोधी नहीं होता, बल्कि बहुविचारवादी होता है। जब यह बहुविचारवादी विचार है तो इसमें आर-पार की लड़ाई कहां आती है, यह कौन सा विचार है, यह दूसरे विचार को सम्मान देने वाला विचार नहीं है। मैं बताऊँ आपकी परेशानी क्या है? आपकी परेशानी यह है कि लोकतंत्र में किसी भी चुनाव में जय और पराजय का जो मानक होता है, वह विचार होता है। वर्ष 2019 के चुनाव में देश की जनता ने राष्ट्रजय और आत्मगौरव के विचार के आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को दोबारा मौका दिया, यह आपकी परेशानी का कारण है। मैं फिर कहना चाहूँगा कि हम सबका दायित्व है कि देश के संविधान को सही तरीके से पढ़ें, देश की सरकार के निरंतरता के स्वभाव को सही तरीके से पढ़ें। यह देश दुनिया में पंथ-निरपेक्ष होने के साथ-साथ सभी विश्वासों, सभी मूल्यों, सभी धार्मिक मान्यताओं, सभी आस्थाओं और सभी विश्वास, पूजा-पद्धतियों को स्वीकार करता है। यह इस देश की अंतरात्मा में जुड़ी हुई चीज़ है, इसलिए क्यों हम इस सच को बार-बार रोकना चाहते हैं कि जहां पर इस प्रकार का अन्याय है, अगर हमारे पड़ोस के देशों में इस प्रकार का अन्याय है तो उनको गरिमापूर्ण जीवन देना हमारा काम था। कानून बनाने का अधिकार संसद को है। संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून की न्यायपालिका जांच कर सकती है। आज जब मामला न्यायपालिका में है तो विपक्ष के लोगों के द्वारा क्यों बार-बार इस सच्चाई को छिपाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है?

मैं सबसे बड़ी बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस देश का जो सबसे बड़ा मनोबल है, वह मनोबल इस देश की सुरक्षा एजेंसियों का है। दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की वारदात होना, दिल्ली में इस प्रकार

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

की वारदात के द्वारा एक तरह का मिथक खड़ा किया जाना और एक प्रश्न खड़ा किया जाना, इस देश में जो so called liberal लोग हैं, उनसे मैं बार-बार यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इतनी बात करते हैं, मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि देश के किसी liberal ने जाकर शाहीन बाग में कहा हो कि पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और अफगानिस्तान में वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों पर अत्याचार होता है, क्या यह चर्चा का विषय नहीं है? क्या किसी के जीवन का गरिमापूर्ण तरीके से, जिसके जीवन का अधिकार छीना गया है, उसके प्रति संवेदना जताना हमारा काम नहीं है? क्या उस विषय पर मौन रह जाना हमारा काम है? सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जिनकी नागरिकता नहीं जा रही है, जिनकी नागरिकता पर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रश्नचिन्ह नहीं है, जिनकी नागरिकता को सरकार ने बार-बार कहा है और सरकार के द्वारा हर चीज़ में पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट किया गया है कि इसका भारत के नागरिकों से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, फिर भी उसके आधार पर भ्रम का वातावरण खड़ा किया जा रहा है और भ्रम के वातावरण का जो सबसे बड़ा दुष्परिणाम हुआ है, वह दिल्ली की हिंसा हुई है। आपको यह समझना होगा कि दिल्ली की हिंसा के मूल में केवल उस दिन की हिंसा नहीं है, लगातार उन विचारों को खड़ा करना है, जो संसद के द्वारा पारित किए गए एक कानून के प्रति जनता को गलत तरीके से गोलबंद करने का नतीजा है। इसलिए आज मैं अपने विषय पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली ने इस दर्द को झेला है, सरकार ने उस पर तुरंत मरहम भी लगाया है, सरकार ने कानून-व्यवस्था को सक्षम तरीके से संभालने का काम भी किया है। इसलिए हम सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि एक निश्चित समय में दिल्ली को उन्होंने पूरे तरीके से शांतिपूर्ण और अमन के माहौल में रख दिया है। मैं आपको अंत में अपनी तरफ से कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह पूरे सदन को कहना चाहता हूँ-

"शहर के बंद रहने से कई चूल्हे नहीं जलते।

न हो ऐसा कभी ऐसी इशाअत कीजिए

अगर न कर पाए, तो इतनी इनायत कीजिए,

दिलों में फूट की न अब शरारत कीजिए।

बड़ी मुश्किल से अमन, चैन की तसवीर पाई है,

यही कायम रहे, ऐसी वकालत कीजिए।"

धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order. My point of order is on Rule 249, from the main rules, and also with the direction, the thin book, which is, on page 16, this is laying of papers or maybe an electronic document, it is not mentioned here,

but, let us give the benefit of doubt to the Member. If such a paper or if such an electronic document is being laid on the Table of the House with any information, whatever be the information, there are enough precedents to suggest that those papers, or, even an electronic document, can be laid by giving prior notice to the Chairman in writing...(Interruptions)... Let me finish my point then you can get up, you are a Minister, behave like one. Let me make my point of order, then the Chair can give ruling and then I will sit down. I am making a point, I am not fighting with you. ...(Interruptions)... So, I am making one point. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, was this electronic document given with a covering letter authenticated, approved by the Chairman and then placed by the Member in the House today? If yes, that is fine, if not, please let me know.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): We will examine it and let you know.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, give us the ruling because the Minister is here, the Member is here, we will take his word for this; that is good enough. He is a senior Member, if he says so, we will take his word for it. We want to know if the Rule has been followed, if the procedure has been followed because it is a sensitive document.

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): सर, अब मैं बोल सकता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ruling देने में सहायता हो, इसलिए जो हुआ था मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि मैं इसको lay कर रहा हूँ। वे एक वक्तव्य को पढ़ रहे थे। एक footage के बारे में अपने भाषण में कुछ बोल रहे थे। कुछ सदस्यों ने इसकी विश्वसनीयता पर सवाल उठाया। तब उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप permit करते हो, तो मैं यहां पर रख सकता हूँ। इन्होंने circulate नहीं किया है। उन्होंने पहले जो वक्तव्य सुना था, उसको पढ़ा। जब उस पर सवाल उठाए गए, तो उन्होंने कहा मेरे पास C.D. है, मेरे पास pen drive है, अगर सदन permission देता है, तो मैं रख सकता हूँ, तो जो Rule quote करते हैं, वह यहां पर जरा भी apply नहीं होता है। मेरा इतना ही submission है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अभी इसे lay नहीं किया है। वे lay करेंगे। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी, तब उसको देखेंगे। It is not laid.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, Sir, nothing has been laid. यह नहीं किया है। Then, we all heard wrong.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The question does not arise.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, just one thing. The hon. Minister has said this thing. He has placed it on the Table of the House, now, it is the property of the House.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No, it is not, please sit down. I am not allowing you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, we all know that this is a moment for the whole country to behave responsibly because the people and the country as a whole is really looking to their future, their country's future. Sir, communal riot is a great shock for the whole country. All over the world, throughout history, it is like that. We never expected that in our country once again, such a riot of communalism will take place in this year, in 2020. Sir, we had visited the places along with Comrade Ragesh. I went to such places, not everywhere, and those scenes that we saw there, were really painful. The children, the women, the old people, the young men and women, they all were still crying. They lost everything, their houses, their shops, their factories, their schools, their future. They lost everything. So, those people are looking towards the Government, and they expect that the Government that rules the country, should come forward for their rescue. Sir, the pitiable thing is that in those particular days, the country could not feel the presence of the Government. They have a Prime Minister who is very active; they have a Home Minister also who is very active. But, please explain us your silence for days together. You were not seen on the streets of Delhi. They were doing whatever they liked. I don't say that only the Muslims were killed. It is true, at certain places, there was retaliation also, and you presided over. You wanted the people to be divided and to fight each other on communal grounds. There were reasons to believe that the Government intended to divide the people on religious grounds, which is most unfortunate for a country like India. Sir, India can go ahead only unitedly. In any communal violence, nobody will win. In communal violence, all people, the nation as a whole, will suffer. That is the experience. I can tell you one thing. For example, I was an M.L.A. of Dadavaram in Kerala for ten years. It is a place known for this kind of violence. Due to the violence, the people suffered a lot, and I can tell you if the people's representatives, forgetting the political lines, take initiative, they can mobilise the people to safeguard peace. In Kerala, we have a lot of experience like that.

