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Wednesday

18 March, 2020

28 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 18th March, 2020/28 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 **Shri Puttappa Patil**, a former Member of this House, on the 16th of March, 2020, at the age of 98 years.

Born in 1922, at Haveri town in Dharwar District of the erstwhile State of Bombay (present day Karnataka) Shri Puttappa Patil was educated at the Karnatak College, Dharwar; Raja Lakham Gouda Law College, Belgaum and the University of California at Los Angeles (U.S.A.).

A journalist, Shri Patil served as the Editor of the daily '*Vishva Vani*' and a weekly magazine '*Prapancha*', both published in Kannada from Hubli. He also served as the President of the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwar, a literary and cultural institution, and the All-Karnataka Primary Teachers' Association. He also served in various capacities with the Karnatak University and Mysore University.

Shri Patil took a keen interest in youth and student welfare and library movements. He strived for the upliftment of backward classes and weaker sections of the society and made sincere efforts towards city improvement. Shri Patil penned more than 50 books and is also the recipient of several awards, including the Karnataka Rajyotsava Award; T.S.R. Award, 'Nadoja' Award, and 'Nrupatunga' Award.

Shri Puttappa Patil represented the erstwhile State of Mysore in this House consecutively for two terms, from April, 1962 to April, 1968 and again from April, 1968 to April, 1974.

In the passing away of Shri Puttappa Patil, the country has lost a veteran journalist and author, an able parliamentarian and a strong voice of Karnataka.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Puttappa Patil.

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.

REGARDING WEARING MASKS INSIDE THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: No masks are allowed inside the House. Please remove; all the Members, please. You are all senior Members and you know the rules, regulations about the conduct of the House. Please. Otherwise, you know what I will do.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of concern that when we are advising everyone to practice social distancing, Parliament is continuing to function. We should be setting an example to the rest of the country and preventing it. We meet people from everywhere across the country and we are probably most at risk within Parliament, and the House of Elders with extremely senior people are also at risk. So, I would urge upon the Government to set aside other issues and focus on whether the Parliament sittings can be postponed or the Session can be adjourned and postponed to a later date. Sir, it is a question of...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you, Rajeevji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: The virus does not know that we are MPs...*(Interruptions)*... The virus does not care about MPs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Gowda, I allowed you. I cannot simply respond to you on my own behalf. After all it is the decision of the Government and then of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, through you, we appeal to the Government to consider...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made an appeal. If you go beyond your appeal, then I have to repeal the appeal. Yes, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I share that concern. In the meantime, what we have just noticed today, we saw in the Bulletin, temperature checking is being done at the boom barrier. As a result, there is a huge traffic jam.

There are three-four people in every vehicle and there is a half-a-kilometre long queue there. It took me fifteen minutes to cross the boom barrier. It should be done at the entry gate. It does not make any sense.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take note of your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And also, what the hon. Member has said, I fully associate. We are telling the entire country for social distancing, and if we do not do it here, it does not make any sense.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Yes, what is it Naqviji? I am not allowing a general discussion. Yes, Naqviji.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय सभापति जी, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो कहा, आज हिन्दुस्तान के 130 करोड़ लोगों में एक जुनून भी है और जज़्बा भी है कि इस कोरोनावायरस से लड़ना है। हम इस सदन के अंदर बैठकर, कोरोनावायरस से लड़ने का अगर जुनून और जज़्बा नहीं दिखाएंगे और वैसा अपना मिजाज़ नहीं बनाएंगे अथवा हम उससे पैनिक करेंगे, तो निश्चित तौर से वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। यह लड़ाई कोई political लड़ाई नहीं है, बल्कि यह humanitarian लड़ाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा है कि हमें इस वायरस से लड़ने का जज़्बा दिखाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. ...**(Interruptions)**... Naqviji, you made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't take the names. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't add anything without my permission. ...**(Interruptions)**... You first remove your mask and then speak.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 62 के अधीन पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परिवहन टैरिफ का निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाली पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. फाइल सं. पीएनजीआरबी/एम (सी)/62/2020, दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2385/17/20]

I Notifications of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development**II Annual Accounts (2018-19) of DUAC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 10 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2020, notifying the pre-determined rates of premium chargeable for different uses/locations for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2191/17/20]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Notification No. G.S.R. 1066 (E), dated the 25th October, 2018, publishing the Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Delay Statement and Explanatory Note.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1439/17/20]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Notification No. A.60011/67/2011-PP (Pt-1), dated the 12th February, 2020, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Recruitment and Promotion) Regulations, 2020, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2368/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2367/17/20]

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

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त और विकास निगम (एनबीसीएफडीसी), नई दिल्ली का सत्ताईसवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(ख) उपर्युक्त निगम के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2324/17/20]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:—

- G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 12th February, 2020, publishing the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2020, publishing the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2327/17/20]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

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

I. केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-

(1) केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, सहायक उप-निरीक्षक (भेषजज्ञ) योद्धक परा-चिकित्सीय पद, भर्ती नियम, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सा.का.नि. 366 (अ), दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर - 28 दिसम्बर, 2019 (साप्ताहिक राजपत्र)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2106/17/20]

(2) केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, उप-निरीक्षक (स्टाफ नर्स) समूह "ख" (योद्धक परा चिकित्सीय पद) भर्ती नियम, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सा.का.नि. 15 (अ), दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2420/17/20]

II. विदेशियों विषयक अधिनियम, 1946 की धारा 3क की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन विदेशी विषयक आदेश, 1948 के खंड 2 के उप-खंड (2) के प्रयोजन के लिए मोरेह के आप्रवासन ब्यूरो के वरिष्ठ आप्रवासन अधिकारी को, मोरेह, जिला टेंगनोपाल, मणिपुर स्थित भू आप्रवासन चौकी के लिए 21 फरवरी, 2020 से "सिविल प्राधिकारी" के रूप में नियुक्ति को अधिसूचित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 798 (अ) दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2334/17/20]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha; Secretary-General.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020

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

“In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2020.”

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं उच्चतर शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान और विकास - 'महिलाओं के लिए अवसर' विषय पर सोहलवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) पर की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति (2019-2020) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Accounts (2019-20):—

- Twelfth Report on “Management of Funds” – Ministry of Coal; and
- Thirteenth Report on “Doubtful Recovery of Outstanding Dues because of Failure of Fiduciary Duty-Bangalore International Airport Limited, Bangalore (BIAL)” – Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2019-2020) on action taken on Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Monitoring of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) by the Ministry of Social Justice and its implementation for development and welfare of Scheduled Castes”.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Reasons for not framing the Rules under the Airports Economic
Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) stating the reasons for not framing the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (Performance Standards relating to Quality, Continuity and Reliability of Services for Major Airports) Rules and the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Group A and B Posts) Recruitment Rules, under the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas, Member, stating that due to ill health he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (251st) Session from 2nd March, 2020 till the remaining part of the current (251st) Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that another letter has been received from Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Session of Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 16th March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020 of the current (251st) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 16th March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020 of the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

REGARDING WEARING MASKS INSIDE THE HOUSE — *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, I have already made an appeal that the Members who are wearing masks, may please go and remove it. Otherwise, it is difficult to conduct the House. And, then people will start doing other things also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, may I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I appreciate your statement that as far as possible, Members should not wear a mask inside the House. But, this is a matter which should be left to the judgment of individual Member, whether he feels vulnerable or not so vulnerable. If you impose a standard and say, nobody should wear a mask, I think that is not fair. My request is, let the House continue. There are three or four Members who feel vulnerable enough to wear a mask. Let them wear the mask as long as they sit here. But, I think it is unfair to ask a Member to leave the House just because he is wearing a mask. This is my respectful submission.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को श्री पी. चिदम्बरम द्वारा कही गई बात से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want all these things to go on record. That is all. We are setting a precedent. I have no problem personally, if Members feel vulnerable, as Chidambaramji has said, and they make their own preventive arrangements. Outside normally, people have been advised and some people are feeling that they are vulnerable and they are wearing it. There is no restriction on that as far as ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, we are following the Government advisory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member, knowledgeable person. बीच में कोई नहीं बोलेगा, क्योंकि रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। We have sanitized the entire Parliament Complex. This is just for information. Secondly, the hand sanitizers have been kept at various places. Thirdly, from time to time, all the necessary arrangements also will be made. In addition to these, if Members have any suggestions, they can convey to the Secretariat or they can convey to the Chairman about the need to take some more steps as far as this sanitization and the required measures are concerned. I leave it to the Members. Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to bring back Umrah pilgrims stuck in Saudi Arabia due to Corona virus outbreak

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, in this time of grave global crisis, every Indian across the world is looking to us for their safety. Indians in Europe are under grave health threat and Indians in many Asian countries are also in danger. We must take care of them. We cannot let them down. Sir, I will give you one example. In recent weeks, due to the rapid spread of COVID-19, Saudi Arabia has imposed a travel ban on to and from flights from India. They have all suspended entry for Umrah pilgrimage. While these are pro-active measures in the time of crisis, the Government must consider the case of hundreds of Indians left stranded in that country. Many of them are being exploited by private tour operators who are quoting exorbitant rates to bring them back despite the official ban. I will give you one example from West Bengal. There are forty people stranded in a hotel in Jeddah for the last eleven days who travelled there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one more Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I want to make three points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadimul Haque, there is one more Member to associate.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: The Government must immediately take stock of each and every private operator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point to go on record.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: The airports and airlines should inform them, so that they are not stuck at the airports...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Mohd. Ali Khan. श्री मोहम्मद अली खान। क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): जी हाँ, सर।

†جناب محمد علی خان : جی ہاں، سر۔

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, lastly, their visas should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not follow what I am saying, then, I am sorry, you will not get an opportunity. This will not go on record.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, चेयरमैन साहब। वायरस को लेकर सारी दुनिया के अन्दर ये जो हालात हैं, मैं अपनी सरकार और अपनी पार्टी की जानिब

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

*Not recorded.

से आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के जो 150 लोग मलेशिया में रुके हुए थे, हमने रात में देखा कि मुताल्लिका वजीर साहब ने उनको हिन्दुस्तान लाने के लिए उन तलबा के लिए फौरन इंडियन एयरलाइंस का इंतजाम किया। मैं अपनी पार्टी और अपनी रियासत की जानिब से, आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की जानिब से आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं यह उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि इस आफाती आपदा के टाइम पर सारी दुनिया में जो हालात हैं, उन हालात का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तमाम मुतहिद रहेंगे और इस मर्ज का मुकाबला करके इस मर्ज को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जय हिन्द !

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : بہت بہت شکریہ چھٹرمی صاحب۔ وائرس کو لے کر ساری دہائی کے اندر یہ جو حالات ہیں، میں اپنی سرکار اور اپنی پارٹی کی جانب سے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کے جو 150 لوگ ملحقہ ہیں، ان کے لئے ان کے لئے رات میں دیکھا کہ متعلقہ وزیر صاحب نے ان کو بندوستان لانے کے لئے ان طلباء کے لئے فوراً انڈین ایئر لائنیں کا انتظام کیا۔ میں اپنی پارٹی اور اپنی ریاست کی جانب سے، آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کی جانب سے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ ساتھ میں ساتھ میں یہ امید رکھتا ہوں کہ اس آفادی آپدا کے ختم پر ساری دہائی میں جو حالات ہیں، ان حالات کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے ہم تمام متحد رہیں گے اور اس مرض کا مقابلہ کر کے اس مرض کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ جے ہند۔
(ختم شد)

Need to simplify the procedure for kidney transplant

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि आज kidney failure इस देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और दो लाख लोग kidney failure के कारण हर महीने मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। इसका मतलब हो गया कि एक साल में 24 लाख लोगों का kidney failure से स्वर्गवास हो जाता है। सर, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी यह मांग है कि corruption के ऊपर zero tolerance रखते हुए और human rights violation के ऊपर zero tolerance रखते हुए हमें इनके बारे में चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए जो procedure है, वह इस टाइम बड़ा complicated है, जिसकी वजह से patients, kidney transplant कराने की wait करते रहते हैं और मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि इसके लिए केवल close blood relations ही kidney donate कर सकते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह इसलिए किया गया कि corruption न हो और

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

human rights violation न हो। इसलिए हम इसमें मौसा को ले सकते हैं, मामा को ले सकते हैं, cousins को ले सकते हैं, फूफा को ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे corruption में नहीं आएंगे। मैं चेयरमैन सर के माध्यम से यह request करूंगा कि by birth जो relations हैं, हम इसमें इनका भी addition कर सकते हैं, जहां corruption के chances बिल्कुल negligible हैं। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि corruption और human rights violation पर no compromise होना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से request करना चाहता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को इन 24 लाख लोगों की चिंता करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री सभापति: श्वेत मलिक जी, इसके बारे में आपका सुझाव होना चाहिए। You made it very simple, you know that there is a trade going on. Please be specific.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैंने सुझाव यही दिया कि जो donors हैं, वे अभी तक तो blood relations हैं, इसमें हमें फूफा, मामा, मौसा, cousins, जो by birth relations हैं, जो सम्बन्ध जन्म के साथ बन जाते हैं, उनको भी इसमें allow कर देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में यह मेरा सुझाव है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

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

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

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

Need for rationalisation of the criteria to determine OBC creamy layer

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to raise the vexed issue of salary being included in the gross income of OBCs working in public sector undertakings and those employed in Central and State Governments for determining the creamy layer.