But, what did we see here in Delhi? In Delhi, there were conscious efforts on the part of the ruling party and the ideology it represents, to make hatred a symbol of its politics. Sir, don't make it a political matter. Sir, those speeches of hatred coming from MPs and Ministers even, what did they say? They said that the Government in power has an ideology. That ideology has an element of Islamaphobia, and on that, I should say, you and the U.S. President, Mr. Donald Trump had a common platform. That is why, that day was a day which you chose for the outbreak of such a great communal violence. Then, Sir, after that, what happened. My friend, Shri Bhupender Yadav, asked us to give our suggestions. We can give suggestions also. At least, now, please take initiative that at every *gali*, peace committee should be activated, in which all people should be taken together, sit with them, boost their confidence, and tell them that there is a Government here to give them safety and security. That is what they lack today. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Please ensure that reasonable compensation is given to them. They lost everything. Give them the compensation; give them the hope. Otherwise, this country cannot be saved. We want to save this country. Sir, it is our country, a great nation of ours, and that nation should not be lost for us, and because of that reason, we urge you, after sleeping for so many days, and after preventing the discussion for more than ten days, it is being discussed here. At least, the hon. Minister, I will request you please forget that tone that you made yesterday in the Lok Sabha. We felt that you were adding fuel to the emotions of certain people in the Lok Sabha. You were trying to divide the nation still further. Please don't do it. We expect you to speak as the Home Minister. ...(*Time bell rings*)... It is my opinion. I am here to express my opinion and not the opinion of any Minister here. Thank you, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): डा. अमर पटनायक। आपके पास दो मिनट का समय है, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी का टाइम पूरा हो चुका है।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I rise with a lot of sadness and anguish about what happened in Delhi. Any kind of violence is a blot on India, India's democratic fabric, India's Parliament, India's judicial system, the entire secular fabric of the country. We have strongly condemned this. We have condemned such violence regardless of the originator. It is extremely distressing to see the citizens of the country, of the birthplace of Gandhi, taking up such violent methods and perpetrating this manifestation of hate on the fellow men and women.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, was deeply saddened to know that the house of constable, Mohammad Anees, the 9th Battalion of BSF, was burnt down, and he sanctioned ₹ 10 lakh, which was delivered at his house.

We have discussed about the Government's responsibility. I do not want to get into the reasons as to what happened and why it happened. The Government's responsibility at this point of time, as has been articulated severally, is to build the confidence of this community. We had expressed this during the debate on the CAA as well that the confidence of the community has to be restored. The mosques that have been demolished or burnt down could be reconstructed, as our leader said. There could be options of reconsidering the CAA. But, the most important thing is that the perpetrators of the riot have to be identified, apprehended and each and every one of them must be booked and taken to task. Any rumours which seek to cause disharmony have to be prevented.

Sir, I would like to recall an incident. At the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi last year, hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had said, 'Progress requires peace. Progress requires the defeat of those who divide society on the basis of class, caste or religion.' Therefore, refusal to do harm has to go beyond and should mean largest love and greatest charity. That is what we have to strive. We have to build India where, as said by Rabindranath Tagore in 'Where the mind is without fear and head is held high', "Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert of sand of dead habits."

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that a time has come when peace and harmony have to be established for progress and prosperity, for equality and equity to continue in society. Thank you, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): *O'dear, success is inevitable. Your commitment must make it possible, O'dear, success is inevitable. संकल्प किया है, तो पूरा होगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी।

गृह मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लगभग-लगभग तीन घंटे से ज्यादा समय से यह सदन दिल्ली में नजदीक के भूतकाल के अंदर जो सांप्रदायिक तनाव हुआ, वहां कानून और व्यवस्था की उस वक्त की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा कर रहा है। चर्चा की शुरुआत कपिल सिब्बल जी ने की और इसमें डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन, श्री एस. आर.

*English translation of Bangla portion.

बालासुब्रमण्यम जी, श्री जावेद अली खान, श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य, डा. प्रकाश बांडा, श्री इलामारम करीम, श्री तिरुची शिवा, श्री स्वपन दासमुप्ता, श्री नरेश गुजराल, श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ, श्री आनन्द शर्मा, श्री विजय गोयल, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, श्री संजय सिंह, श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर, श्री अब्दुल वहाब, सीनियर सदस्य श्री वाइको, श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव, श्री बिनोय विस्वम और डा. अमर पटनायक ने चर्चा को सार्थक बनाने के लिए, अपनी-अपनी ओर से अपने-अपने विचारों को इस सदन के पटल पर और सदन के सदस्यों के माध्यम से देश के सामने रखने का प्रयास किया है। मान्यवर, सबसे पहले तो मैं राज्य सभा के फ्लोर पर मेरी ओर से व्यक्तिगत रूप से और सरकार की ओर से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दंगों में जिन लोगों की जानें गई हैं, जिनकी मिल्कियत का नुकसान हुआ है और जो घायल हुए हैं, उन सभी के प्रति दिल की गहराइयों से संवेदना व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं, दुख व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं और मैं सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से देश को भी विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि दंगों को करने वाले, दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार लोग और दंगों के लिए षड्यंत्र करने वाले लोग, वे चाहे किसी भी जाति के हों, किसी भी मजहब के हों, किसी भी पार्टी के हों, उनको बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। जो भी दोषी होगा, उसको एक पारदर्शी, वैज्ञानिक जाँच के आधार पर कानून की अदालत के सामने खड़ा किया जाएगा। उसको सिर्फ खड़ा नहीं किया जाएगा, बल्कि प्रॉसिक्यूशन एजेंसी, जब तक कानून उनको दंडित न करे, तब तक की सारी व्यवस्थाओं की चिंता बहुत गंभीरता और संजीदगी के साथ करेगी। यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि आगे से लम्बे समय के लिए दंगा करने वालों के ज़ेहन में, यह जो कानून की प्रक्रिया है, जो कानून है, हमारा संविधान है, आईपीसी है, सीआरपीसी है, इसका एक भय उनके ज़ेहन में बना रहे और करने वालों को तथा कराने वालों को दोनों को एक लम्बे समय तक इन दंगों के परिणामों की याद दिलाता रहे।

मान्यवर, अभी-अभी मैंने सभी सदस्यों के भाषण सुने हैं। उसमें सबसे पहला सवाल काफी सदस्यों ने उठाया है। मैं इसको कोई गैर-वाज़िब सवाल नहीं मानता हूं कि इतनी देर सरकार ने इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए क्यों की? 25 तारीख को दंगे समाप्त हुए, 2 तारीख को सदन चालू हुआ, इमीडिएटली इसकी चर्चा क्यों नहीं की गई और यह पूछने का आपका अधिकार है और जवाब देना हमारा फर्ज़ भी है और धर्म भी है। मान्यवर, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि 24 तारीख दोपहर को यह 12.30 बजे दंगों की पहली सूचना आई और अंतिम सूचना 25 तारीख की रात्रि को 11.00 बजे आई। सिब्ल साहब ने यह मुद्दा उठाया है, मैं इसका बाद में जवाब दूंगा, परन्तु मैं रिकॉर्ड की बात कह रहा हूं कि 25 तारीख की रात्रि को 11.00 बजे सूचना आई। जब 2 तारीख को सदन शुरू हुआ तब दंगे समाप्त हो चुके थे। दंगों को समेटना, रास्ता साफ करना, उनका रिहेबिलिटेशन, उनके पुनर्वास की चिंता, ये सारी प्रक्रियाएं चल रही थीं। दंगे चलते हों और दंगों के लिए किसी के सुझाव लेने हों या कोई चिंता व्यक्त करनी हो, तब तो लाज़िमी है कि तुरंत ही इसकी चर्चा कराई जाए। परन्तु जब दंगे समाप्त हो गए थे, पुलिस दंगे कराने वालों के पीछे लगी थी, उनकी जाँच कर रही थी, डॉक्टर्स घायल लोगों को अच्छा करने में लगे थे और सामने होली का त्योहार भी था। होली के त्योहार के वक्त इस देश में कई बार दंगे

[श्री अमित शाह]

भी हुए हैं और होली का त्योहार सद्भावना का भी त्योहार है। उस वक्त यह बहुत जरूरी था कि होली के त्योहार के वक्त ऐसी कोई चीज़ कहीं *either side* से न आए, जिसके कारण फिर से भावनाओं का भड़कना हो, केवल और केवल इसी आशय के साथ हमने कहा था कि 11 और 12 तारीख को दोनों सदनों में हम चर्चा कराएंगे। हम तारीख को लोक सभा में चर्चा कराएंगे और 12 तारीख को राज्य सभा में चर्चा कराएंगे। इसके पीछे चर्चा से भागने का न विचार था, न हो सकता है, क्योंकि सदन के अंदर चर्चा करना बहुत जरूरी है। सदन जब मिल रहा है तब चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हमने इसी सत्र में चर्चा कराने के लिए सभापति जी को बता दिया था। हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में और ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेट्स की जो मीटिंग थी, उसके अंदर कह दिया था। कहीं पर भी इस चर्चा के माध्यम से यह संदेश न जाए कि हमने चर्चा में क्यों देर की, कुछ छिपाना था, कुछ भागना था, कुछ चीज़ों को हम सील करना चाहते हैं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी। इस डेमोक्रेसी के अंदर, भारत के अंदर लोकतंत्र धीरे-धीरे अब इस स्टेज पर पहुंचा है जिसमें किसी भी चीज़ को कोई छिपा नहीं सकता, छिपाना चाहे तब भी नहीं छिपा सकता, मान्यवर, कम से कम इसका मुझे पूरा संज्ञान है। इसलिए किसी से भागने का सवाल नहीं था। केवल दंगे और न बढ़ें, पुलिस का पूरा ध्यान और प्रशासन का पूरा ध्यान, दंगा पीड़ितों के पुनर्वासन की ओर रहे और उन्हें फिर से अपनी जगह पर अच्छी तरह से बसाने के लिए, उनके इलाज के लिए पुलिस पूरा ध्यान दे तथा दंगाइयों को पकड़ने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी से काम किया जाए, इसीलिए हमने इतना समय मांगा था।

मान्यवर, मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य का नाम लेकर कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैंने चर्चा को सुना तथा जो सार निकला है, उसके आधार पर मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि जो riots हुए, उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया और जिन्होंने riots किए, कहीं उन्हें किसी ideology के आधार पर, पार्टी के आधार पर shield तो नहीं किया जाएगा, कहीं निर्दोषों को फंसाने का कार्य तो नहीं होगा, कहीं जो अपने पराए के साथ जांच में कोई भेदभाव तो नहीं होगा, इस प्रकार की भी आशंकाएं माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से व्यक्त की गई हैं।

महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले, जो अभी तक कार्रवाई हुई है, उसे सदन के सदस्यों के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। दंगों के उपरान्त अब तक 700 से ज्यादा FIR register की गई हैं और जिसने भी FIR दी, उसकी FIR दर्ज करने के लिए पुलिस ने कभी भी मना नहीं किया है। एक बात श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी ने कही और FIR No. 80 का मामला उठाया। दिल्ली में बहुत सारे थाने हैं, कौन से थाने की वह FIR No.80 है, इस बारे में मैं ध्यान से देखकर और व्यक्तिगत रूप से श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी को फोन करके जरूर बताऊंगा। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार? मैं इस प्रकार के मामले आते हैं कि एक FIR रजिस्टर हो गई, दफाएं ठीक हैं, लेकिन दूसरा आदमी भी FIR लिखाने आता है, तो उसका भी स्टेटमेंट लिया जाता है और FIR लिखने

वाला उस स्टेटमेंट को FIR के साथ ही attach करता है, क्योंकि एक गुनाह पर जब FIR रजिस्टर हो चुकी है और उसमें दफाएं भी, जो अलग कंप्लेंट आई हैं, वे इससे मैच करती हैं, तो उस स्टेटमेंट को उस FIR के साथ अटैच किया जाता है। मान लीजिए किसी FIR में दफा 302 लगती है, तो दफा 302 already लग चुकी है, तब एक अलग FIR रजिस्टर नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि गुनाह एक ही है। इसलिए उनके स्टेटमेंट को FIR के काम के लिए, जांच के काम के लिए रिकॉर्ड पर लेने की प्रक्रिया होती है। इस काम के लिए सभी 12 थानों के लिए स्पेशल पब्लिक प्रॉसीक्यूटर भी तय कर दिए गए हैं, जिनकी एडवाइस पर पुलिस काम करेगी। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 700 प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने का काम पुलिस ने समाप्त कर दिया है और बहुत तेजी से यह काम किया गया है।

मान्यवर, कुल हिरासत में और गिरफ्तार किए गए लोगों की संख्या 3304 है। जो गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं, वे बिलकुल साइंटिफिक तरीके से और एविडेंस के आधार पर हो रही हैं। हमने दंगे समाप्त होने के दूसरे ही दिन एक एडवर्टाइजमेंट आम जनता के लिए अखबारों में दिया, पुलिस आयुक्त ने सभी मीडिया हाउस को फोन कर के रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि जिसके पास दंगे का कोई भी वीडियो फुटेज हो, किसी भी प्रकार का क्लिपिंग हो, कृपया एक ई-मेल एड्रेस पर आप भेज दीजिए या इस व्हाट्सएप पर भेज दीजिए। Either side से, समाज सेवियों की ओर से, मीडियाकर्मियों की ओर से, जनता की ओर से और जनता के सभी वर्गों की ओर से ढेर सारे फुटेज आए हैं, जो हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं और जिनकी हम detailed scrutiny कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस के मुख्यालय में 25 कंप्यूटर्स के माध्यम से इनकी जांच हो रही है। इसमें हमें एक बहुत बड़ा साइंटिफिक एविडेंस मिल रहा है।

मान्यवर, जैसा मैंने कल कहा था, श्री दरेक ओब्राइन साहब ने थोड़ी आपत्ति भी दर्ज की थी कि face identification के लिए आप जिस software का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, इससे व्यक्ति की निजता भंग हो रही है। मैं निजता भंग न हो, इसका बहुत सम्मान करता हूं। मैं रिकॉर्ड पर यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए हमने "आधार" डेटा का उपयोग नहीं किया है। कल यह बात गलतफहमी से किसी मीडिया ने चला दी थी। मैंने सदन में यही कहा था कि ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस और वोटर आई.डी. कार्ड, दोनों के डेटा हमने फेस आइडेंटिफिकेशन के लिए उपयोग किए हैं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ, इस सदन में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी की जान चली गई, कोई अपाहिज हो गया, किसी का घर जल गया और हम निजता की बात करें, यह क्या है? मान्यवर, पुलिस के पास यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि जिसने दंगा किया है, उसको वैधानिक तरीके से लेकर कोर्ट के सामने खड़ा करे और कठोर से कठोर सजा देने का काम करे।

मान्यवर, हमने इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई गाइडलाइन भंग नहीं की है, इसलिए मैं श्री दरेक ओब्राइन साहब को आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूं कि हमने कोई निजता भंग नहीं की है। कल तक

[श्री अमित शाह]

1,170 चेहरे identify हो गए थे, आज सुबह अपराहन 12 बजे तक लगभग 1,922 उन चेहरों और व्यक्तियों को identify कर लिया गया है, जो कि सीधे दंगे की साइड पर दिख रहे हैं। वे दंगा करते हुए, लोगों का नुकसान करते हुए, लोगों को जलाते हुए, पथराव करते हुए या हत्या करते हुए दिख रहे हैं। उनमें से 336 लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। क्योंकि हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों से भी डेटा मांगा था, इसलिए वह काम भी इसके साथ किया गया है।

महोदय, एक सवाल उठाया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश से लाया क्यों गया, उन्हें रोका क्यों नहीं गया? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 24 तारीख की रात को 12 बजे ही उत्तर प्रदेश के बॉर्डर को सील कर दिया गया था। यह हमारे ध्यान में होना चाहिए, मगर ये जो जिले हैं, जहाँ दंगे हुए हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश से एकदम सटे हुए हैं और democratic country में, देशों की सीमाओं की तरह दो राज्यों की सीमाएं सील करना संभव नहीं होता है। फिर भी हर गाड़ी की checking करके, उसके अंदर क्या material पड़ा है, उसका identification और सभी गाड़ियों के नंबर आदि भी नोट किए गए हैं। ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के साथ और गाड़ी की मालिकी के साथ भी इसका मिलान हो रहा है। ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं। ऐसे लगभग 50 मामले निकाले हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं सदन को यह भी आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने सभी संप्रदायों के ऐसे घृणित अपराध के मामले निकाले हैं जिसमें किसी की जान गई है, धर्म स्थल तोड़े गए हों, चाहे वे किसी भी संप्रदाय के हों, अस्पताल पर हमला हुआ हो या educational institutions पर हमला हुआ हो।

मान्यवर, हमारे दो जॉबाज़ पुलिस अफसरों की हत्या हो गई। एक पथराव में मारा गया और एक की हत्या कर दी गई। इन सभी 50 मामलों के लिए हमने तीन SITs, पहले दो थीं, एक और बढ़ा रहे हैं, हमने इन मामलों को तीन SITs के अंदर बांटकर इसकी detailed investigation I.G. और D.I.G. कक्ष के अधिकारी की supervision में शुरू की है। जो 50 गंभीर मामले हैं, हमने उनको अलग से लिया है।

मान्यवर, कई सारी घटनाओं में निजी हथियार चलने की भी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। ज्यादातर बगैर लाइसेंस के हथियार थे, ज्यादातर country-made थे। ऐसे 51 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। क्योंकि ईजाओं से, मृत्यु के कारणों से मालूम पड़ता है कि यह गोलीबारी से मरा है, लाइसेंसी हथियार था या नहीं था, वह automatic था या country-made था, वह भी मालूम पड़ता है। हमने इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखकर 51 मामले दर्ज किए हैं। उन मामलों के अंदर 54 लोगों की गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई हैं और हमने लगभग सवा सौ हथियार, जो riots में उपयोग किए गए थे, वे जब्त कर लिए हैं। मैं ये अभी तक के आंकड़े बता रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि ये पर्याप्त आंकड़े हैं, मगर इसकी और गहन जाँच चल रही है। मैं आपसे इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संदर्भ में अब तक इतना किया जा चुका है।