As our former Chief Minister, my great leader, mentor, tallest leader of India, Dr. Puratchi Thalavai Amma was hailed as **(Hon. Member may fill in Tamil portion)**, that is, she was a champion of social justice. She implemented the 69 per cent reservation for OBCs and placed this in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. So, I want that to put on record. Sir, 1993 Office Memorandum of DoPT lays down that salaries will not be included in 'gross income'. Now, there is a great discrimination and injustice to the children of OBCs employed in PSUs as salaries of their parents were included to determine the Creamy Layer. While steering clear of 'salary' in case of OBCs employed in the State and Central Government, the son of former DGP of Kerala cleared the UPSC examination in the category of 27 per cent reservation, whereas, a Bank clerk's son was denied reservation as he came under the Creamy Layer category. Under the Chairmanship of Shri Ganesh Singh, we, the Members of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of OBCs discussed in detail and recommended that a uniform policy of leaving out salary from gross income should be followed for all OBCs. There is a case also. More than 95 successful UPSC candidates, including IAS, are left out who were categorised as 'Creamy Layer'. The Government is yet to decide about them. The four-member Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri B.P. Sharma, former Secretary, DoPT constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to revisit the criteria and give recommendations for redefining, simplifying and streamlining the concept of 'Creamy Layer' among the OBCs, have given report that salary be included in gross income of all categories of OBCs. I submit to you, Sir, that a great

injustice will happen to OBCs if this is done. I request the Government to hear the cry of OBCs. Now, they have increased the slab of creamy layer to ` 12 lakhs. As a result of this, even sons, daughters of peons, teachers, clerks from the Army, the Central Government and the State Government employees would be put as OBCs in the 'Creamy Layer' bracket...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, your time is over...(Interruptions)... If anybody wants to associate, they have to send their names. I am ready to include it. Vijilaji, you have already crossed your time. The Minister is there. They will take note. They are supposed to take notes.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Banda Prakash.

Need for a legislation for orphans

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the orphans. Sir, India had an estimation of 2.57 crore orphan children between the age of 0 and 17 years as on 2017. This is a growing problem with an average 5,760 children being orphaned world wide each day. Though a significant number of orphaned children are being adopted, the number of children joining in the ranks of orphans is far greater than this. Sir, though a number of institutions have come forward to address the issue of orphans, most of their activities are only based on charity as central approach, and they hardly do anything for advocating their rights or empowering them in the social sense. The issue of their entitlement is left untouched and they are relegated to the status of mere beneficiary, rather than partnership in development. As on today, more than seventeen Private Bills were introduced in the Parliament by so many Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Sir, our great leader, Shrimati Sushma Swaraji had also introduced a Bill on Orphans in 2007. Now, at present, four Bills are pending in the Parliament with regard to rights of the orphans. Sir, only orphans are covered under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. This is only addressing the cause of 0 to 17 years children also. After 17 years, what is the facility that we are giving for orphans? That is not clear. The Supreme Court, in 2015, had also given a direction. The Government of India also accepted that they will make a national policy for the orphans in the country. Therefore, I request, through you, Sir, that the Government should make a policy on orphans. Already it is accepted by the Government before the Supreme Court's direction. The Government should accept it. We have made separate acts for disabled children, transgender also. I request the Government to make a policy for orphan children as well.

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

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, it is a very serious problem. Not only the Government should be worried about this, but the entire society also should be

worried about this. Crores and crores of urban destitute are loitering in the streets of India. My suggestion to the Government is, first the Government should come out with a law to define who an orphan is. As far as I know, there is no specific law to define who is an orphan and secondly, the Government should constitute a special statutory authority to take care of the orphans in the country. So, with these two proposals, I request the Government to take immediate action.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Banda Prakash.

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Banda Prakash.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Banda Prakash.

Need to fix petrol and diesel prices as per the declining prices of crude oil

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue. The issue is with regard to reducing the price of petrol and diesel. In December, 2019, the price of crude oil per barrel was 65 dollars. In February, 2020; it was 59 dollars. Now, the international price of crude oil per barrel has reduced to 32 dollars. There may be slight variations according to the basket to which the crude oil belongs. But it is around 32 dollars per barrel. Thus, it can be seen that the price of crude oil has been reduced to half. The petrol and diesel prices are determined in India as per the international prices of crude oil. As I said earlier, the price of crude oil has fallen drastically, the benefits of reduction in international crude oil prices has to be passed on to the consumer. But to every body's dismay and shock, the Government has taken a diametrically opposite decision. The Government issued a notification under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of Central Excise Act, 1944. According to this Notification, they sought to increase the Special Additional Excise Duty (SAEO) from ` 8 per litre to ` 10 per litre. For diesel, it has been increased to ` 4 from ` 2. These Notifications were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 13.03.2020. The Notification issued by the Ministry of Finance was laid on the Table of this House day before yesterday i.e.

on 16.03.2020. If the benefits of the reduction in the crude oil prices are passed on to ultimate consumers, they will reap the benefits. Entire sector will realise the benefits. The common people are entitled to reap the benefits of the reduction of international crude oil prices. This will give enormous support to common people and boost economic growth. People, who are already suffering due to economic slowdown, are worried about the Government's decision not to pass on the benefits accruing due to drastic reduction in the international crude oil prices. The Government, instead of allowing the consumers to reap benefits in a big way, has reduced the prices of petrol and diesel by a few paise. It is not fair on the part of the Government to deny the consumers the benefits of reduction in international crude oil and absorbing the entire benefit by increasing the central excise rate. It is right time to rescind the notification issued by the Ministry of Finance and fix the prices of petrol and diesel according to the reducing international crude oil prices. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Need for better facilities at AIIMS, Patna to accommodate
increasing number of patients**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति माहेदय, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दे को सदन में रखना चाहती हूँ। किसी भी समाज का निर्माण वहाँ के स्वास्थ्य

और शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है। जब हम स्वस्थ होंगे, तभी हमारा समाज भी स्वस्थ होगा। लेकिन आज समाज में रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और भारत सरकार ने रोगियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए 'एम्स' पर रोगियों के इलाज का जो दबाव बढ़ रहा था, उसके मद्देनज़र पटना, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तराखंड में 'एम्स' खोले हैं। लेकिन उनमें जो संकयी सदस्य हैं, जितनी उनकी स्वीकृति दी गई थी, उसके अनुरूप नहीं हैं और गैर-संकायी सदस्य भी नहीं हैं। बिहार से जो इतने ज्यादा लोग इलाज के लिए यहां एम्स में आते हैं, वहां लम्बी लाइनें लगी रहती हैं और उनका इलाज सही से हो नहीं पाता है। उन्हें यहां अपने लिए किराये पर घर भी लेना पड़ता है। वे लोग अपनी जगह-जमीन भी बेचे देते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनका इलाज नहीं हो पाता है और कहीं न कहीं वे अपनी जिन्दगी के आखिरी वक्त तक यहां लड़ते रहते हैं।

महोदय, पटना में जो एम्स खोला गया है, उसमें सही व्यवस्था नहीं रहने के कारण लोग दिल्ली एम्स में आकर अपना इलाज कराते हैं। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, उसने 2018 में अपनी जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, उसमें उसने बहुत सारी कमियों को उजागर किया था और उसकी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कहा गया था, लेकिन अभी तक वहां की व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो पायी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि वहां जो कमियां हैं, उन कमियों को पूरा किया जाए, ताकि दिल्ली में जो एम्स है, उस पर ज्यादा दबाव नहीं पड़े, बल्कि वहां के जो लोग हैं, वे पटना एम्स में ही अपना इलाज करा पायें। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : سبھا پی پی مہودے، بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں ایک بہت ہی گمبھیری مدّے کو سدن میں رکھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ کسری بھی سماج کا نرمٰان وہاں کے سواستھ اور شکشا پر نہیہر کرتا ہے۔ جب ہم سواستھ ہوں گے، تبھی ہمارا سماج بھی سواستھ ہوگا۔ لیکن آج سماج میں مرضوں کی تعداد بڑھتی جا رہی ہے اور بہارت سرکار نے مرضوں کی بڑھتی ہوئی تعداد کو دیکھتے ہوئے 'ایمس' پر مرضوں کے علاج کا جو دباؤ بڑھ رہا تھا، اس کے مدنظر پٹنہ، مدھنی پردیش، اوڈیشہ، چھٹیس گڑھ، اتراکھنڈ میں 'ایمس' کھولے ہیں۔ لیکن ان میں جو متاثرہ سدسنے ہیں، جنہی ان کی منظوری دی گئی تھی، اس کے انوروپ نہی۔ اور غی-متاثرہ سدسنے بھی نہی۔ اتنے زیادہ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

پٹنہ سے، بہار سے جو لوگ علاج کے لئے ایس آئے ہیں، وہاں لمبی لائن لگی رہی ہے اور ان کا علاج صبح سے نہیں ہو پاتا ہے۔ انہی اپنا گھر کرائے پر بھی لےنا پڑتا ہے۔ وہ لوگ اپنی جگہ زمین بھی بیچ دیتے ہیں، لیکن پھر بھی علاج نہیں ہو پاتا ہے اور کمی نہ کمی وہ زندگی کے آخری وقت تک یہاں لڑتے رہتے ہیں۔

مہودے، پٹنہ میں جو ایس کھولا گیا ہے، اس میں صبح انتظام نہیں رہنے کی وجہ سے لوگ دہلی ایس میں آکر اپنا علاج کراتے ہیں اور پریار و کلین سے سمبندھت جو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی ہے، اس نے اپنی رپورٹ 2018 میں جو پیش کی تھی، اس میں بہت ساری کمزریاں کو اس نے اجاگر کیں تھیں اور اس کی ویسٹھا کو مستحکم کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا تھا، لیکن ابھی تک وہاں ویسٹھا مستحکم نہیں ہو پائی ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادہ سے انورودھ کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ وہاں جو کمزریاں ہیں، ان کمزریوں کو پورا کئے جائیں تاکہ جو ایس دہلی میں ہے، اس پر زلہ دباؤ نہیں پڑے، بلکہ لوگ جو ہیں، وہ پٹنہ ایس میں ہی اپنا علاج کرا پائیں۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو مائے سدسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے سمبندھ کرتا ہوں۔

Need to define statutory commitments of Government Employees

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, संविधान के प्रति सम्मान और समर्पण का भाव राष्ट्रीयता की पहचान है। सरकारी मशीनरी से निष्पक्षता एवं संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धताओं की अपेक्षाएं की जाती हैं, परन्तु अब उनकी कार्यक्षमता तथा विश्वसनीयता लगातार गिर रही है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

चूँकि संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धताओं की बजाय पूरी नौकरशाही जातिगत एवं धार्मिक प्रतिबद्धताओं में बंट चुकी है, इसकी प्रतिक्रिया समाज में प्रतिबिम्बित होने लगी है। सामान्यतया शान्ति से रहने वाले तथा मिल-जुल कर रहने वाले लोग भी अधिकारियों की दुर्भावनाओं तथा पक्षपात का शिकार हुए हैं और मन में आक्रोश पैदा करके रह रहे हैं। विशेष तौर पर पुलिस एवं सामान्य प्रशासन की निष्पक्षता प्रभावित हुई है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ प्रशासन को विशेष अधिकारों एवं कानूनों की आवश्यकता पड़ने लगी है। जनता की सुनवाई करके उनका विश्वास जीतने की परम्परा अब चलन के बाहर हो गयी है तथा खुला पक्षपात, समाज का विभाजन एवं अन्याय बढ़ने लगा है। इन कारणों से लोगों की तरह सरकार की उत्पादकता लगातार गिर रही है और देश का नुकसान हो रहा है।

सरकार से आग्रह है कि विशेष संज्ञान लेकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धता सुनिश्चित कराएं। यह राष्ट्र हित में है, धन्यवाद।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں خود کو ماننیی सदسے کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ravi Prakash.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ravi Prakash.

Need to include Kannada language in the UNESCO Book of Records

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I am requesting for inclusion of Kannada language as Classical Language in the UNESCO's Books of Records. Sir, since it is a State issue, I will speak in Kannada.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*"Sir, I request the Central Government to include Kannada as classical language in the list of UNESCO Book of world records. The historical Places like Hampi, Pattadakal and Western Ghats have already been listed as Heritage sites. Kannada is not a language, it is a force, it is the Culture of the land, the lifeline of its people, it is a symbol of peace and harmony and is a garden of peace where joy pervades over every person. In the 4th Century BC, during the time of Alexander the great as per the old manuscript found in a city and also the usage of Kannada in Greek drama in the 2nd Century indicate how ancient the Kannada language is. Sir, the Gyanpeeth Award is the highest literary award in the country, and I am proud to say that Kannada has bagged 8 of these awards. Sir, Vinoba Bhave called the Kannada script as the queen of world scripts which emphasizes the importance of the script.

Kuvempu who championed the cause of humanity, the Saints who spread equality, the Kirtans of the Dasa's, have added sheen to the crown of Kannada. Sir, Adikavi Pampa desires to be reborn in Karnataka and thus, he says...."

Sir, it means, the great poet, Pampa, says that he wanted to reborn in Karnataka. If it is not possible to born as human being in Karnataka, he wanted to born, at least, as nightingale or butterfly. It shows how old our Kannada language is.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka had already sent a proposal to the Central Government. It is pending here. So, I request, through you, the Government to kindly consider and do the needful.

Thank you.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अहमद अशाफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب احمد اشفاق کریم (بہار) : میں بھی خود کو ماننیی सदسیا دھارا اٹایے گئے موضوع سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Chandrashekhar.

Acute scarcity of soap, sanitizers and masks due to outbreak of Corona virus

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue that I am going to raise today is a concern of all of us. In view of the worldwide outbreak of Coronavirus, the Government of India has taken a series of precautionary measures. The three such main precautionary measures are: frequent washing of hands with soap; use of sanitizers; and, use of masks.

Not to speak of just metropolitan cities, but in the entire country, including in the remote areas, there is acute scarcity of soaps, masks, and sanitizers. Some unscrupulous traders are taking advantage of the situation and charging exorbitant rates for the soaps, sanitizers and masks from the public.

My suggestion to the Government in general, and to the Ministry of Health, in particular, is that the situation must closely be monitored in the entire country, and ensure that sufficient stock of these three items is available with all the wholesalers and retailers, so that no panic is caused among the public. It must also be ensured that no exorbitant prices are charged for these items. These items must be available in every nook and corner of the country.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Special Mentions. Shri Vijay Goel – hon. Member not present. Next, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

Demand to enact a legislation for the protection of journalists

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, there is an urgent need to enact a national legislation for the protection of journalists. In the past several years, India has become one of the most dangerous countries in the world to be a journalist. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, let us not make such a sweeping remark. ...*(Interruptions)*... Professor, you are a learned person. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the hon. Member is saying it in the Parliament, it would be quoted outside also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just cautioning him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am saying this on the basis of evidence. That's all.

Last year, India ranked 13th in the Global Impunity Index by the Committee to Project Journalists, which features countries with the worst record of punishing killers of journalists. Reporters without Borders has listed India at 140th, out of 180 countries on its World Press Freedom Index.

A Sub-Committee of the Press Council of India prepared a detailed report on the attacks faced by working journalists, in 2015. It found that 80 journalists have been killed in India since 1990, and most of their cases are still pending in courts. The report demands that a separate law be enacted for the safety of journalists across India, along with other recommendations, and was submitted to the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, late Shri Arun Jaitley. That report can be the basis for drafting the law.

We have all heard of tragic cases of murders of journalists. Threats, intimidation and violence against journalists are also major problems. How long will we let this continue? In the absence of legal protection and mechanism to create a safe environment for journalists and media persons, the public domain and discourse suffer the most. Therefore, I urge the Government to enact a legislation for the protection of journalists and the media, and ensure that freedom of the Press stays alive.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Demand for additional Vistadome railway coaches between
Visakhapatnam and Araku**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Visakhapatnam is a major tourist destination and is particularly known for its beaches, caves and ghats. It is referred to by many nicknames, such as, the Jewel of the East coast.

Amongst its numerous tourist attractions is the Vista-Dome coach. At present, the coach is attached to the regular train between Visakhapatnam and Araku. The coach is specially designed with a single large window through which tourists can get a panoramic view of the Eastern Ghats and its ecology. These coaches are, therefore, very popular with the European travellers due to their ability to give breathtaking view. Despite its popularity and huge demand, unfortunately, there exists just one Vistadome coach for the whole of Visakhapatnam. On most days, there exists a long waiting list for its tickets. There is, therefore, a requirement of plying at least five more Vistadome

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Coaches between Visakhapatnam (VSKP) and Araku (ARK) at the earliest. These new coaches would give a further boost to the thriving tourism industry in Visakhapatnam as well as earn revenue for the Railways.

I, therefore, request the Government to kindly take steps towards fulfilling this requirement at the earliest. Thank you very much, Sir.

**Concern over environmental pollution in villages at
Chhattisgarh-Odisha border due to NTPC power plant**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the NTPC mega power plant at Lara in Chhattisgarh, bordering to Jharsuguda district of Odisha, has become a curse for around fifty periphery villages. These villages, at a distance of one to two kilometres from the plant site, have become hell due to serious environmental pollution. Drinking water is contaminated and agricultural farming is affected. The Gram Sabha of each village had opposed the location fearing all these to happen. The apprehension has now come true.

All the assurances given by the NTPC authorities for providing employment to the affected villagers of Odisha and taking up peripheral development have not been adhered to. Not a single villager has been given job nor has any developmental work been taken up from the Periphery Development Fund or under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Thousands of vehicles transporting coal from coal mines to the plant site every day is damaging roads which results in numerous accidents causing loss of human lives.

This has resulted in serious discontentment amongst the villagers and may lead to law and order situation any time. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministries of Coal, Environment and Forests and Power to immediately intervene in the matter and give necessary directives to the NTPC and the Lara Power Plant management to desist from violating the law of the land and heed to the grievances of the villagers of Odisha located in the Chhattisgarh-Odisha border. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta; not here. Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats.

**Demand for Child Care Leave (CCL) for women employees in
PSUs, Banks and Insurance Companies**

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise this important issue in this august House. Child Care Leave (CCL) is granted to women employees for a maximum period of two years (730 days) during their entire service for taking care of their minor children (up to 18 years of age). This CCL is allowed in all Departments of the Government of India. The women employees working in banks and insurance companies have not been given the benefit of CCL till date. These employees mostly work late hours and are in tremendous pressure because of job. This is clear discrimination against these women who also need to take care of their minor children, who need to be looked after. The PSU banks allow sabbatical leave up to two years for child care, but this leave is without pay, while CCL is with full pay benefits. This is discriminatory against women employees working in Banks, Insurance Companies and in other Public Sector Undertakings. Through this august House, I want to know as to why the women working in PSUs, banks and insurance companies have not been granted the benefit of CCL. Accordingly, I would like to request the Government to kindly sanction the Child Care leave (CCL) to the women employees working in PSUs, banks and insurance companies in the country so that they may also avail this facility, being provided to the other women employees of the Government of India. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

†محترمہ کبکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، می بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

DIRECTION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Santanu Sen. The Members who have given notice and remain absent will not get an opportunity for one week. This has to be understood by all. Already, we are implementing another direction, that is, the Members who give notice, present in the House and do not speak when asked, are not given opportunity for 15 days. Now, in addition to that, this is a latest guideline. Please understand because you are taking the time of the House, time of the Chairman and you are depriving opportunity to other Members because we will be only taking some ten or twelve Special Mentions and maximum 20 Zero Hour submissions. The others are losing an opportunity. You are giving notice; and these notices are not old. Please understand. These notices are fresh, and then you choose to be absent from the House. That means, you are not doing your duty. That is number one. You are depriving others also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the same thing applies to Private Members' Bills also!

MR. CHAIRMAN: For all. Shri Sanjay Singh.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

Demand for more Corona Virus testing facilities and quarantine centres in the country

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि कोरोना वायरस के परीक्षण के लिए दिल्ली और भारत भर में परीक्षण

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

केन्द्रों की भारी मांग है। यह वायरस दुनिया भर में फैल गया है और भारत की भारी आबादी को इस संक्रमण से खतरा है। हमें दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे अन्य देशों के परीक्षण मॉडल को अपनाना होगा, जो ड्राइव-इन परीक्षण केन्द्रों की तैनाती कर रहे हैं। दक्षिण कोरिया हर दिन 10,000 लोगों का परीक्षण कर रहा है और अब तक 1,50,000 से अधिक लोगों का परीक्षण कर चुका है। भारत ने अब तक केवल 6,700 नमूनों को परीक्षण के लिए भेजा है। सरकार को इसके लिए एक वास्तविक समय पोर्टल बनाना चाहिए और उसे कुल राज्य-वार सकारात्मक COVID-19 मामलों के साथ अद्यतन रखना चाहिए।

इसमें निजी क्षेत्र भी योगदान दे सकता है और सरकार को जल्द से जल्द अधिक परीक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। सात मंत्रालयों को पूरे भारत में संगरोध केन्द्र खोलने का काम सौंपा गया था। हमारे देश को जल्द से जल्द पूरे भारत में कई संगरोध केन्द्र खोलकर चिकित्सा आपातकाल के लिए तैयार रहने की जरूरत है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती छाया वर्मा। आज समय बचा है, इसलिए आप लोगों को सेकंड डे भी मौका दे रहे हैं। Otherwise, normally, one Member one week; and then if time is there, you will get a second opportunity.

Demand to include festivals of Chhattisgarh in the list of holidays of Railways

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, दक्षिण-पूर्व-मध्य रेलवे द्वारा घोषित अवकाशों में छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य पर्वों एवं महापुरुषों की जयंती को शामिल करने के संबंध में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही है।

रेलवे के सभी जोनों में संबंधित राज्य की महत्वपूर्ण स्थानीय संस्कृति, परम्परा एवं उस राज्य के इतिहास में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक उत्थान में अमूल्य योगदान देने वाले महापुरुषों की जयंती को रेलवे द्वारा घोषित अवकाश में स्थान दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र में अम्बेडकर जयंती, बुद्ध पूर्णिमा, गणेश चतुर्थी एवं 1 मई-महाराष्ट्र दिवस को अवकाश घोषित किया जाता है। गुजरात में गुजरात स्थापना दिवस, ओडिशा में 1 अप्रैल को उत्कल दिवस, रथ यात्रा, नवाखाई; पंजाब में लोहड़ी, गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जयंती, रविदास जयंती, बाल्मीकि जयंती; बिहार में छठ पर्व के अवसर पर; पश्चिम बंगाल में रबिन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जयंती, पारसियों का नवरोज उत्सव, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जयंती; पूर्वोत्तर भारत में बिहू एवं अन्य त्योहार तथा दक्षिण

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

भारत के राज्यों में ओणम, पोंगल एवं अन्य पर्वों को स्थान दिया गया है। परन्तु, राज्य गठन के 20 वर्ष पश्चात् भी छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के त्योहार-हरेली, पोला, 1 नवम्बर को राज्य स्थापना दिवस, छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रथम शहीद स्वर्गीय नारायण सिंह की जयंती, 18 दिसंबर को गुरु घासीदास जयंती आदि में से एक भी त्योहार को रेलवे में स्थान नहीं दिया गया है।

अतः मेरी सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि रेलवे के त्योहार अवकाशों की सूची में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के त्योहारों को भी स्थान दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vikas Mahatme; not present. ज़ीरो ऑवर में समय बचा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, we would like to raise one issue.

श्री सभापति: नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होता है। जिसने नोटिस दिया है और नोटिस में जो approved है, उसी को मौका मिलता है। Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and Dr. Sasmit Patra, you have given a similar notice on Corona, which has been discussed. If you want, you can associate yourself with it. Shri Satish Candhra Dubey.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – *Contd.*

Need to provide communication facilities in West Champaran

District of Bihar

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे (बिहार): सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन सहित आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूं, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश से सटा हुआ इलाका है। वहां मोबाइल नेटवर्क की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। 10 जिले ऐसे हैं, किशनगंज, अररिया, दरभंगा, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी, पूर्वी चम्पारण, पश्चिमी चम्पारण आदि ऐसे जिले हैं, जो नेपाल से सटे हुए हैं और वहां मोबाइल नेटवर्किंग आज भी काम नहीं कर रहा है। खासकर पश्चिमी चम्पारण जिले से मैं आता हूं, मैनाटांड ब्लॉक, सिकटा ब्लॉक, रामनगर ब्लॉक, बगहा-दो ब्लॉक, मधुबनी, ठकराहा, पिपरासी और जोगपट्टी जैसे ब्लॉक्स में मोबाइल नेटवर्किंग से आज के समय में जनता की दूरी बनी हुई है, जबकि आज सारा काम मोबाइल से हो रहा है, PAYTM का काम और कैश का भी काम मोबाइल से हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि विशेष परिस्थिति में वहां मोबाइल नेटवर्किंग का काम करवाया जाए और वहां के लोगों को भी मोबाइल नेटवर्किंग से जोड़ा जाए, धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No Member needs to come to the Chair and ask for permission. Nobody has got permission. They have to meet me either in the Chamber or otherwise communicate with the Secretariat. That is not a practice to be encouraged. Now, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

**Need to reserve 25% seats for natives of Puducherry in
courses of the Puducherry University**

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the immediate attention of the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, to the nebulous situation prevailing among the students and public of Puducherry. The students of Pondicherry University, under the aegis of Educational Rights of Indigenous Pupils Movement, are on a war path, demanding rights of the natives in the respective Central Universities.

Sir, there has been a consistent demand from various sections of the society that the Pondicherry University should reserve 25 per cent of the seats in every course exclusively for the natives of Puducherry. At present, this concession is available for 18 courses and the demand is only to extend the concession to all other courses. That being so, the hesitation on the part of the University to extend it to all 66 courses is beyond comprehension.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the previous Vice-Chancellor of the Pondicherry University did not heed to the demand and delayed it by forwarding the request to the Ministry of Human Resource Development even though the University administrative bodies are vested with the power. But no decision has been taken by MHRD even after a lapse of five years. For example, JIPMER, which is a Central Government organization, provides 25 per cent reservation while the NIT gives 50 per cent reservation to the locals. That being so, denial by the Pondicherry University is not only perplexing, but is against the principles of natural justice.