मान्यवर, यह कहा गया कि सामाजिक समितियों, शांति समितियों के माध्यम से दोनों संप्रदाय के लोगों को इकट्ठा बिठाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने 25 तारीख की सुबह से ही दिल्ली के हर पुलिस थाने के, जहाँ riots हुए, वहाँ से ही नहीं, बल्कि दिल्ली के हर पुलिस थाने की शांति समितियों की बैठक बुलानी शुरू कर दी थी। हमने 20 तारीख तक 321 अमन कमेटियों की बैठकें बुलाकर सभी संप्रदायों के धर्म गुरुओं, सभी संप्रदायों के चुने हुए लोगों, सभी पार्टियों के चुने हुए लोगों और सभी संप्रदायों के लीडरान को इकट्ठा करके दंगे न फैलें, इसके लिए पुलिस ने अपने-अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करने की विनती की थी। जो लोग identify हो चुके हैं, जिनकी पहचान हो चुकी है, हमारे पास उनके नाम उपलब्ध हैं, हमारे पास उनके address उपलब्ध हैं। हमारे पास उनकी सारी डिटेल्ड ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के आधार पर आती है। ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए चालीस से अधिक विशेष दलों का गठन किया है। वे उनके घर पर जाकर, उनके फोन की tracing करके, उनके आस-पास के पास-पड़ोस से पूछकर उनको गिरफ्तार करने की स्पीड बढ़ा रहे हैं और गिरफ्तार करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उनका specially यही काम है। वे जो चालीस दल हैं, वे investigation का काम नहीं करते हैं, वे सिर्फ गिरफ्तारी करने के लिए सबके घर पर जाकर अपना काम करते हैं। हमें यह तथ्य मिला है। अब यह सवाल आया कि यह षड्यंत्र है, ऐसा मैंने कहा। उसके ऊपर मैं बाद में आऊँगा, मगर मैं बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ सदन से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं अभी संस्था का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, परन्तु 24 तारीख के पहले ही हमारे पास एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सूचना आ चुकी थी कि ऐसे विदेश से भी आए हैं, ऐसे देश से भी दिल्ली में आए हैं और ये ऐसे दिल्ली में बाँटे गए हैं। वे ऐसे, जो बाँटे गए हैं, उनके लिए हमने उस वक्त ही जाँच शुरू कर दी थी, मगर दुर्भाग्य से जाँच प्राथमिक रूप से चल रही थी और दंगा हो गया। अब मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस बहुत जल्द इसकी घोषणा करेगी, मगर ऐसे भेजने के लिए, ऐसे लेने के लिए, हवाला करने के लिए और ट्रांसफर करने के लिए हमने already पाँच लोगों की गिरफ्तारी कर ली है। कल दो हुए थे, आज तीन हुए हैं, कुल पाँच लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हमने कर ली है। इसके आधार पर मैंने कल सदन में कहा था कि यह षड्यंत्र है।

स्पेशल सेल, दिल्ली ने जब सारी सोशल मीडिया को देखना चालू किया, ओब्राइन साहब ने मुझसे एक सवाल पूछा, वे बड़े sharp question पूछते हैं, उन्होंने एक सवाल पूछा कि आपने कितने accounts seal किए हैं। हमने सैकड़ों accounts बंद करा दिए हैं, जो दंगे के पहले और दंगे के दरम्यान भी यह काम कर रहे थे। मगर कुछ accounts ऐसे निकले हैं, जो दंगे के दो दिन पहले शुरू हुए और 25 तारीख की रात को 12 बजे के पहले बंद हो गए। उस पर केवल और केवल घृणा फैलाने का, नफरत फैलाने का, दंगा भड़काने का, अलग-अलग प्रकार के बयानों को दिखाने का, यही काम हुआ है। ये जो accounts बंद हुए हैं, शायद वे भी मेरा यह भाषण सुन रहे होंगे। उनको लगता होगा कि हमने बंद किया, बच गए। हम उनको पाताल में से ढूँढ़ कर निकालेंगे और कानून के सामने खड़ा करेंगे, क्योंकि वे बच नहीं सकते। उसका

[श्री अमित शाह]

footprint रहता है, इस जमाने में वे बच नहीं सकते। मान्यवर, हम उनको ढूँढ़ लेंगे और कानून के सामने खड़ा करने का काम भी करेंगे। इनमें से दो लोग ISIS से संपर्कित भी मिले हैं, जिनके पास ISIS से material आता था और वे यहाँ पर material का भारतीय भाषाओं में translation करके नफरत को आगे फैलाने का काम करते थे। हमने उनको भी already पकड़ लिया है।

मैं आज सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों जाँबाज़ पुलिस अफसर, जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तरीके से मारे गए, अंकित शर्मा और रतन लाल, दोनों अफसरों को मारने वाले व्यक्ति को और समूह को पूर्णतया गिरफ्तार करने का काम दिल्ली पुलिस ने समाप्त कर दिया है। इसकी साजिश की जाँच आगे चल रही है, मगर जिन्होंने चाकू चलाया, आज उसकी video recording भी उपलब्ध है, उसकी आवाज भी उपलब्ध है और वे व्यक्ति भी आज पुलिस की custody में उपलब्ध हैं। रतन लाल के ऊपर भी जब पथराव हुआ, तब जितने video footage आए और जिन effective पथराव करने वालों के चेहरे identify हुए, उनकी भी गिरफ्तारी हो चुकी है।

लंबे समय तक इसका repetition न हो, इसके लिए हमने दिल्ली में दंगाइयों से जुर्माना वसूलने के लिए भी Claim Commissioner की नियुक्ति का एक प्रस्ताव रजिस्ट्रार जनरल, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट को दे दिया है। कल लोक सभा में एक सवाल उठाया गया कि आप ऐसा Claim Commissioner appoint करेंगे, जो कुछ लोगों को तो जुर्माना करेगा और कुछ लोगों को नहीं करेगा। हमने Claim Commissioner के लिए कोई नाम प्रस्तावित नहीं किया है। रिकॉर्ड साफ रहे, दिल्ली के चीफ जस्टिस साहब को दिल्ली पुलिस ने through Lieutenant Governor चिट्ठी लिखी है और उनसे कहा है कि आप ही किसी जज की नियुक्ति करिए, जो इसके Claim Commissioner बनें। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सबके मन के अन्दर एक विश्वास होना चाहिए कि नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार जाँच को गम्भीरता के साथ, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से, न्यायिक तरीके से और द्रुत गति से, 32880 से करना चाहती है। कहीं पर भी किसी के मन में दूर-दूर तक देश के किसी भी कोने में और विशेषकर दिल्ली में यह शंका नहीं रहनी चाहिए कि जो आरोप हम पर लग रहे हैं, क्या वे आरोप सही हैं। मैं इसलिए इस सदन के सामने ये सारी चीजें रखना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपया ऐसे आरोप आधार के बगैर न लगाएँ। मैं आपको सबका जवाब देने के लिए बँधा हुआ हूँ और देने के लिए तैयार भी हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और देश को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं की जाएगी, जिससे दंगा करने वाले को किसी भी प्रकार की रियायत मिले, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म का हो, किसी भी पार्टी का हो या किसी भी जाति का हो। ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के माध्यम से भी यह कहा गया है।

यहां एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही गई कि दिल्ली पुलिस फेल हो गई, सूचना देने वाले ऑफिसर फेल हो गए हैं। मेरा आप सबसे निवेदन है, चूंकि मैं एक राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हूँ, देश का गृह मंत्री हूँ, इसलिए मेरी ज़िम्मेदारी है, आप मुझ पर आरोप लगाइए, लेकिन दिल्ली पुलिस पर आरोप

मत लगाइए। मैं पूरी situation का analysis करने के बाद आपको यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि सच्चे अर्थों में दिल्ली पुलिस ने स्फूर्तता के साथ काम किया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि मैंने कल 161 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर बोला, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि शायद मेरे बोलने में गलती हुई है या उनके सुनने में गलती हुई है। मैं वेरिफाई करूंगा, मैंने अगर 161 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर बोला है, तो मुझे रिकॉर्ड...(व्यवधान)... शर्मा साहब, मेरी बात पूरी तो होने दीजिए। वह रिकॉर्ड मुझे सुधारना पड़ेगा। अभी मेरी स्पीच को 48 घंटे नहीं हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं उसमें सुधार कर लूंगा। यह 61 किलोमीटर का एरिया है। हो सकता है यह इसलिए मिक्स हो गया हो, क्योंकि मैंने कल प्रतिशत भी कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि दिल्ली में टोटल 1.70 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं और जो दंगा प्रभावित एरिया है, वहां करीब-करीब 20 लाख लोग रहते हैं। टोटल 4% क्षेत्र और 13% आबादी दंगों से प्रभावित हुई है। यह जो 4% क्षेत्र और 13% आबादी की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ, यह बहुत कम है, ऐसा कहने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसको मैं गंभीरता से लेता हूँ। एक भी व्यक्ति की जान जाना बहुत गंभीर बात है, फिर यहां तो 50 से ज्यादा लोगों की जान गई है। मैं ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहता कि यह बहुत कम हुआ है या इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है, मैं तो यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतना भड़काया हुआ वातावरण था, तब भी दिल्ली पुलिस ने दंगों को 4% क्षेत्र और 13% आबादी के अंदर तक सीमित रखा है। हमें यह भी तो देखना पड़ेगा कि दिल्ली के हर ज़िले में हिन्दू, मुसलमान साथ में रहते हैं, सिख भाई भी रहते हैं, ईसाई भी रहते हैं, मगर दंगा उन सब जगह पर स्प्रेड नहीं हुआ। उसे वहां तक फैलने नहीं दिया गया। यह सफलता केवल और केवल दिल्ली पुलिस की है। दिल्ली पुलिस ने यह काम किया है। दिल्ली पुलिस के मोराल के लिए भी यह बात महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें पूर्वोक्त के टोटल 12 थाने प्रभावित हुए, मैं उनके नाम यहां नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, परन्तु मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत कम समय के अंदर इन पर काबू पा लिया गया। कम समय का मतलब एक बार फिर से मैं रिकॉर्ड पर कह देता हूँ कि 24 तारीख अपराहन में पहले दंगे की सूचना मिली थी। हालांकि धरना, प्रदर्शन वगैरह की सूचना 23 फरवरी से आ रही थी, परन्तु जिसको दंगा कह सकते हैं, एक-दूसरे के सामने खड़े होकर संघर्ष करना या पुलिस के सामने संघर्ष करना, उसकी सूचना हमें 24 तारीख अपराहन को मिली है। अंतिम सूचना हमें गोकुलपुरी इलाके से, 25 फरवरी, 2020 की रात को 11.00 बजे मिली है। इसके बाद कोई गंभीर प्रकार की सूचना नहीं मिली। मृतकों के शरीर जरूर उसके बाद पाए गए, लेकिन उनके पोस्टमॉर्टम में उनकी मृत्यु का जो समय आया है, वह फरवरी की 25 तारीख शाम के 6.00 बजे से पहले का है। यह इतनी बड़ी आपाधापी हुई थी, इतने गहरे दंगे हुए थे, पहले जो सारे के सारे मारे गए या घायल हुए, वे पुलिस के रजिस्ट्रेशन में नहीं आए। कहीं-कहीं से जब इसकी सूचना मिली, तो बाद में म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन को साथ में रखकर उन्हें ढूंढना पड़ा। उन दुर्भाग्यशाली मृत व्यक्तियों का जब पोस्टमॉर्टम हुआ, तब उनकी मृत्यु का जो समय आया है, वह 25 फरवरी, रात्रि 11.00 बजे से पहले का आया है। इस तरह केवल 36 घंटों के लिए इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हुई हैं।

[श्री अमित शाह]

यहां मैं फिर से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि आप केवल शब्द का गलत अर्थ नहीं निकालिएगा। एक भी दंगा नहीं होना चाहिए, मेरा अपना भी यह मानना है, हमारी सरकार का भी यह मानना है और दिल्ली पुलिस का भी यह मानना है। परन्तु दोनों ओर से इतनी भीषण और उकसाऊ घटनाएं होने के बावजूद 36 घंटे में इसको कंट्रोल कर लिया गया है, यह हम सबके संज्ञान में है।

एक प्रश्न आया, संजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली के सीएम, श्रीमान् केजरीवाल जी ने कहा कि मिलिट्री ला देनी चाहिए थी। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि फरवरी की 25 तारीख को 12.00 बजे हम लोग बैठे थे जिसमें दिल्ली कांग्रेस के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष थे, केजरीवाल जी थे, नेता प्रतिपक्ष थे, विपक्ष के नेता थे, लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर थे, मैं भी था, दिल्ली के आयुक्त थे, होम सेक्रेटरी थे, आई.बी. के चीफ थे, सारे लोग बैठे थे। उस वक्त ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं आया था। 26 फरवरी को उन्होंने कहा कि मिलिट्री बुला लीजिए, तब दंगा शान्त हो चुका था। 25 फरवरी की रात को 11 बजे दंगा शान्त हो चुका था। अब इस पर पोलिटिकल ही बोलते जाना कि मिलिट्री क्यों नहीं लाए, मिलिट्री क्यों नहीं लाए? तब तो मुझे सुनना पड़ेगा, डेमोक्रेसी है, मगर इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। क्योंकि रिकॉर्ड पर दंगा 25 फरवरी की रात को शान्त हो गया। उनकी बड़ी आवाज को मैं समझ सकता हूं, उनके इमोशंस को भी मैं समझ सकता हूं। क्योंकि उनके काउन्सिलर के घर से ढेर सारी चीजें पकड़ी गईं और उनको सस्पेन्ड करना पड़ा। मैं पूरे भाषण को पोलिटिकल करना नहीं चाहता। मगर जब आप इतना पोलिटिकल बोलोगे तो मुझे भी स्पष्टता करनी पड़ेगी। रिकॉर्ड क्लियर रहे, इसलिए मैं कहता हूं, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 और 27 फरवरी को टोटल सीआरपीएफ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: 26 तारीख को भी रात भर दंगे चले हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए, मैं आपको अलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं। प्लीज, बैठ जाइये। *He is not yielding. ... (Interruptions)...*

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 फरवरी को जितनी सीआरपीएफ चाहिए थी, पुलिस आयुक्त के हवाले कर दी गई। दिल्ली पुलिस को भी पूरा कन्सन्ट्रेट करके सीमाओं में डाल दिया गया। परन्तु इसके साथ जहां दंगा होने की संभावना है, वहां पर भी तो डिप्लॉयमेंट करना पड़ता। सवाल उठाए जा रहे थे कि 78 कम्पनियां थीं, फिर क्यों हुआ? इतने छोटे से क्षेत्र में 78 कम्पनियां थीं, वे क्या कर रही थीं? हमें चांदनी चौक भी संभालना था, हमें मुस्तफाबाद भी संभालना था। जिन और जगहों पर दंगे होने की संभावना हो, वहां पर भी तैनाती करनी पड़ती है। मैं किसी सदस्य के जवाब में नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं वास्तविक स्थिति बता रहा हूं कि पुलिस की स्थिति क्या थी?

मान्यवर, यहां भाषणों के लिए बहुत सारी बातें हुई हैं। हेट स्पीचेज के लिए बहुत सारी बातें हुई हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हेट स्पीचेज सीएए लाने के तुरन्त बाद शुरू हुई

7.00 P.M.

है। मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश भर में माइनॉरिटीज़ के मन में और विशेषकर मुसलमान भाइयों और बहनों के मन में एक भय बैठा दिया कि सीएए आपकी नागरिकता छीन लेगा। इस सदन में सारी पार्टियों के नेता उपलब्ध हैं, सारे लोग हैं। मैंने सबके जवाब नाम ले-लेकर दिए थे कि मुझे कोई धारा बता दो, कोई क्लॉज़ बता दो, जिसके अन्दर इस कानून में किसी की भी नागरिकता लेने का प्रोविज़न हो। किसी धारा का उपयोग करके किसी की नागरिकता छीन सकते हैं, क्या ऐसा दूर-दूर तक भी दूरबीन से भी दिखाई पड़ता है? मैं आज भी देश भर के मुसलमान भाइयों और बहनों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये गलत अफ़वाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं। सीएए किसी की नागरिकता लेने का कानून है ही नहीं, सीएए नागरिकता देने का कानून है। हम आज क्या तय कर सकते हैं, सारी पार्टियाँ एक होकर कहें कि सीएए से किसी की नागरिकता नहीं जाएगी, एक होकर सब कहें, तब नहीं होंगे दंगे, तब नहीं फैलेंगे दंगे। किसके आधार पर हम अपनी राजनीतिक रोटियाँ सेंकने चले हैं? कौन भोग बना है? मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए सारे विद्वान लोग हैं। श्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बहुत बड़े अधिवक्ता हैं। सीएए कानून में कोई ऐसा प्रोविज़न मुझे बता दो कि जिससे मुसलमानों की नागरिकता चली जाएगी। प्लीज़, मुझे बता दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं बताता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): जब कहें तो बताइये।

श्री अमित शाह: मैं सीएए की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: गृह मंत्री जी, कोई यह नहीं कह रहा है कि सीएए किसी की नागरिकता छीनेगा, हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक मिनट, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री अमित शाह: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): वे यील्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)** ..