[Shri N. Gokulkrishnan]

Sir, I had already represented the matter to the then hon. Minister for HRD to take a positive decision before the end of the current academic year, but it has not happened. Recently, if I am correct, the Draft National Medical Council Bill has a provision for reserving 50 per cent seats for the locals. It only strengthens my case.

Sir, if the Government feels that reservation of seats in Pondicherry University would be a partisan action, since there are 48 Central Universities in India, it would be most welcome if it is extended to all Central Universities across the country.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, even during your recent visit to the Pondicherry University Convocation function, you might have heard about the continuing struggle of students for this demand.

The Government of Puducherry also used this occasion to apprise you of the genuineness of this issue since you are the Chancellor of the Puducherry University. I again reiterate the Government of India to take an early and positive decision of reserving 25 per cent of seats for the locals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allotted time is over. Shri D. Kupendra Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, there is an urgent issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need the protection of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Kupendra Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Gowdaji, I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give notice. You can't speak as and when you want to speak, whatever it is. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall be shown; nothing should be written. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to write to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was there in the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you didn't bother. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to deprive an opportunity to others? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want Question Hour?

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... Do you want to deprive Members of their rights? ...(Interruptions)... It is left to you. ...(Interruptions)... You are all experienced persons who have been in the system. ...(Interruptions)... I am aware of it. ...(Interruptions)... If there is an official communication to me, then I will react. ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are doing injustice to the cause, if at all, by doing this. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Why have you not given notice? ...(Interruptions)... What were you doing? Why didn't you give any notice? ...(Interruptions)... As and when you get a mood, you just get up and raise an issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to allow it. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow it. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, don't behave like this. ...(Interruptions)... You are all aware of the rules. ...(Interruptions)... You know the provision. If there is something urgent, you can bring it to the notice of the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Give notice. ...(Interruptions)... Enough time was there. ...(Interruptions)... You had enough time since the time it happened. ...(Interruptions)... You never bothered to give notice. Suddenly, you want to disrupt the House. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow this tendency to continue. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow it. ...(Interruptions)... As I have to do justice to all Members, I am just continuing. Otherwise, I would have adjourned the House. ...(Interruptions)... Others are being deprived of their opportunities because a few Members are trying to disrupt the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have to be seated. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody is allowed from this side or that side. ...(Interruptions)... I am not entertaining it all. ...(Interruptions)... Where is the question of raising an issue or answering an issue? ...(Interruptions)... This has not been raised; it has not gone on record. ...(Interruptions)... For the sake of the country, nobody has given notice to the Chairman if, at all, any such thing happened. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to disrupt the House, that is a different matter. ...(Interruptions)... The law will take its own course and the House will take its own course as per the law, rules and procedure. You are aware of it. ...(Interruptions)... There will be no telecast, no publishing of what has been raised without my permission. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Question Hour...(Interruptions)...

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

*256. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

पटना में मेट्रो रेल परियोजना

*256. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में मेट्रो रेल के निर्माण की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या पटना में मेट्रो रेल चलाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) इस वित्तीय वर्ष में मेट्रो रेल के निर्माण के लिए आबंटित निधि का ब्योरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने 13,365.77 करोड़ ` की कुल पूर्णता लागत और 5 वर्षों की परियोजना पूर्णता अवधि के साथ फरवरी, 2019 में पटना मेट्रो रेल परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस परियोजना में 31.39 कि.मी. की कुल लम्बाई के दो कॉरिडोरों अर्थात् दानापुर से मीठापुर और पटना रेलवे स्टेशन से न्यू आईएसबीटी का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। पटना मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (पीएमआरसी) ने सितंबर, 2019 में डिपॉजिट टर्म के आधार पर परियोजना के निष्पादन के लिए दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लि. (डीएमआरसी) के साथ समझौता किया है। डीएमआरसी ने प्रारंभिक कार्य शुरू कर दिया है।

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान, पटना मेट्रो रेल परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता में से इक्विटी के रूप में 50 करोड़ ` की राशि जारी की गई है।

*256. [The questioner was absent]

Metro Rail project in Patna

†*256. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an announcement about construction of Metro Rail in Patna;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any timeline to start the operations of Metro Rail in Patna; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated for the construction of Metro Rail in this financial year?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government of India has sanctioned Patna Metro Rail Project in February, 2019 with a total completion cost of ` 13,365.77 crores and project completion period of 5 years. The project envisages construction of two corridors namely Danapur to Mithapur and Patna Railway Station to New ISBT with a total length of 31.39 km. Patna Metro Rail Corporation Limited (PMRC) has entered into an agreement with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) for execution of the project on deposit terms in September, 2019, DMRC has started the preparatory work.

(d) During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ` 50 crore has been released as equity out of the central assistance for the construction of Patna Metro Rail Project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 256...(Interruptions)... The questioner is absent. Dr. Amar Patnaik may ask the supplementary question. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। Don't deprive the hon. Members of their rightful opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the Government of Odisha had sent a proposal for a Mass Rapid Transport System between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, and the metro rail project is a part of the same. What is the progress in approval of the same proposal and allocation of funds for the same?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the hon. Member, who had asked the question, is not present. So, I have no hesitation in answering the other question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already permitted the second Member. That is the precedent of this House.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: The proposal from the Government of Odisha for a rapid rail transport system from Bhubaneswar onwards and all other proposals are being examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: These disruptions are not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I will communicate...*(Interruptions)*... These proposals are being examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q.No. 257

**दिल्ली में दंगा पीड़ितों के लिए राहत और अन्य
प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान किया जाना**

***257. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) फरवरी, 2020 में दिल्ली में हुए दंगों के पीड़ितों के लिए राहत तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता हेतु सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) दंगों की जांच में अभी तक जो जानकारी सामने आई है, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन दंगों में संलिप्त व्यक्तियों पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर पूर्वी और शाहदरा जिलों के दंगा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उनके द्वारा किए गए राहत और पुनर्वास प्रयासों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, विभिन्न मामलों में अनुग्रहपूर्वक राहत प्रदान करना; दंगों के दौरान आवासीय इकाइयों को हुए नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा; सीडीएमओ, बीडीओ और जिलों की नागरिक एजेंसियों यथा दिल्ली जल बोर्ड, पुलिस, ईडीएमसी आदि के साथ मिलकर बिस्तर, कंबल, दवाइयां, भोजन, साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छ पेयजल सहित मूलभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना; मेडिको-लीगल प्रमाणपत्र और पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए जीटीबी अस्पताल, एलएनजेपी अस्पताल और जग प्रवेश चंद्र अस्पताल के चिकित्सा अधीक्षकों का नोडल अधिकारी के रूप में नामांकन करना; सीएटीएस द्वारा 14 एम्बुलेंस प्रदान करना; और सभी कॉलों पर त्वरित कार्रवाई करने के लिए अग्निशमन विभाग को निर्देश जारी करना शामिल हैं। जिलों में हाल ही में हुई हिंसक घटनाओं के मद्देनजर शुरू किये जाने वाले राहत, पुनर्वास, सहायता और किसी भी अन्य गतिविधियों के समन्वय कार्य और इन्हें सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार के सचिव

स्तर के छः अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है। सब-डिवीज़नल मजिस्ट्रेटों से कहा गया है कि वे बिस्तर, कंबल, दवाई, भोजन, साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छ पेयजल सहित मूलभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करें। दिल्ली पुलिस ने भी हिंसा से प्रभावित लोगों को चिकित्सा देखभाल सुलभ कराने की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

पूर्वी दिल्ली नगर निगम (ई.डी.एम.सी.) ने स्वच्छता सेवाओं की बहाली करने; मलबे और जले हुए अवशेषों को हटाने; और क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों पर विशेष पानी के छिड़काव करने सहित दंगा प्रभावित क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्थिति को बहाल करने के लिए त्वरित कार्रवाई की है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा सूचित किए अनुसार, दिनांक 12.03.2020 की स्थितिनुसार, आयुध अधिनियम के तहत 51 मामलों सहित 763 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं और 3,304 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार/डिटैन किया गया है। 48 हथियार बरामद किए गए हैं। मामलों की व्यापक और कारगर जांच करने के लिए अपराध शाखा के डी.सी.पी. स्तर के अधिकारियों की देखरेख में अपराध शाखा की दो विशेष जांच टीमों (एस.आई.टी.) गठित की गई हैं। दोषियों को गिरफ्तार करने और सबूत जुटाने के लिए 40 टीमों का गठन किया गया है।

Relief and other assistance for victims of riots in Delhi

†*257. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the relief and other assistance to the victims of the riots taken place in Delhi in February, 2020;

(b) the details of the information revealed, so far, in the investigation of the riots; and

(c) the details of action taken against the people involved in these riots?

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

Statement

(a) As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, the relief and rehabilitation efforts taken by them in the riot affected areas of North East and Shahdara Districts, *Inter-alia*, include grant of *ex-gratia* relief in various eventualities; compensation for damage to residential units during the riots; ensure the availability of basic amenities including bedding, blankets, medicines, food, sanitation and clean drinking water in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

association with the CDMOs, BDOs and civic agencies like DJB, Police, EDMC etc. of the districts; nomination of the Medical Superintendents of GTB Hospital, LNJP Hospital and Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital as Nodal Officers for preparation of medico-legal certificates and post-mortem reports; providing 14 ambulances by CATs; and issuing direction to Fire Department to take quick action on all the calls. Six Secretary level officers of Delhi Government have been deputed in the Districts to coordinate and facilitate the relief, rehabilitation, support and any other activities that are to be undertaken in the wake of the recent violent incidents in the districts. Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been asked to ensure the availability of basic amenities including bedding, blankets, medicines, food, sanitation and clean drinking water, etc. Delhi Police has also played a vital role in providing assistance to people affected by violence in accessing medical attention.

East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) took prompt action to restore normalcy in the riot affected area including restoration of sanitation services; clearing debris and fire remains; and special water sprinkling on the damaged roads.

(b) and (c) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 763 cases including 51 cases under Arms Act have been registered and 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained. 48 arms have been recovered. Two Special Investigation Teams (SIT) of Crime Branch have been constituted under the supervision of DCP level officers of Crime Branch for comprehensive and effective investigation of cases. 40 teams have been constituted to arrest culprits and collect evidence.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, दिल्ली की जो घटना हुई, मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहूंगा...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: As you all know, इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा in the House. I am adjourning the House to meet at 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Eviction/rehabilitation of slums for Metro projects

*258. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slums/squatters/JJ colonies are resettled/rehabilitated/evicted for the construction of Metro in different Metro projects in cities;

(b) if so, the number of slums/squatters/JJ colonies which have been resettled/rehabilitated/evicted for the construction of Metro, State-wise and city-wise details thereof; and

(c) what is the rehabilitation policy in place for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Resettlement/rehabilitation/eviction of slums/squatters/JJ colonies is done on need basis depending upon the alignment of Metro line as decided by the concerned State Government.

(b) and (c) The number of slums/squatters/JJ colonies, which have been resettled/rehabilitated/evicted and extant Rehabilitation Policy thereof as reported by metro corporations under 50:50 Joint Venture special purpose vehicle of Central Government and State Government is given in the Statement.

Statement

State and City-wise Number of slums/squatters/JJ colonies resettled rehabilitated/ evicted for the construction of Metro projects and the Rehabilitation Policy as reported by Metro Rail Corporations which the 50:50 Joint Ventures Special Purpose Vehicles of Central Government and concerned State Government

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cities	No. of slums/squatters/JJ colonies resettled/rehabilitated/evicted	Rehabilitation Policy Adopted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi and NCR	Delhi	14	Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015 of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited's Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
3.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	Chennai Metro Rail Limited's Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1	Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation's Resettlement Policy Framework
5.		Noida-Greater Noida	Nil	—
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	10	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2000
7.		Nagpur	Nil	—
8.		Pune	Nil	—
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	12	Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation's Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
10.	Kerala	Kochi	Nil	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal and Indore	Nil	—
12.	Bihar	Patna	Nil	—
13.	Delhi – Meerut Regional Rapid Transits system		Nil	—

Foreigners Tribunals operating in Assam

†*259. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the act under the provision of which the Foreigners Tribunals are operating in Assam;
- (b) the total number of officials and employees working in Foreigners Tribunals; and
- (c) the category-wise number of permanent, temporary, deputational and contractual employees working in Foreigners Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) in Assam operate under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964. At present, 283 FT members and 621 employees are working in FTs in Assam. Of these 163 are permanent and 741 are contractual appointees. There is no deputational employee working in FTs in Assam.

Modernisation of air cargo hubs

*260. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to expand and modernise air cargo hubs in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the number of air cargo hubs which have been modernised so far in the country during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The development of air cargo hub, *inter alia*, depends on various factors such as airline connectivity, capacity and network, airport infrastructure, regulatory regime, customers and regional needs, and airlines/airport operators choices regarding hubs based on their commercial and other considerations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With a view to promote the growth and development of the entire civil aviation sector including air cargo, a comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) was launched in 2016. Para 20 thereof, *inter alia*, sets out the policy enablers and measures for the promotion of both domestic and international air cargo and express delivery services. NCAP highlights growth of air cargo as a key objective of the Government, given its importance from the perspectives of 'Make in India', e-commerce and export promotion. Subsequently, the Ministry of Civil Aviation had released the National Air Cargo Policy (NACP) Outline, 2019 and the "Mission Statement on India: Next-Gen Aviation Hub" at the Global Aviation Summit held on 15-16 January, 2019. These policy initiatives promote development of India as a global transit and transshipment hub at or adjacent to major international airports. These also promote efficient flow of goods across India for development of regional and State air cargo hubs which could act as gateways for the regions and States connected by domestic trade corridors to production hubs and logistics hubs across the country.