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: कानून यह कहता है कि जब NPR होगा, उसमें 10 सवाल ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी पूरी बात तो सुनिए। जब NPR होगा, तब उसमें 10 सवाल और पूछे जायेंगे और जो enumerator है, जो राज्य सरकार का अध्यक्ष है, वह जाकर उनसे पूछेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित शाह: एक सेकंड। मैं आपको यह भी बता देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: और उसके बाद वह 'D' लगा देगा- 'Doubtful' और उसके बाद enquiry शुरू होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित शाह: मैं यह भी बता देता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: यह मुसलमानों के प्रति नहीं है, यह गरीब लोगों के प्रति है, यह दलित लोगों के प्रति है, यह सब लोगों के प्रति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... सिब्बल साहब, मैं रिकॉर्ड पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। शायद वह आपके कान में आये। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सिब्बल जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई कम्युनल बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी के पास कहाँ से सर्टिफिकेट आयेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... वह Birth certificate कहाँ से लायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... वह education का certificate कहाँ से लायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मैं सब बता देता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: वह certificate कहाँ से लायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मैं आपको बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न! ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप इसको communal मत बनाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको ccommunal बना रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैं कितने ही भाषण क्वोट कर सकता हूँ, श्रीमान् कपिल सिब्बल की पार्टी के नेताओं के बयान, जो कहते हैं कि CAA minority के खिलाफ है। बता दें कि किस तरह से minority के खिलाफ है? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मान्यवर, माननीय कपिल सिब्बल साहब ने ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप डिस्टर्ब मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठे-बैठे मत बोलिए। यह परम्परा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि NPR के अन्दर document माँगेंगे। मैंने खुद स्पष्टता की है, प्रेस रिलीज़ किया है कि NPR के अन्दर कोई document नहीं माँगा जायेगा। पहली बात तो यह हुई। पहले के NPR में भी नहीं माँगा गया था, इसमें भी नहीं माँगा जायेगा।

दूसरा, उन्होंने कहा था कि information नहीं है, तो हम क्या करें? इसकी भी स्पष्टता प्रेस रिलीज़ करके दी है कि जितनी information देनी है, उतनी देने के लिए आप आज़ाद हो, यह optional है। तीसरा ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): अगर यह सब कुछ है, तब तो कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन यह आप लोगों ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...यह आप लोगों ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया।

† [قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): اگر یہ سب کچھ ہے، تب تو کوئی پر اہم نہیں ہے، لیکن یہ آپ لوگوں نے واضح نہیں کیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ آپ لوگوں نے واضح نہیں کیا۔]

श्री अमित शाह: एक मिनट। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताता हूँ। चलो, आपने अब तक नहीं सुना, मेरी बात आप तक नहीं पहुँची, तो मैं अभी कह देता हूँ। लीजिए, पहुँच गयी। हम आमने-सामने बैठे हैं। कृपया अब समर्थन करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मैं आपको स्पष्टता के साथ कहता हूँ। NPR में कोई document नहीं माँगा जायेगा। यह पहली बात है। दूसरा, जो information आपके पास नहीं है, वह आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। तीसरा, मैं गृह मंत्री के नाते राज्य सभा के पटल पर कह रहा हूँ कि कोई 'D' नहीं लगने वाला है। किसी को ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात तो समाप्त होने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में किसी को NPR की प्रक्रिया से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। दूसरी बात ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: 'D' category में किसी को भी नहीं रखा जायेगा, यह बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... 'D' category में किसी को भी नहीं रखा जायेगा, आप यह बता दीजिए। आप सदन में कह दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मैंने बताया न! सिर्फ जिसकी information होगी, उसको 'D' में डाला जायेगा, जो आपने कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए न! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

† [جناب محمد علی خان: سر،۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That is the point. ...(Interruptions)... I have one question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: आप बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे पूरी बात तो कहने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। मेरी बात सुनकर बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... It is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: पहले मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... देरेक जी, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जवाब देता हूँ ना। ...(व्यवधान)... बिनोय विस्वम जी, मैं जवाब देता हूँ। आप सुनिए तो। ...(व्यवधान)... ये मुझे बोलने भी नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... एक सेकंड। आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... वाइको जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: भाई, थोड़ी सहिष्णुता बढ़ाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने भी नहीं देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने कहा कि 'D' में डालेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... 'D' में डालेंगे, तो मर गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آپ نے کہا کہ 'D' میں ڈالیں گے۔
[...(مداخلت)... 'D' میں ڈالیں گے، تو مر گیا۔ ...(مداخلت)...]

श्री अमित शाह: ऐसा नहीं है। मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: अभी मेरा वाक्य ही पूरा नहीं हुआ और खड़े हो गये। जिसकी कोई भी जगह खाली होगी, इसको 'D' लगा देंगे, जैसा आप कहते हैं, ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, गृह मंत्री जी को अपनी बात complete करने दीजिए... (व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should be allowed to give the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will not hear him out. ...*(Interruptions)*... And then they will walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए!...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैंने कहा कि गुलाम नबी साहब सभी विपक्षी दलों के एक-दो चुनिन्दा सांसदों के साथ, जो मेरे साथ चर्चा करने के लिए आना चाहते हों, लेकर आएंगे। आनन्द शर्मा जी गृह मंत्रालय की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, वे भी आएंगे!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को अपनी बात बोलने दीजिए!...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं और बीच में इस प्रकार का व्यवधान खड़ा करना गरिमापूर्ण नहीं है। जब इनका वक्तव्य पूरा हो जाए, उसके बाद अगर आपको कुछ पूछना है, तब वे अनुकूल परिस्थिति होने पर उसका उत्तर देंगे!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैं ऐसा इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अभी riots पर चर्चा हो रही है, गुलाम नबी साहब, आप एनपीआर के लिए कभी भी मेरे पास आइए, मैं आपको एक या दो दिन की priority पर समय दे दूँगा और हम इस पर सार्थक चर्चा करेंगे। अधिकारियों को भी उपस्थित रखेंगे, जिससे सारे भ्रमों का निरसरण हो जाए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ठीक है।

[*جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ٹھیک ہے۔]

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैं सारे विपक्षी दलों से यह विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि अब बहुत हो गया, अब सीएए और एनपीआर पर श्रान्ति बंद करने का समय आ गया है!...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please yield ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री अमित शाह: देरेक भाई, आप भी आइए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बोलने दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया आप लोग बैठिए।...(व्यवधान) Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am requesting the Minister to yield for 30 seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमित शाह: देरेक जी, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की अध्यक्षता में आप भी प्रतिनिधिमंडल में आ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: सर, दस सेकंड्स के लिए मुझे बोलने दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... So we will ask the clarification when he finishes...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, दोनों ओर से hate speeches की बात हुई, हम सबको स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा, हो सकता है कि सीएए को लेकर आपके मन में confusion हो, कोई शंका हो, जो भी था, मगर देश के मुसलमान भाई-बहनों के मन में, minority के मन में इसके कारण एक बड़ा शंका का वातावरण बना हुआ है।...(व्यवधान) उसको clarify करना चाहिए, उसका निरसरण करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक) : यह minority का सवाल नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, मैं किसी का नाम वगैरह नहीं लेना चाहता, परंतु hate speeches के लिए जो बातें की गईं और कुछ सदस्यों ने सीआरपीसी और आईपीसी की दफाएं भी quote कीं। मैं सभी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि recently जो रॉयट्स हुए, उनसे पहले क्या हुआ? मान्यवर, 14 दिसंबर, 2019 को शाहीन बाग नहीं हुआ था। शाहीन बाग में शांति से प्रोटेस्ट हुआ। हमने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि किसी को प्रोटेस्ट का अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन सवाल लोगों की सुविधा

[श्री अमित शाह]

का है। लोगों की सुविधाएं नहीं तोड़नी चाहिए। प्रदर्शन के लिए एक जगह होती है, वहाँ बैठकर प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए और ऐसी जगह दिल्ली में भी निश्चित है। हमने भी, आपने भी हजारों प्रदर्शन किए हैं। प्रदर्शन करने की जगह है, वहाँ सब बैठकर प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं, democratic right है, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परंतु रामलीला मैदान में 14 दिसंबर को जो भाषण हुए, उसमें काफी सदस्यों ने कहा कि आर-पार की लड़ाई करिए, नहीं निकलोगे तो कायर कहलाए जाओगे। उसके बाद 15 दिसंबर, 2019 को शाहीन बाग का धरना हुआ और उन्हीं दिनों में पहली बार प्रोटेस्ट हुए। हालांकि, वे कौमी दंगे नहीं थे, बल्कि प्रोटेस्ट करने वालों और पुलिस के बीच की झड़प थी। यह 15 तारीख को ही हुआ, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसकी hate speeches का असर हुआ है? मान्यवर, 17 फरवरी को एक युवा ने अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र में भाषण दिया कि जब ट्रम्प यहाँ पर आएंगे, विश्व के सबसे शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति, तब मालूम पड़ना चाहिए कि हिंदुस्तान के हुक्मरानों के सामने हमारी भावनाएं क्या हैं, रोड पर आ जाइए और ताकत दिखाइए। इस hate speech का सीधा असर 23 तारीख को दिखा और 23 तारीख को सात-आठ धरने हुए। यह hate speech का असर है। 19 फरवरी को एक पार्टी के नेता ने कहा कि हम 15 करोड़ हैं, चिंता की बात नहीं है, हम 15 करोड़, सौ करोड़ पर भारी हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, उसको पकड़ा क्यों नहीं गया?...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसके समर्थन में नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, ये बोलने ही नहीं देंगे, तो कैसे होगा?...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, बाद में फरवरी की 23 तारीख को सात-आठ जगहों पर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट क्षेत्र में धरने की शुरुआत हुई और उसके बाद एंटी-सीए प्रोटेस्ट धीरे-धीरे कम्युनल दंगों में कन्वर्ट हुआ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी की भी hate speech बख्तानी नहीं चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपस में बातचीत नहीं करें।