In the last three years, in line with the above said policy, major airports across the country and airline operators have consistently enhanced and modernised airline networks, cargo infrastructure, and improved operational efficiencies for their customers through facilitative measures taken proactively by them, which *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) Airport Authority of India Cargo and Allied Services Limited (AAICLAS) has created, updated and modernised physical, digital and regulatory infrastructure for air cargo facilities at their 19 international and 25 domestic cargo facilities during the last 3 years. These include creation and/or modernisation of international facilities at Aurangabad, Bhubaneswar, Madurai, Pune, Varanasi, and Vishakhapatnam airports and domestic facilities at Aurangabad, Bhopal, Guwahati, Leh, Ranchi, Surat, Trivandrum, Varanasi, and Vijayawada airports. International Courier facility, Centre for Perishable Cargo, Mobile/Walk-in Coolers, and similar cargo facilities were also created and/or modernised. Multi-modal Road-Air transshipment between Dhaka and Europe *via* Kolkata airport was also taken up.
- (ii) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) achieved India's largest airline connectivity to over 149 destinations across the globe by serving through over 65 airlines and 20 freighter carriers. It has modernised its air cargo

facilities, and notably developed a Transshipment Excellence Centre, a unique world class facility at the airside, to facilitate cargo hub operations, besides launch of a dedicated air corridor with Kabul airport.

- (iii) Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) launched the world's largest airport-based temperature-controlled facility, the Export Cold Zone on 20 February, 2020. Among digital infrastructure, it is noteworthy that the world's first Dedicated Digital Air Freight Corridor was taken up for development by MIAL between Mumbai and Schiphol airports for establishment of advanced information flows and online shipment tracking.
- (iv) Kempegowda International Airport Bengaluru (BIAL) has created the First Integrated on-Airport Perishable Cargo Handling Centre in October 2016, and taken up development of an Airport Logistics Park.
- (v) Other airports operated under Public-Private Partnerships such as at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kannur, and Nagpur have also taken up similar cargo infrastructure modernisation initiatives.
- (vi) Airlines such as Blue Dart Aviation and SpiceJet have taken up development of a network of dedicated air freighters for domestic and international air connectivity, while Air India, IndiGo, Vistara and other airlines have emphasized growth of their belly air freight operations.

CIBMS for effective border management

†*261. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Comprehensive Integrated Board Management System (CIBMS) has been considered necessary by Government keeping in mind the importance of effective border management and preventing illegal activities such as terrorism and smuggling at long borders of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the process of implementation of 'Integrated Border Management System' is in progress; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) As part of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), Technological Solutions are being used for vulnerable areas where physical fencing is not feasible or the other elements of border security infrastructure need to be strengthened on Indo-Bangladesh Border and Indo-Pakistan Border to prevent infiltration, smuggling and other illegal activities from across the border. CIBMS involves integration of various sensors and surveillance equipments with a command and control system.

- (c) and (d) Two Pilot projects of 5 Km. each have been completed in Jammu and a project of 61 Km. has been taken up in Dhubri, Assam.

Outstanding dues of Air India

†*262. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of VIPs owe a huge amount to Air India on account of their journeys undertaken by chartered flights, if so, the details of the outstanding amount in this regard;

- (b) the details of the amount outstanding under the heads of 'relief and rescue works' and 'flights of foreign guests';

- (c) the details of the amount outstanding on the travels made by Government officials and Ministers of various Ministries, out of the total outstanding amount; and

- (d) by when the said outstanding amount would be repaid to Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The amount due for availing Air India chartered flights (Special Extra Section Flights) services as on 01.03.2020 is ₹ 929.50 crore.

- (b) The total outstanding amount due as on 01.03.2020 on account of operation of Evacuation Flights (relief and rescue works) and flights for foreign dignitaries is ₹ 15.66 crore and ₹ 12.66 crore respectively. The same is included in the amount of ₹ 929.50 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The outstanding amount for tickets issued to Government offices/Ministries/ Public Sector Undertakings against credit facility issued to them is ₹ 526.15 crore as on 31.03.2019.

(d) Regular follow ups for the same are made by Air India and Ministry of Civil Aviation and such dues are normally cleared from time to time.

Generation of Biofuel

*263. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for the generation of biofuel in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has signed or proposes to sign any Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with international experts for biofuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the fund sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018 envisages an indicative target of achieving 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel in the whole country by 2030.

The procurement of ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme has increased from 38 crore litres to during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2013-14 to almost five times to 188.6 crore litres during ESY 2018. The important measures taken to increase the production of ethanol for blending include:—

- (i) Encouraging production of ethanol from sugarcane juice and sugar/sugar syrup.
- (ii) Fixing remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol from various feed stocks.
- (iii) Extending interest subvention to distilleries.
- (iv) Amendment to Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for free movement of denatured ethanol for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme.

- (v) Reduction in Goods and Service Tax on ethanol meant for EBP Programme from 18% to 5%.
- (vi) Extension of EBP Programme to whole of India except Island UTs of Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep with effect from 01.04.2019.
- (vii) Enhancing ethanol storage at Oil Marketing Companies locations.
- (viii) Formulating an "Ethanol Procurement Policy on a long-term basis under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme".

Government, to further augment ethanol supplies, allowed procurement of second generation ethanol produced from other non-food feedstock like cellulosic and lignocellulosic materials including petrochemical route. Accordingly, Oil PSUs have planned to establish twelve 2G Ethanol Bio-refineries in 11 States of the country.

For promotion of biodiesel, Used Cooking Oil (UCO) has been identified as a potential raw material for biodiesel production and public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have floated an Expression of Interest (EoI) for procurement of Biodiesel produced from UCO across 200 locations. 29 EoIs have been received by OMCs for setting up 46 plants for manufacturing Biodiesel from UCO.

With a view to promote the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has been launched on 01.10.2018 under which OMCs are inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) from potential entrepreneurs to produce CBG. SATAT initiative envisages for establishment of 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMT CBG per annum by 2023. Till 15.03.2020, Oil PSUs have issued Letters of Intent (LoIs) for establishment of 493 CBG plants in response of EoIs floated.

(c) and (d) Government of India has joined International Energy Agency's Technology Collaboration Programme on Bioenergy (IEA Bioenergy TCP) on 25th January, 2019. This is an international platform for cooperation and information exchange among countries that have national programmes in bio-energy research, technology development, demonstration and policy analysis.

In addition, Government of India has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Federative Republic of Brazil on 25th January, 2020 on cooperation in the area of bio-energy including biofuels like ethanol, biodiesel and biogas as well as suitable bio-energy and biomass based co-products and by-products

**Airports developed under UDAN scheme in the
State of Telangana**

*264. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airports taken up for development under UDAN scheme in the State of Telangana; and

(b) the number of airports developed and the status of the progress of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity and making air travel affordable to the masses. RCS-UDAN is a market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS-UDAN from time to time. Adilabad, Aleru and Kagazpur (Sirpur) airports of Telangana figure in the tentative list of unserved airports and Nagarjuna Sagar Water Aerodrome figures in the list of Water Aerodromes of RCS document version 3.0. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency, has awarded Nagarjun Sagar (Water Aerodrome) to Selected Airline Operator in 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN in Telangana. However, if any valid bid is received for RCS airports located in Telangana in future rounds of RCS-UDAN, same shall be considered as per scheme document.

As per the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) – 2016, Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is *Inter-alia* implemented by way of revival of unserved or under served airports. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal on 06 March, 2017 for revival of existing unserved/under served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil Enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore. An airport/airstrip helipad/heliport/water aerodrome which is included in the awarded routes of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) and requires upgradation/development for commencement of RCS operations, is developed under "Revival of unserved and under served airports" scheme, subject to firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Governments for providing various concessions.

AAI has already appointed a Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of Nagarjun Sagar water aerodrome.

Cases of trafficking of women and children

*265. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to last study by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the highest incidents of children and women being trafficked were reported from Mumbai, Kolkata,, Bhopal, Indore and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the law enforcing agencies against groups involved in such heinous crimes; and

(c) the details of first ten States that account for maximum number of women and children missing for several forms of exploitation, forced marriage and child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) had published a study namely, 'Report on Missing Women and Children in India', based on the data furnished to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) for its annual publication 'Crime in India'. This study does not contain data regarding the number of trafficked women and children. However, as per the latest 'Crime in India' report published by NCRB, the number of cases of children and women reported to be trafficked in Mumbai, Kolkata, Bhopal, Indore and Delhi in 2018 were as follows:—

City	Cases of number of Children reported trafficked	Cases of number of women reported trafficked
Mumbai	28	28
Kolkata	63	0
Bhopal	1	0
Indore	0	0
Delhi	66	13

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are 'State' subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prevention and combating the crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments concerned, who are competent to deal with the same under extant provisions of law. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) supplements the efforts of State Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has provided financial assistance to States for setting up 332 Anti-Human Trafficking Units in various districts of States. MHA also provides financial assistance to States and UTs to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize judicial officers, police officials and other stakeholders about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role in preventing and curbing trafficking. MHA has also issued various advisories to States and UTs on preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. These advisories are available on MHA's website www.mha.gov.in. Through the recent National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Schedule of the Act has been amended and National Investigation Agency has been empowered to investigate cases of crime committed under Sections 370 and 370A of Indian Penal Code, relating to Human Trafficking. The Government has also approved financial assistance to States and UTs for setting up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all Districts of States and UTs at a cost of ` 100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund.

(c) Details of number of children and women reported missing for various reasons in 2018 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

*Number of children (below 18 years) reported missing in 2018
(in descending order)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of children
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	10038
2.	West Bengal	8205
3.	Bihar	6950
4.	Delhi	6541

1	2	3
5.	Tamil Nadu	4271
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3306
7.	Telangana	3090
8.	Chhattisgarh	3074
9.	Rajasthan	2571
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2436
11.	Odisha	2326
12.	Haryana	2142
13.	Kerala	1991
14.	Gujarat	1898
15.	Maharashtra	1711
16.	Assam	1639
17.	Karnataka	1623
18.	Punjab	735
19.	Uttarakhand	633
20.	Himachal Pradesh	384
21.	Jharkhand	359
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	294
23.	Chandigarh	234
24.	Tripura	182
25.	Meghalaya	118
26.	Nagaland	95
27.	Manipur	85
28.	Sikkim	54
29.	Puducherry	49

1	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48
31.	Daman and Diu	25
32.	Goa	16
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
34.	Mizoram	3
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0

Note: Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been merged into one UT.
Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh are now separate Union Territories.

Statement-II

*Number of women (below 18 years) reported missing in 2018
(in descending order)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of women
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	32987
2.	West Bengal	24800
3.	Madhya Pradesh	22187
4.	Rajasthan	10623
5.	Delhi	9161
6.	Karnataka	8621
7.	Odisha	8318
8.	Gujarat	7917
9.	Tamil Nadu	7360
10.	Telangana	7172
11.	Chhattisgarh	7031
12.	Kerala	6772

1	2	3
13.	Andhra Pradesh	4232
14.	Haryana	4178
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3812
16.	Assam	2895
17.	Bihar	2074
18.	Punjab	1186
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1135
20.	Tripura	945
21.	Himachal Pradesh	920
22.	Uttarakhand	881
23.	Goa	224
24.	Chandigarh	207
25.	Jharkhand	196
26.	Manipur	122
27.	Puducherry	120
28.	Meghalaya	96
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62
30.	Daman and Diu	62
31.	Sikkim	57
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46
33.	Nagaland	26
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
35.	Mizoram	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0

Note: Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been merged into one UT.
Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh are now separate Union Territories.

National Steel Policy

*266. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Steel Policy aims for doubling the domestic steel capacity of the country by 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the steel sector has enough funds to meet the target;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by Government to extend necessary help to the steel sector for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The projection under National Steel Policy, 2017 is to reach 300 MT of crude steel capacity by 2030-31.

(c) to (e) Steel is a de-regulated Sector. Government has an enabling role for development of steel sector in the country.

Implementation of SCM

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is lagging behind in the implementation of projects with some cities performing well and others lagging far behind;
- (b) whether Government proposes a model to help those lagging behind to improve their work; and
- (c) if so, the list of cities performing well and cities lagging far behind under the Smart Cities Mission, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. A total of 5,151 projects worth of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their

Smart City Proposals (SCPs) that are under various stages of implementation. As on 6th March, 2020, 4523 projects worth ` 1,63,851 crore have been tendered out, which is about 80 per cent of the total value of projects. Out of these, 3700 projects worth ` 1,22,307 crore have been grounded for construction and 1590 projects worth ` 25,959 crore have been completed and have started delivering benefits to the citizens. Since, the last 20 months, there has been 227% growth in projects tendered, 296% growth in projects grounded and 395% growth in projects completed.