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, यह जो जज के ट्रांसफर की बात है, कानून मंत्री जी ने इसकी ढंग से सफाई दी है, मगर देश और दुनिया के सामने आना चाहिए कि भारत सरकार सिर्फ जज के ट्रांसफर का ऑर्डर करती है, ट्रांसफर की सिफारिश कॉलेजियम करता है। कॉलेजियम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में बैठता है, उनकी सिफारिश होती है, बाद में जज की consent ली जाती है और इस केस में सिफारिश भी 12 फरवरी को आ गई थी, जज की consent भी दो दिन पहले आई थी, Executive Order उस दिन निकला, तो इसको किसी केस विशेष के साथ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सेकेंड...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे सुनिए न।...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप संरक्षण दीजिए। ऐसे नहीं चलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है।

श्री अमित शाह: इसका किसी एक केस से जुड़ाव नहीं है। मैं दूसरा पक्ष भी कहना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीन लोगों का ट्रांसफर हुआ और सबकी consent रिकॉर्ड पर है। यह कैसा विचार है कि एक ही जज हमारे साथ न्याय कर सकते हैं? क्या दूसरे जज न्याय नहीं करेंगे, क्या एक ही जज न्याय कर पाएगा? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस प्रकार की मानसिकता है कि एक ही जज हमारे साथ न्याय करेंगे? फलां, फलां जज साहब ही न्याय करेंगे और बाकी सब अन्याय कर देंगे। मान्यवर, यह रूटीन ट्रांसफर है। जजेज़ की ट्रांसफर-पोस्टिंग में सरकार का दखल बहुत कम होता है। आप भी सरकार में रहे हैं। हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा वापस भेज सकते हैं, लेकिन वे दोबारा भेज दें, तो हमारे पास कोई चारा नहीं है, Constitutional obligation है। मैं तो इस मानसिकता का भी विरोधी हूँ कि पार्टिकुलर ...(व्यवधान)... Why a particular Judge?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वाइको जी, बीच में मत बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़।

श्री अमित शाह: एक ही जज क्यों?... (व्यवधान)... दूसरे जज पर भरोसा क्यों नहीं है?... (व्यवधान)... दूसरे भी जज हैं। हम लोगों के सामने कैसी बेतुकी बातें फ़ैलाते हैं। सदन के अंदर बोलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... हमारी judiciary के लिए क्या संदेश भेजना चाहते हैं? मान्यवर, इस प्रकार से नहीं चलेगा। मान्यवर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो hate speeches हुई हैं, वे hate speeches, पैसा भेजने की साजिश, कुछ एकाउंट्स का 23 तारीख से पहले खुलना और 25 तारीख की रात को बन्द हो जाना, ट्रम्प जब आएँ, तब ताकत दिखानी है और उसी वक्त, एक सीमित समय में दंगे होना। कुछ सदस्य इतने उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं कि वे कह देते हैं कि ये state sponsored riots हैं। आप इतना तो common sense इस्तेमाल कीजिए कि जब अमेरिका के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष भारत में आए हों, मेजबान देश के प्रधान मंत्री हों, तब क्या मेरी सरकार state sponsored riots का मुहूर्त निकालेगी? आप जरा common sense का भी इस्तेमाल कर लो, क्या आरोप लगा रहे हो? साहब, दंगे कराना हमारी फितरत नहीं है, हमारी फितरत है, दंगे करने वालों को ढूँढ़-ढूँढ़कर जेल की सलाखों के पीछे डालना।

मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरी पार्टी के साथ, मेरी ideology के साथ दंगों को जोड़ने का प्रयास आज़ादी के समय से हो रहा है। मगर साहब, आँकड़े कुछ अलग हैं। 1967- बीजेपी सत्ता में नहीं; 1969 - हम सत्ता में नहीं; 1967 राँची- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; 1967 अहमदाबाद - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; ... (व्यवधान)... मैं सब बोलता हूँ, जरा सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA): Please. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: जलगाँव, 1970 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; जमशेदपुर, 1979- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; मुरादाबाद, 1980- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; असम, 1983 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; अहमदाबाद, 1985- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; भागलपुर, 1989- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; दिल्ली, 1989- हम सत्ता में नहीं

[श्री अमित शाह]

थे; हैदराबाद, 1990- हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; अलीगढ़, 1990 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; सूरत, 1992 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; कानपुर, 1992 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; भोपाल, 1992 - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; ...(व्यवधान)... मुम्बई, 1993 ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, 1993, मुम्बई - हम सत्ता में नहीं थे; हम सत्ता में सिर्फ तब थे, जब गुजरात में riots हुए। उन riots में मरने वाले 76 परसेंट लोग कांग्रेस के शासन में मारे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी पार्टी पर क्या आरोप लगाते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: आप अकबर साहब की किताब पढ़िए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित शाह: मगर शासन किसका था? ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के समय में दंगे हुए, इन्होंने भी शान्त करने का प्रयास किया होगा, हमारे समय में हुए, हम भी प्रयास कर रहे हैं, परन्तु इसको मेरी पार्टी और मेरी ideology के माथे मढ़ने का प्रयास निंदनीय है, जबकि हकीकत उल्टी है कि जो 76 परसेंट लोग riots में मारे गए हैं, वे कांग्रेस के शासन में मारे गए हैं। मान्यवर, यह रिकॉर्ड है और यह सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... साहब, शुरुआत मैंने नहीं की है, उनको सुनना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, सोशल मीडिया के सारे लोग तथा जो लोग इसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों से तथा सारी पार्टियों के लीडरों से मैं यह विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग अभी ऐसा कुछ न करें, जिससे ताजे जख्म हरे हो जाएँ। हम सब प्रशासन का सहयोग करें, हम सब पुलिस का सहयोग करें और जो लोग मारे गए हैं तथा जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उनके परिवारों के पुनर्वसन में हम सहयोग करें।

अंत में, मैं फिर से केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि CAA के कारण, NPR के कारण मेहरबानी करके इस देश की minority के एक भी व्यक्ति को शंका में न रखें। मैंने गुलाम नबी जी तथा आनन्द शर्मा जी के नेतृत्व में सभी सदस्यों से यह कहा है कि जिनको भी कोई confusion है, वे कृपया मेरे पास आएँ। मैं उनसे चर्चा करूँगा और बताऊँगा कि किस तरह से इनसे किसी की भी हानि नहीं हो सकती है। मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मर गए हैं, उनके परिवारों के नुकसान की भरपाई मैं नहीं कर सकता, मैं ईश्वर नहीं हूँ। मगर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके घर जले हैं, दुकानें जली हैं, जिनके शरीर को ईजा आयी है और जिनके परिवारों की जान चली गई है, आप इतना भरोसा रखिए कि एक भी दंगाई छूट न जाए, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म, किसी भी जाति, किसी भी पार्टी आदि का हो, इसका हम भरोसा दिलाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. LoP.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने दंगाइयों के बारे में बताया कि उनको नहीं बख्शना चाहिए। हम सब उनसे सहमत हैं कि किसी को बख्शना नहीं चाहिए। विशेष रूप से आपने जो स्पष्ट किया कि चाहे वह किसी भी दल का हो या किसी भी धर्म का हो, यह बहुत ज़रूरी है।

मैं दो स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। आपने खुद खेद प्रकट किया कि बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उनके compensation के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही है और पुनर्वसन के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही है?

† [قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مہودے، مانینے گرہ منتری جی نے دنگانیوں کے بارے میں بتایا کہ ان کو نہیں بخشنا چاہیئے۔ ہم سب ان سے سہمت ہیں کہ کسی کو بخشنا نہیں چاہیئے۔ خاص طور پر آپ نے جو واضح کیا کہ چاہے وہ کسی بھی دल کا ہو یا کسی بھی دھرم کا ہو، یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔
میں دو وضاحت چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے خود تشویش کا اظہار کیا کہ بہت نقصان ہوا ہے۔ جن کا نقصان ہوا ہے، ان کے معاضہ کے لیے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کیا کر رہی ہے اور ان کی بازآبادکاری کے لیے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کیا کر رہی ہے؟]

श्री अमित शाह: महोदय, compensation और पुनर्वसन के लिए दिल्ली सरकार और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया मिलकर क्या कर रहे हैं, मैं कल उनके दफ्तर में पूरी जानकारी भेज दूंगा। दिल्ली सरकार भी अच्छा काम कर रही है, भारत सरकार उसका समर्थन कर रही है और पूरी चिंता कर रही है, पुनर्वसन और पैकेज, एवरेज रहा तो अच्छे पैकेज की व्यवस्था होगी।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we waited for the whole thing. We did not disturb him. We wanted him to finish. We did not disturb him. महोदय, एक प्रश्न पूछना है।