The 'Sister Cities' programme was announced in the 3rd Apex Conference held in January, 2020. Under this concept, the 20 well-performing Smart Cities have been teamed up with 20 other Smart Cities which need support to improve performance. Starting from 20th February 2020, each city-pair has undertaken a 100-days challenge to plug gaps in implementation, thereby boosting progress. The State/Union Territory-wise list of better performing Smart Cities which have been paired up with Smart Cities which need to improve performance is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise list of well performing Smart Cities which have been paired up with Smart Cities which need to improve performance

Sl. No.	Well performing Smart Cities		Sister Cities that need to improve performance	
	State/Union Territory	Smart City	State/Union Territory	Smart City
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Daman and Diu	Diu
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mizoram	Aizawl
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Punjab	Amritsar
6.	Karnataka	Davanagere	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Telangana	Karimnagar

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
9.	Maharashtra	Pune	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
10.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Assam	Guwahati
12.	Gujarat	Surat	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
14.	Rajasthan	Kota	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
15.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
16.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Jammu	Jammu
17.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Puducherry	Puducherry
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Meghalaya	Shillong

Disaster Management courses in schools and colleges

*268. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is well equipped to tackle natural and man-made disasters;
- (b) if so, what are the formulated plans or course of action to handle such situations;
- (c) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is coordinating with Municipal Corporations to spot unsafe buildings and strengthen them to withstand tremors;
- (d) if so, the State-wise and UT-wise details thereof;
- (e) the details of representations received for the aforesaid cause, State-wise; and

(f) whether Government plans to introduce Disaster Management courses in schools and colleges to increase awareness and preparedness amongst youngsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India. There are institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters. Central Government has established a robust early warning system and has significantly enhanced accuracy of weather forecasts. Forecasting agencies are continuing their efforts for the improvement of warning and dissemination systems vigorously. Mock exercises and community awareness programmes are being regularly conducted to educate people/farmers at the time of natural calamities. Some of the major measures taken by Government of India for improving disaster preparedness are:—

- National Disaster Management Plan was released in the year 2016 and Revised National Disaster Management Plan was released in the year 2019.
- Publication of 30 guidelines on different disasters by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) including guidelines on management of Earthquakes.
- Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre-positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas.
- Encouraging States to set-up their own State Disaster Response Forces.
- Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- Conducting mock drills and workshops for effectively responding to disasters.
- Carrying out capacity building of disaster professionals and communities by NDMA, NDRF and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

(c) to (e) NDMA being the Apex institution does coordinate with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, State Disaster Management Authorities, Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. NDMA is not coordinating directly with the Municipal Corporations. Guidelines have been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to reduce losses in earthquake prone areas.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revised and developed Model Building Bye Laws-2016 for guidance of the State Government, Urban Local bodies and Urban Development authorities. National Disaster Management Authority has also issued Guidelines on Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures, which are available on its website <https://www.ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/retrofitting-guidelines.pdf>.

(f) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) emphasizes on providing space for the awareness and management of natural and human generated disasters in school curriculum across the subject areas at all the stages in its syllabi and textbooks. Disaster Management and natural calamities are not taught as separate subjects in schools; instead their references are integrated across the disciplines viz. Social Science and Science at upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels. As education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of respective States/UTs. Different universities are running specialised graduate/post graduate course on disaster management.

NDMA in collaboration with Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) developed First Aid Manuals and Mobile App for imparting first aid training to teachers and school children. A set of three modules for classes 8th to 10th for classes 11th to 12th and teachers have been developed under the project "First Aid for Students and Teachers (FAST)". In addition, mobile App for both Android and iOS were also prepared.

Further, NDMA in participation with States/UTs, implemented 'National School Safety Programme (NSSP)' in 8600 schools in 43 districts spread over 22 States/UTs of country falling in Seismic Zone IV and V with the aim to sensitize children and the school community on Disaster Preparedness and safety measures. Awareness campaigns and preparedness drills in schools have made important contribution towards

enhanced risk awareness amongst children who in turn have become ambassadors of safety thereby spreading awareness in their communities.

NDMA has issued guidelines on School Safety Policy in the year 2016, and its implementation in all Schools of States/Union Territories is monitored jointly by NDMA and Department of School Education and Literacy of Ministry of Human Resource Development. The activities include conduct of annual mock drills, regular training of students/teachers in school safety and preparedness and inclusion of Disaster Management in the curriculum.

Housing for urban poor

*269. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme of housing for urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] was launched in June, 2015 with the aim to build 1.12 crore houses;
- (b) if so, the total number of houses handed over to the beneficiaries so far and the steps taken to achieve the said target;
- (c) whether Government has recently sanctioned 6.5 lakh houses under the scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the total funds released by Government under the scheme to the States; and
- (e) the cost sharing ratio of Centre and States under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] was launched on 25.06.2015 to provide housing for all in the urban areas. States/Union Territories (UTs) have assessed total validated demand of 1.12 crore houses by 2022. So far 1,03,78,862 houses have been sanctioned under the Scheme; out of these, 62,34,271 have been grounded for construction and of them 32,25,219 are completed and delivered to the beneficiaries.

Further, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned at the earliest so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

(c) Yes, Sir. A total 6,70,239 houses were sanctioned by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, in the month of December, 2019. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Central Assistance of ₹ 68,929 crore has been released so far to the States/UTs under the scheme.

(e) Central Government provides different levels of financial assistance under following four verticals of the Scheme:—

Sl. No.	Vertical	Central Assistance per house
1.	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	₹ 1.00 lakh (Herein the vacated land is monetised)
2.	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on housing loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh respectively for beneficiaries belonging to Economical Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and MIG-II categories*
3.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	` 1.50 lakh
4.	Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC)	` 1.50 lakh

*EWS – Annual income upto ₹ 3.00 lakh

LIG – Annual income above ₹ 3.00 lakh and up to ₹ 6.00 lakh.

MIG-I – Annual income above ₹ 6.00 lakh and up to ₹ 12.00 lakh.

MIG-II – Annual income above ₹ 12.00 lakh and up to ₹ 18.00 lakh.

States/UTs are providing different levels of financial assistance to the beneficiaries under AHP and BLC verticals of the scheme. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Central Assistance and Houses Sanctioned recently during the month of December, 2019 under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Number of Houses Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,574.50	3,71,184
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Assam	306.47	20,438
5.	Bihar	147.19	9,747
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.21	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	8.86	348
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.55	22
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.33	16
10.	Delhi (NCR)	9.40	416
11.	Goa	0.48	22
12.	Gujarat	393.51	19,566
13.	Haryana	14.25	569
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	121.77	8,104
16.	Jharkhand	40.27	231
17.	Karnataka	415.66	26,799
18.	Kerala	57.68	3,634
19.	Ladakh (UT)	—	—
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—

1	2	3	4
21.	Madhya Pradesh	259.18	14,355
22.	Maharashtra	351.36	18,171
23.	Manipur	0.04	2
24.	Meghalaya	—	—
25.	Mizoram	1.29	81
26.	Nagaland	—	—
27.	Odisha	170.34	11,311
28.	Puducherry (UT)	0.24	13
29.	Punjab	163.92	10,693
30.	Rajasthan	18.96	874
31.	Sikkim	0.01	1
32.	Tamil Nadu	531.69	32,199
33.	Telangana	28.10	1,226
34.	Tripura	36.04	48
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1,838.09	1,19,040
36.	Uttarakhand	2.46	112
37.	West Bengal	21.37	984
TOTAL		10,514.75	6,70,239

Statement-II

*Details of State/UT-wise financial contribution under AHP and BLC
verticals of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State	BLC (₹ in lakh)	AHP (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	1.50
2.	Bihar	0.50	0.50

1	2	3	4	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.81	2.50	
4.	Goa	2.00	2.00	
5.	Gujarat	2.00	1.50	
6.	Haryana	1.00	1.00	
7.	Jharkhand	0.75	1.50	
8.	Karnataka	1.2-2.0	1.2-2.0	
9.	Kerala	6.00	5.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	1.50	
11.	Maharashtra	1.00	1.00	
12.	Odisha	0.50	0.00	
13.	Punjab	0.25	1.00	
14.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.60	6.00	
16.	Telangana	0.00	5.30	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	
18.	N.E. Hilly States	West Bengal	2.90	2.00
19.		Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.40
20.		Assam	0.50	0.50
21.		Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00
22.		Manipur	0.00	0.00
23.		Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
24.		Mizoram	0.00	0.00
25.		Nagaland	0.00	0.00
26.		Sikkim	0.00	0.00
27.		Tripura	0.16	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.50	1.00	

1	2	3	4
29. Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00
31. .	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1.29	1.00
32.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1.96	1.00
33.	Delhi (NCR)	0.00	0.00
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.16	0.16
35.	Ladakh	0.16	0.00
36.	Puducherry (UT)	0.50	0.00

Guidelines for marketing of Gas

*270. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a reduction in monopoly enjoyed by Indraprastha Gas, Mahanagar Gas, GAIL Gas, Gujarat Gas and others in gas distribution and marketing in urban areas to maintain competitiveness in costs and services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is in the process of formulating guidelines to reduce monopoly in distribution and marketing of natural gas similar to telecom and power sectors; and

(d) if so, whether Government has set any time-frame to introduce the change in the policy towards distribution and marketing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The provisions of the policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks, 2006 provides the exclusivity to a CGD network from the purview of common carrier or contract carrier in accordance with the regulations notified under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006. The PNGRB, through regulations, decides the

period of exclusivity for CGD networks as per regulations in a transparent manner and formulates necessary regulations while protecting the consumer interest and the same has been initiated. This is to promote the competitions among the entities by providing third party access to gas distribution network on non-discriminatory basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Exorbitant hike in air ticket

2721. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the exorbitant hike on air ticket fare by various companies resulting in public protest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any petitions regarding the air fare from pravasi organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As per Regulation, air fare is neither regulated nor established by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. As per prevailing regulation, all scheduled domestic airlines are required to display route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites. The airlines remain compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, as long as the fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website. With a view to maintain transparency, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. In case, any steep fare hike is observed, Ministry of Civil Aviation/Directorate General of Civil Aviation sensitise the airlines for necessary intervention.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation has been receiving complaints on exorbitant rate charged by airlines during the peak season. With this in view, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors airfares on routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The fare monitoring analysis carried out by DGCA in the recent past has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

Expansion of Patna airport

2722. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of flights operate from Patna airport daily;
- (b) whether it is beyond its capacity;
- (c) the number of passengers travel daily from Patna airport;
- (d) whether the runway of Patna airport is inadequate for flights; and
- (e) if so, what is Government's plan to expand the Patna airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) On an average 55 flights depart from Patna Airport daily.

(b) Patna airport has handled a total of 4.06 million passengers during financial year 2018-19. The passenger handling capacity of Patna airport is 2.5 million passengers per annum.

(c) Patna airport handled an average of 10,842 passengers per day in January, 2020.

(d) Because of displacements at both ends of the runway, code 4C aircraft such as A-320/B-737 are operating at Patna Airport with load penalty.

(e) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India has undertaken construction of new Integrated Terminal Building along with other associated infrastructure Patna Airport.

Expansion of runways in major and small cities

2723. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of airports and runways in major and small cities are under consideration for expansion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of such runway expansions, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Expansion of airports including runways is a continuous process and is undertaken by airport operators from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, technical feasibility/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports etc. Airports Authority of India has undertaken construction of new terminal buildings at Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun, Leh, Trichy, Pune, Patna, Bareilly, Kanpur and Adampur airports/civil enclaves and has started construction work for extension of runways at Kadapa, Tirupati, Diu, Jammu, Jabalpur, Kolhapur, Barapani and Tuticorin airports. Further, concerned airport operators at Delhi and Bengaluru airports have also undertaken construction of new terminal building and runway expansion work.

Feasibility of UDAN operations

2724. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has worked out feasibility of UDAN operation;
- (b) the number of cities selected for UDAN having very attractive commercial feasibility report; and
- (c) the number of cities which do not have very good commercial viability but have been selected under UDAN project due to social causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched

Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to stimulate regional air connectivity and for affordable air travel for the masses. Airports Authority of India has been designated as the Implementing Agency for RCS-UDAN. Implementing Agency has completed three rounds of bidding under the scheme and awarded 688 valid routes across the country. Out of these 688 valid routes, 266 RCS routes involving 48 RCS airports/helipads have been operationalised so far. Details of operationalisation of RCS-UDAN routes are given in the Statement (*See below*). RCS-UDAN is a market driven scheme. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit their proposals at the time of bidding under RCS-UDAN from time to time.

Statement

Details of RCS routes commenced under RCS-UDAN as on 05.03.2020

RCS-UDAN 1.0

Sl. No.	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)	Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air
3.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Delhi	Alliance Air
4.	Delhi	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Alliance Air
5.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet
6.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet
7.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet
8.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet
9.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Delhi	Alliance Air
10.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Alliance Air
11.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Alliance Air
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	SpiceJet

1	2	3	4
13. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)	SpiceJet	
14. Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	SpiceJet	
15. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Puducherry	SpiceJet	
16. Puducherry	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet	
17. Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Alliance Air	
18. Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	
19. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	
20. Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	
21. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	
22. Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	
23. Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi	Alliance Air	
24. Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	
25. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	
26. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	
27. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	
28. Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	
29. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	
30. Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	
31. Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	
32. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Alliance Air	
33. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
34. Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
35. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
36. Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
37. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu	Air Odisha	

1	2	3	4
38. Diu	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
39. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	
40. Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	
41. Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	
42. Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	
43. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	
44. Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	
45. Delhi	Pathankot (Punjab)	Alliance Air	
46. Pathankot (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	
47. Adampur (Punjab)	Delhi	SpiceJet	
48. Delhi	Adampur (Punjab)	SpiceJet	
49. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
50. Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	
51. Delhi	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	SpiceJet	
52. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Delhi	SpiceJet	
53. Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Alliance Air	
54. Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Alliance Air	
55. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Bidar (Karnataka)	Trujet	
56. Bidar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	

RCS-UDAN 2.0

1. Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air
2. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air
3. Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Alliance Air
4. Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air
5. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Tezpur (Assam)	Zoom Air

1	2	3	4
6.	Tezpur (Assam)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Zoom Air
7.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	SpiceJet
8.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	SpiceJet
9.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet
10.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)	SpiceJet
11.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Lucknow	Jet Airways
12.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Jet Airways
13.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Patna (Bihar)	Jet Airways
14.	Patna (Bihar)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Jet Airways
15.	Delhi	Ozar (Maharashtra)	Jet Airways
16.	Ozar (Maharashtra)	Delhi	Jet Airways
17.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Jet Airways
18.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Jet Airways
19.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Jet Airways
20.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Jet Airways
21.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	IndiGo
22.	Cochin (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo
23.	Goa	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo
24.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Goa	IndiGo
25.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo
26.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	IndiGo
27.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo
28.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	IndiGo
29.	Jorhat (Assam)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	IndiGo
30.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Jorhat (Assam)	IndiGo

1	2	3	4
31. Pakyong (Sikkim)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	SpiceJet	
32. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	SpiceJet	
33. Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Delhi	SpiceJet	
34. Delhi	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet	
35. Guwahati (Assam)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	SpiceJet	
36. Pakyong (Sikkim)	Guwahati (Assam)	SpiceJet	
37. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet	
38. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	SpiceJet	
39. Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Indigo	
40. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Indigo	
41. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Surat (Gujarat)	SpiceJet	
42. Surat (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet	
43. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	
44. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	
45. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	
46. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	
47. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Trujet	
48. Porbandar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad	Trujet	
49. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Trujet	
50. Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	
51. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Lilabari (Assam)	SpiceJet	
52. Lilabari (Assam)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	SpiceJet	
53. Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	
54. Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	
55. Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	

1	2	3	4
56. Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	
57. Kannur (Kerala)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	IndiGo	
58. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
59. Kannur (Kerala)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	IndiGo	
60. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
61. Kannur (Kerala)	Goa	IndiGo	
62. Goa	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
63. Kannur (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	IndiGo	
64. Hubli (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
65. Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	
66. Hubli (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Ghodawat	
67. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	
68. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	
69. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	
70. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	
71. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Trujet	
72. Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	
73. Chandigarh (UT)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	
74. Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Pawan Hans	
75. Kannur (Kerala)	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Indigo	
76. Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
77. Cochin (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	IndiGo	
78. Kannur (Kerala)	Cochin (Kerala)	IndiGo	
79. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo	
80. Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	IndiGo	

1	2	3	4
81.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	IndiGo
82.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	IndiGo
83.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	IndiGo
84.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	IndiGo
85.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans
86.	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans
87.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans
88.	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachai Pradesh)	Pawan Hans
89.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Trujet
90.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet
91.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo
92.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	IndiGo
93.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Raipur (CG)	IndiGo
94.	Raipur (CG)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo
95.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet
96.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet
97.	Hindon (Uttar Pradesh)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage
98.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Hindon (Uttar Pradesh)	Heritage
99.	Hindon (Uttar Pradesh)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat
100.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hindon (Uttar Pradesh)	Ghodawat
101.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Alliance Air
102.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Alliance Air
103.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4
104.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air
105.	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo
106.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo
107.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Chinyalisaur (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Heritage
108.	Chinyalisaur (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Heritage
109.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Heritage
110.	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Heritage
111.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Pune (Maharashtra)	IndiGo
112.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo

RCS-UDAN 3.0

1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet
2.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	SpiceJet
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet
4.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	SpiceJet
5.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet
6.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Amritsar	SpiceJet
7.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet
8.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	SpiceJet
9.	Delhi	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	SpiceJet
10.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Delhi	SpiceJet
11.	<i>Guwahati (Assam)</i>	<i>Lilabari (Assam)</i>	<i>SpiceJet</i>
12.	<i>Lilabari (Assam)</i>	<i>Guwahati (Assam)</i>	<i>SpiceJet</i>

1	2	3	4
13. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	SpiceJet	
14. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet	
15. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	SpiceJet	
16. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	SpiceJet	
17. Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet	
18. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	SpiceJet	
19. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	SpiceJet	
20. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet	
21. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	SpiceJet	
22. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	SpiceJet	
23. Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	SpiceJet	
24. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	SpiceJet	
25. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	
26. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Ghodawat	
27. Pune (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	
28. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	
29. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Raipur (CG)	Alliance Air	
30. Raipur (CG)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	
31. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Bhubaneswar	Alliance Air	
32. Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	
33. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	
34. Mysore (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	
35. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	SpiceJet	
36. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	SpiceJet	
37. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	SpiceJet	

1	2	3	4
38.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	SpiceJet
39.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	SpiceJet
40.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	SpiceJet
41.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Durgapur (West Bengal)	SpiceJet
42.	Durgapur (West Bengal)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	SpiceJet
43.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air
44.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air
45.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Goa	Alliance Air
46.	Goa	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air
47.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	Alliance Air
48.	Cochin (Kerala)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air
49.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Shillong (Meghalaya)	IndiGo
50.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	IndiGo
51.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Trujet
52.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet
53.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet
54.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet
55.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat
56.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Ghodawat
57.	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	IndiGo
58.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	IndiGo
59.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air
60.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4
61. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	IndiGo	
62. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	IndiGo	
63. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	IndiGo	
64. Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	IndiGo	
65. Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Durgapur (West Bengal)	SpiceJet	
66. Durgapur (West Bengal)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	SpiceJet	
67. Delhi	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Zoom Air	
68. Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Delhi	Zoom Air	
69. Chandigarh (UT)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Alliance Air	
70. Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Alliance Air	
71. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) – Karnataka	Ghodawat	
72. Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) – Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	
73. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Amritsar (Punjab)	IndiGo	
74. Amritsar (Punjab)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	IndiGo	
75. Guwahati (Assam)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	
76. Dimapur (Nagaland)	Guwahati (Assam)	Alliance Air	
77. Dimapur (Nagaland)	Imphal (Manipur)	Alliance Air	
78. Imphal (Manipur)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	
79. Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) – Karnataka	Alliance Air	
80. Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) – Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	

1	2	3	4
81. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	
82. Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	
83. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	
84. Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	
85. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	
86. Mysore (Karnataka)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	
87. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Ghodawat	
88. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	
89. Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Alliance Air	
90. Kolkata (West Bengal)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	
91. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Alliance Air	
92. Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Alliance Air	
93. Aizawl (Mizoram)	Agartala (Tripura)	IndiGo	
94. Agartala (Tripura)	Aizawl (Mizoram)	IndiGo	
95. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	IndiGo	
96. Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	IndiGo	
97. Belgaum (Karnataka)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	
98. Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	

UDAN 1.0 – 56

UDAN 2.0 – 112

UDAN 3.0 – 98

Total routes commenced: 266**Bold routes denotes:** Tourism Routes (20)***Italic routes denotes:*** DoNER Routes (4)

Helicopter Routes: (10)

Regulations in the fourth round of UDAN

2725. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the regulations under the fourth round of Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN);
- (b) whether the fourth phase of UDAN include seaplanes and helicopters; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Salient features of the Scheme are mentioned below:—

- (i) Demand driven: The Scheme is market driven where airline operators assess demand on routes and bid for it through a transparent bidding mechanism.
- (ii) Affordability: One of the objective of the Scheme is to make air travel affordable for the general public. Hence airfare on certain number of seats in an aircraft are capped. The airfare is indexed to change in CPI-IW, US-INR exchange rate and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices.
- (iii) Viability Gap Funding (VGF): VGF support is a monetary assistance under the scheme that is provided to the selected airline operators to enable them to successfully run the routes. VGF support is market determined, though a competitive bidding mechanism where the airline operators bid for the route in the form of VGF per seat. The VGF per seat is capped. Separate table of VGF cap per seat is provided for different types of aircraft. VGF per seat is also indexed to change in CPI-IW, US-INR exchange rate and ATF prices.
- (iv) Minimum performance level: The airline operators are required to conform to certain specification for operating routes under the Scheme. Some of them are: Providing 50% of the RCS Flight Capacity as RCS seats, with minimum of 9 and maximum of 40 RCS seats in an aircraft. The number of RCS flights to be operated in a week shall be minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7. For operation in Priority Area(s) the maximum number of RCS flight allowed in a week is relaxed to 14. The operator is obligated to operate at least 70% the total scheduled flight in a period of one year.

- (v) Exclusivity of operation: The airline operators are provided exclusivity to operate the RCS route for the period of three years.
- (vi) Tenure of the Scheme: The scheme to be applicable for a period of 10 year, subjected to periodic review. VGF support for the RCS route is available for a period of three years only.
- (vii) Type of aircraft/helicopter: The Scheme allows operation through various type of aircraft including sea planes and helicopters.
- (viii) Eligible operators: The operator should have Schedule Operator Permit (SOP)/Schedule Commuter Operator (SCO) permit to operate the routes covered under the Scheme. Interim operations through Non-Scheduled Operator Permit (NSOP) is also allowed but only for helicopter and seaplane.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 4.0, interested airline operators/bidders can identify Water Aerodrome/Helipads for framing their network/routes and bid as per the scheme document.

Regional language signboards at airports

†2726. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to all the signboards being written in English language at the airports of the country, Hindi and other regional language speaking people have to face great inconvenience, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the provisions of the Official Language Act apply to the Civil Aviation Ministry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The signboards at all airports including civil enclaves at Defence airports are made in Hindi, English as well as in Regional Language for convenience of general public.

(b) The provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (19 of 1963) apply on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all the Ministries/Departments and offices of the Central Government, including Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Installation of body scanners at IGIA

2727. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether body scanners are to be installed shortly in Terminal-3 at the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) for another round of trial, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether shortcomings noticed during the trials conducted in 2017 and 2018 have been rectified, the details thereof; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to protect the privacy of passengers and against those passengers whom metallic objects have been implanted in their body from unnecessary harassment, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, issued an Aviation Security (AVSEC) Circular No. 05/2019 dated 08.04.2019 for installing body scanners at all airports, including IGI airport. A trial run of whole body scanners was conducted at IGI Airport during December, 2016 for performance evaluation from security point of view. The trial run was made optional for passengers. During these trials, some shortcomings were noticed due to generation of false alarms. The same have since been calibrated by refining the algorithm. Presently, Body scanner has been installed at IGI Airport, New Delhi for trial run.

(c) The issue of privacy of passengers has been taken into consideration by the Technical Committee of BCAS at the time of framing the technical requirements. As a non-intrusive screening technology, the Body Scanner System shall provide automatic detection over the skin with image free solution using a generic mannequin. Threats shall be graphically presented on the generic mannequin so that security staff can tell the location of these objects for targeted search. However, if a person/lady with medical conditions expresses concerns, he/she may request a physical search *in lieu* of a search using detection systems such as Hand Held Metal Detector

(HHMD), Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD) or body scanners. In such a case, private screening is arranged.

New air services

2728. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes improvement in civil aviation sectors of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken to provide new civil aviation services in various places of the States wherein air service is not provided till date including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The action taken by the Government to improve the civil aviation sector of the country include the following:—

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.
- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October, 2018.

- (viii) Rationalisation of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
 - (ix) Rationalisation of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy – 2016.
 - (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
 - (xi) Liberalisation of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
 - (xii) With a view to modernise existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services upto the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *Inter-alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.
- (b) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select markets and network they wish to service and operate. The Government has, however, laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services keeping view the requirement for the services in different regions of the country.