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: There is no clarification in a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दरेक ओब्राईन: हम लोगों ने डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया, हमने वॉक आउट नहीं किया। महोदय, एक प्रश्न पूछना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA): Now, Special Mentions. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one question, one clarification. सर, हमने कुछ नहीं किया, हम बैठे रहे।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It cannot go...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We did not disturb him. हमने एक बार भी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया, हमें एक क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding.
...(Interruptions)... He is not responding. ...(Interruptions)... देरेक जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द जी, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: सर, एक क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)... Sir, we did not disturb him. We did not disturb him. We sat on our seats.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देरेक जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... पूरी बहस हो गई है। बहस पूरी होने के बाद कुछ बचता नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: हमें एक क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): If he is ready...
...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आनन्द जी, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... हम सदन में चर्चा एक लम्बे समय से कर रहे हैं, उसमें सबने भाग लिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, an Opposition Member is asking a clarification. I did not disturb him. What is this? Sir, we did not disturb him. We sat down.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, सब लोग बोल चुके हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): चर्चा समाप्त हुई। स्पेशल मेशन, प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we did not disturb. सर, एक बार भी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। आप यहां बोलिए। Sir, no CAA, no NRC, no NPR. ...(Interruptions)... Tell us on the floor of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Home Minister say this. Let the Home Minister say this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Gowda, are you laying it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to invest in education to empower women in the country

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in the light of Women's Day, it is imperative to examine serious issues affecting the present and future of women in India. The female labour force participation rate is declining, standing at 25.3 per cent in 2017-18. Women comprise only 23 per cent of successful UPSC candidates, 12 per cent of the current Lok Sabha and 11 per cent of Supreme Court Judges. The situation in the unorganized sector is worse. Women and girls put in 3.26 billion hours of unpaid care work every day, contributing an estimated 19 lakh crore a year to the Indian economy. This is 20 times more than India's education budget for 2019. Yet, women remain trapped in a cycle of exploitation.

Women's reproductive health rights need urgent attention. 30 million married women and 10 million young women do not have access to modern contraception. Budgetary allocations for family budgetary allocations for family planning remain dismal and under-utilized. The preference for sons has led to more than 21 million "unwanted" girls in India, and a declining child sex ratio of 919 in 2011. Yet, the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* campaign, to prevent sex selection abortions and ensure the survival and education of girl children, has had its budget for 2020-21 slashed by ₹ 60 crore.

Sir, there is one solution to break this oppressive cycle --Empowerment through Education. Its impact is proven. Education includes women's health, social and economic prospects and every additional year of schooling increases individual earnings by 10 to 20 per cent. It is imperative that India prioritizes investments to enhance education for women and girls. The Government should take steps in this direction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I rise to make this Special Mention about inclusion of 'Ahimsa' in the Preamble to the Constitution. Sir, today is a very good day to make this submission. I feel proud about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You read the subject. You may lay it, please.

Demand to include 'Ahimsa' in the Preamble to the Constitution

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the nation recently celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, widely regarded as the Father of the nation. The principles which he stood for, such as tolerance, self-sufficiency, and most importantly, 'ahimsa' greatly influenced the independence struggle and distinguished it from all freedom struggles the world over. Generically, the term means 'a refusal to do harm'. However, it was utilized in the political space by Gandhi to denote 'the largest love, and greatest charity'. It implies love, compassion, forgiveness and the complete absence of ill-will. However, the philosophy of 'ahimsa' does not find mention in the Constitution of independent India. The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, recently referred to 'ahimsa' as a uniquely Indian ideal and advocated for its inclusion in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. This would send a message to future generations in India and abroad about the profound nature of this principle.

Progress and inclusive economic development requires a foundation of peace. In an environment where many threats seek to divide society on the basis of class, caste and religion, 'ahimsa' serves as a reminder of about Gandhi's intent for the Indian Republic. Gandhi saw poverty and social injustice to be greatest form of violence. Inclusion of 'ahimsa' or non-violence in the Constitution would compel the nation and its Government to tackle these objectives on a priority basis. I demand that the Union Government consider the inclusion of 'ahimsa' in the Preamble to give effect to its principles.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri K.G. Alphons. Please lay it on the Table.

Demand to announce a stimulus package for Indian economy affected due to Corona-virus outbreak

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, global economy has been facing strong headwinds during the past one year. Coronavirus has added to the woes. Its full impact can be assessed after the epidemic has blown over. Even though the number of persons infected with the virus as of now in India is not very large, its impact on Indian

economy can be devastating. Tourism sector will be the worst affected. This will have huge impact on other sectors as well, as India's revenue from tourism was \$234 billion in 2018, providing jobs to over 80 million people. To mitigate the impact on the economy at large, I request the Government to announce a stimulus package. Interest rates may be brought down and easier credit may be made available.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas; please read only the subject.

Demand to review the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme of 2016 aims to provide families with a cleaner cooking fuel in the form of LPG. Deposit-free LPG connections are to be provided to female members of BPL families as determined by SECC 2011 data. The scheme also provides an optional loan facility to cover the cost of stove and first refill, with the loans to be recovered from subsidies accruing to consumers on LPG refills.

Recent CAG Report states that encouraging the sustained usage of LPG remains a big challenge. The annual average for PMUY beneficiaries as on 31st December, 2018 revealed that refill consumption declined to 3.2 refills per annum from 3.7 in March, 2018. Low consumption of refills has also hindered recovery of outstanding loan of over 1,200 crore of rupees. There was delay of more than 10 days (up to 664 days) in delivering 37 lakh LPG refills against the stipulated delivery period of seven days.

It was further noticed that 14 lakh beneficiaries consumed 3 to 41 refills in a month. Further, IOCL and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) in 3.5 lakh instances issued 2 to 20 refills in a day to a PMUY beneficiary having single bottle cylinder connection. These numbers are highly improbable for personal use and the Government must investigate whether subsidized refills are being diverted for commercial use.

I demand that the Government should look into the modalities of implementation of this scheme and address glaring discrepancies in order to increase its efficiency and benefit maximum people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri M. Shanmugam; please read only the subject.

**Need to pay full pension to the pensioners under EPS, 1995 after recovery
of 100 instalments 100 installments**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Till 2008 pensioners under the Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 had an option to commute one third of the monthly pension amount against the lump sum payment of 100 times of commuted value of pension. Consequently, the original pension was reduced by one third lifelong which was arbitrary and illogical. Several representations were made to the Government by various trade unions for making necessary modifications but went in vain. The Union Government recently issued Notification that the benefit of commutation of pension under the erstwhile scheme, on or before 25th of September 2008, shall be restored after completion of 15 years.

As per the above notification, there will be restoration of commuted value of pension after 15 years of commutation which is otherwise 180 months. The retirees are paid only the reduced pension lifelong and the recovery is also continuing which is not acceptable. It has caused great financial hardship to the pensioner since pension is the only resource for the retiree to lead his family after his retirement. I urge upon the Government to take necessary action to enable the pensioners to get their legitimate pension in their old age without any deviation.

The recovery should be stalled immediately after the completion of 100 months and the lump sum payment so made is fully recovered. The excess amount over and above 100 instalments so recovered should be returned to the pensioners. The full pension should be paid from the date by which the 100 instalments have been completed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

Demand to expedite mining of various minerals in Rajasthan

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, Geological (भूवैज्ञानिक) रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य के सात जिलों में करीब तीस खदानों में प्रचुर मात्रा में minerals मौजूद हैं। भूवैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि इन खदानों में तांबा तथा सीसा-जस्ता के साथ-साथ दो जिलों, बांसवाड़ा तथा दौसा में सोने के भण्डार भी मौजूद हैं। भूकिया ईस्ट खदान के आधे वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में करीब 11.74 मिलियन टन सोने का उत्पादन हो सकता है। वहीं दौसा की ढाणी बासडी की खदान में करीब 5.13 मिलियन टन सोना तथा एक वर्ग किलोमीटर के दायरे में तांबे के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया है। उदयपुर जिले की सिन्देसर कलां खदान के

5 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में 93.75 मिलियन टन सीसा-जस्ता की उपलब्धता है। वहीं उदयपुर के ढोल की पट्टी खदान में सबसे ज्यादा 1.26 मिलियन टन फॉस्फोराइट की उपलब्धता है। Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट को खान मंत्रालय ने जल्द से जल्द इन mineral blocks की नीलामी के लिए राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया है। राजस्थान के लिए तैयार की गई MECL reports के अनुसार अजमेर में सीसा-जस्ता तथा तांबे की चार खनिज खदानें उपलब्ध हैं। वहीं चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले के रेवाड़ी खदानों में बेस धातु के करीब 2.65 मिलियन टन भण्डार मौजूद हैं। चित्तौड़गढ़ में भी तांबा तथा सीसा-जस्ता की खानें मौजूद हैं। इ जुन्धुनू जिले में तांबे की आठ खदानों का पता लगाया गया है।

मेरी माँग है कि केन्द्र सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को निर्देशित कर उक्त क्षेत्रों से सोना, सीसा-जस्ता, तांबा एवं अन्य खनिजों की निकासी का कार्य प्राथमिकता से करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 13th March, 2020.

The House then adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 13th March, 2020.