A list of routes awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme as on 16th March, 2020 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Status of awarded routes under UDAN 1, 2 and 3 as on 16.03.2020*

Round	Fixed-wing/ Helicopter/ Sea Plane	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Started on	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
3	Fixed-wing	Campbell Bay	Car Nicobar	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
		Car Nicobar	Campbell Bay	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
		Car Nicobar	Port Blair	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
		Port Blair	Car Nicobar	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
		Port Blair	Shibpur	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
		Shibpur	Port Blair	Andaman Airways		Cancelled
	Sea Plane	Havelock	Port Blair	Spicejet		
		Long Island	Port Blair	SpiceJet		
		Neil	Port Blair	SpiceJet		
		Port Blair	Havelock	SpiceJet		

		Port Blair	Long Island	Spicejet		
		Port Blair	Neil	Spicejet		
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Chennai	Trujet	16.11.2017	
		Kadapa	Hyderabad	Trujet	27.04.2017	
		Kadapa	Vijayawada	Trujet	01.03.2018	
		Vijayawada	Kadapa	Trujet	01.03.2018	
	Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Chennai	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Visakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha	20.06.2018	Cancelled
2.	Fixed-wing	Tirupati	Hubli	Ghodawat	25.01.2019	
		Tirupati	Kolhapur	IndiGo	12.05.2019	
3.	Fixed-wing	Kadapa	Belgaum	Trujet	01.03.2020	
		Tirupati	Belgaum	Ghodawat		
		Tirupati	Belgaum	Trujet	17.01.2020	
		Tirupati	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Ghodawat		
		Visakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Turbo Aviation		
		Visakhapatnam	Kalaikunda	Alliance Air		

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sea Plane	Vijayawada	Nagarjuna Sagar	Turbo Aviation		
	Fixed-wing	Rajamundry	Vishakhapatnam	Indigo	15.09.2019	TRCS
		Vishakhapatnam	Rajamundry	Indigo	15.09.2019	TRCS
	Fixed-wing	Kurnool	Vijayawada	Turbo Aviation		
		Vijayawada	Kurnool	Turbo Aviation		
	Sea Plane	Prakasam Barrage	Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation		
Arunachal Pradesh						
2.	Fixed-wing	Passighat	Jorhat	Zoom Air		Cancelled
		Tezu	Guwahati	Trujet		Cancelled
		Tezu	Jorhat	Zoom Air		Cancelled
	Helicopter	Daparizo	Yinghiong	Skyone Airways		
		Itanagar(H)	Lilabari	Skyone Airways		
		Itanagar(H)	Tezpur	Skyone Airways		
		Passighat	Tuting	Skyone Airways		
		Tezu	Walong	Skyone Airways		

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Assam		Tuting	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways			<i>Written Answers to</i>
		Walong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways			
		Yinghiong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways			
2.	Fixed-wing	Guwahati	Burnpur	Trujet		Cancelled	[18 March, 2020]
		Guwahati	Cooch Behar	Trujet		Cancelled	
		Guwahati	Pakyong	Spicejet	28.10.2018		
		Guwahati	Rupsi	Trujet		Cancelled	
		Guwahati	Tezu	Trujet		Cancelled	
		Jorhat	Kolkata	Indigo	01.08.2018		
		Jorhat	Kolkata	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Jorhat	Kolkata	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Jorhat	Passighat	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Jorhat	Tezu	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Lilabari	Kolkata	AAA Aviation		Cancelled	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		Lilabari	Kolkata	Spicejet	15.01.2019		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Lilabari	Tezpur	AAA Aviation		Cancelled
		Rupsi	Guwahati	Trujet		Cancelled
		Tczpur	Kolkata	Zoom Air	26.04.2018	
		Tezpur	Lilabari	AAA Aviation		Cancelled
		Tezpur	Shillong	AAA Aviation		Cancelled
	Helicopter	Dibrugarh	Daparizo	Skyone Airways		
		Dibrugarh	Jorhat	Pawan Hans		
		Dibrugarh	Lilabari	Skyone Airways		
		Dibrugarh	Tezu	Skyone Airways		
		Guwahati	Nagaon(H)	Skyone Airways		
		Jorhat	Dibrugarh	Pawan Hans		
		Jorhat	Tezpur	Pawan Hans		
		Lilabari	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways		
		Lilabari	Itanagar(H)	Skyone Airways		
		Nagaon(H)	Guwahati	Skyone Airways		
		Nagaon(H)	Tezpur	Skyone Airways		

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

3	Fixed-wing	Tezpur	Itanagar(H)	Skyone Airways	07.12.2019
		Tezpur	Jorhat	Pawan Hans	
		Tezpur	Nagaon(H)	Skyone Airways	
		Guwahati	Dimapur	Alliance Air	31.03.2019
		Guwahati	Lilabari	Indigo	
		Guwahati	Lilabari	Spicejet	
	Sea Plane	Lilabari	Guwahati	Indigo	31.03.2019
		Lilabari	Guwahati	Spicejet	
		Guwahati	Jorhat	Spicejet	
		River Front			
		Guwahati	Shillong	Spicejet	
		River Front			
		Guwahati	Umrangso	Spicejet	
		River Front	Reservoir		
		Jorhat	Guwahati	Spicejet	
			River Front		
		Umrangso	Guwahati	Spicejet	
		Reservoir	River Front		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Fixed-wing	Dibrugarh	Imphal	Indigo		TRCS
	Fixed-wing	Dibrugarh	Dimapur	Indigo		
Bihar						
2	Fixed-wing	Darbhunga	Bangalore	Spicejet		
		Darbhunga	Delhi	Spicejet		
		Darbhunga	Mumbai	Spicejet		
		Patna	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14.06.2018	
		Patna	Bokaro	Alliance Air		
3	Fixed-wing	Patna	Amritsar	Spicejet		TRCS
	Fixed-wing	Gaya	Kushi nagar	Turbo Aviation		
Chandigarh (UT)						
3	Fixed-wing	Chandigarh	Pantnagar	Heritage		
		Chandigarh	Shimla	Heritage		
		Chandigarh	Dharamshala	Alliance Air	16.11.2019	
		Chandigarh	Thoise	Heritage		Cancelled

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Unstarred Questions

Chhattisgarh

1	Fixed-wing	Ambikapur	Bilaspur	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Bilaspur	Ambikapur	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Jagdalpur	Raipur	Air Odisha	14.06.2018	Cancelled
		Jagdalpur	Vishakhapatnam	Air Odisha	20.06.2018	Cancelled
		Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Raipur	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha	14.06.2018	Cancelled
		Raipur	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha	22.09.2018	Cancelled
		Raipur	Raigarh (Jindal)	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Raipur	Utkela	Air Odisha		Cancelled
2	Fixed-wing	Raipur	Allahabad	Indigo	28.06.2019	
3	Fixed-wing	Jagdalpur	Bhubaneshwar	Turbo Aviation		
		Jagdalpur	Hyderabad	Alliance Air		
		Jagdalpur	Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation		
		Jagdalpur	Raipur	Alliance Air		
		Jagdalpur	Vishakhapatnam	Turbo Aviation		

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	92
<hr/>							Written Answers to
		Raipur	Jagdalpur	Alliance Air			
		Raipur	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	05.06.2019		
		Raipur	Jharsuguda	Turbo Aviation			
		Raipur	Rourkela	Turbo Aviation			
Daman and Diu							[RAJYA SABHA]
1	Fixed-wing	Diu	Ahmedabad	Deccan	24.02.2018		
3	Fixed-wing	Daman	Ahmedabad	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Daman	Diu	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Diu	Daman	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Diu	Surat	Heritage		Cancelled	
Delhi							Unstarred Questions
1	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Adampur	Spicejet	01.05.2018		
		Delhi	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	27.04.2017		
		Delhi	Bikaner (NAL)	Alliance Air	26.09.2017		
		Delhi	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Spicejet	03.07.2018		

		Delhi	Ludhiana	Alliance Air	02.09.2017		Written Answers to [18 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
		Delhi	Pathankot	Alliance Air	05.04.2018		
		Delhi	Shimla	Alliance Air	27.04.2017		
	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Agra	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Delhi	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
		Delhi	Ludhiana	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Delhi	Shimla	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
2	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Bareilly	Jet Airways			
		Delhi	Darbhunga	Spicejet			
		Delhi	Hissar	Pinnacle Air		Cancelled	
		Delhi	Kishangarh	Spicejet	08.10.2018		
		Delhi	Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways	15.06.2018		
		Delhi	Pakyong	Spicejet			
		Delhi	Uterlai	Zoom Air			
3	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Agra	Spicejet			
		Delhi	Agra	Zoom Air	29.10.2019		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	94
		Delhi	Ghazipur	Spicejet			Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Delhi	Jamnagar	Jet Airways			
		Delhi	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31.03.2019		
		Delhi	Kora	Alliance Air			
	Fixed-wing	Delhi	Calicut	Indigo		TRCS	
		Delhi	Khajuraho	Spicejet		TRCS	
Goa							
2	Fixed-wing	Goa	Baidota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Goa	Hubli	Indigo	28.06.2018		
		Goa	Kannur	Indigo	25.01.2019		
		Goa	Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet			
3	Fixed-wing	Goa	Jamnagar	Ghodawat			
		Goa	Mysore	Alliance Air	19.07.2018		
Gujarat							Unstarred Questions
1	Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Deccan	01.05.2018		
		Ahmedabad	Diu	Deccan	24.02.2018		

		Ahmedabad	Jamnagar	Deccan	17.02.2018	Written Answers to [18 March, 2020]
		Ahmedabad	Mundra	Deccan	17.02.2018	
		Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Deccan	01.05.2018	
		Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Deccan	17.02.2018	
		Kandla	Mumbai	Spicejet	10.07.2017	
		Mundra	Ahmedabad	Deccan	17.02.2018	
		Porbandar	Mumbai	Spicejet	10.07.2017	
	Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Deccan		
		Mithapur	Ahmedabad	Deccan		
2	Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Hubli	Indigo	01.07.2018	Unstarred Questions
		Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	31.10.2018	
		Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer	Trujet	19.12.2018	
		Ahmedabad	Jalgaon	Trujet	01.09.2019	
		Ahmedabad	Kandla	Alliance Air	18.11.2019	
		Ahmedabad	Kandla	Trujet		
		Ahmedabad	Keshod	Trujet		95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fixed-wing		Ahmedabad	Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air	01.02.2019	
		Ahmedabad	Ozar (Nasik)	Trujet	13.02.2019	
		Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Trujet	19.12.2018	
		Kandla	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air	18.11.2019	
		Kandla	Ahmedabad	Trujet		
		Keshod	Ahmedabad	Trujet		
		Porbandar	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19.12.2018	
		Surat	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	30.11.2018	
		Ahmedabad	Belgaum	Ghodawat	15.05.2019	
		Ahmedabad	Kishangarh	Ghodawat		
		Ahmedabad	Kishangarh	Spicejet	31.03.2019	
		Bhavnagar	Pune	Spicejet		
		Jamnagar	Bangalore	Ghodawat		
		Jamnagar	Delhi	Jet Airways		
		Jamnagar	Goa	Ghodawat		

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Sea Plane	Jamnagar	Hyderabad	Ghodawat	[18 March, 2020]	Unstarred Questions
	Jamnagar	Hindon	Ghodawat		
	Keshod	Mumbai	Alliance Air		
	Surat	Belgaum	Ghodawat		
	Surat	Kishangarh	Ghodawat		
	Sabarmati River Front	Shatrunjay Dam	Spicejet		
	Sabarmati River Front	Statue of unity	Spicejet		
	Shatrunjay Dam	Sabarmati River Front	Spicejet		
	Statue of unity	Sabarmati River Front	Spicejet		
	Statue of unity	Surat	Spicejet		
Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Udaipur	Jet Airways	TRCS	97
	Ahmedabad	Udaipur	Spicejet	25.03.2019	
Fixed-wing	Ahmedabad	Daman	Heritage	Cancelled	
	Surat	Diu	Heritage	Cancelled	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana						
2	Fixed-wing	Hissar	Chandigarh	Pinnacle Air		Cancelled
3	Fixed-wing	Ambala	Srinagar	Zoom Air		
		Ambala	Lucknow	Zoom Air		
Himachal Pradesh						
1	Fixed-wing	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017	
	Fixed-wing	Shimla	Delhi	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
2	Helicopter	Dharamshala	Mandi(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Kasauli(H)	Shimla	Pawan Hans		
		Kullu	Manali(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Kullu	Mandi(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Manali(H)	Kullu	Pawan Hans		
		Mandi(H)	Daramshala	Pawan Hans		
		Mandi(H)	Kullu	Pawan Hans		
		Mandi(H)	Shimla	Pawan Hans		
		Nathpalhakri(H)	Rampur(H)	Pawan Hans		

3	Fixed-wing	Rampur(H)	Nathpalhakri(H)	Pawan Hans	16.11.2019
		Rampur(H)	Shimla	Pawan Hans	
		Shimla	Kasauli(H)	Pawan Hans	
		Shimla	Mandi(H)	Pawan Hans	
		Shimla	Rampur(H)	Pawan Hans	
	Fixed-wing	Dharamshala	Shimla	Heritage	
		Kullu	Shimla	Aviation Infra	
		Kullu	Shimla	Heritage	
		Shimla	Chandigarh	Heritage	
		Shimla	Dharamshala	Heritage	
	Fixed-wing	Shimla	Hindon	Heritage	
		Shimla	Kullu	Aviation Infra	
		Shimla	Kullu	Heritage	
Fixed-wing	Dharamshala	Chandigarh	Airline Allied Services Ltd.		
	Dharamshala	Kullu	Aviation Infra		
	Kullu	Dharamshala	Aviation Infra		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	100
Jammu and Kashmir							Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
2	Fixed-wing	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	05.04.2018		
		Kargil	Srinagar	Meh Air		Cancelled	
		Srinagar	Kargil	Meh Air		Cancelled	
3	Fixed-wing	Srinagar	Ambala	Zoom Air			
		Jammu	Gwalior	Spicejet	01.05.2019		
	Fixed-wing	Jammu	Kargil	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Kargil	Jammu	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Srinagar	Thoise	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Thoise	Chandigarh	Heritage		Cancelled	
		Thoise	Srinagar	Heritage		Cancelled	
Jharkhand							Unstarred Questions
1	Fixed-wing	Jamshedpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
	Fixed-wing	Ranchi	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
2	Fixed-wing	Bokaro	Kolkata	Alliance Air			
		Bokaro	Kolkata	Spicejet			

3	Fixed-wing	Bokaro	Patna	Alliance Air			Written Answers to
		Dumka	Kolkata	Alliance Air			
		Dumka	Ranchi	Alliance Air			
		Ranchi	Dumka	Alliance Air			
		Hazaribagh	Kolkata	Alliance Air			
Karnataka							
1	Fixed-wing	Bangalore	Vidyanagar	Trujet	01.03.2018		[18 March, 2020]
		Mysore	Chennai	Trujet	20.09.2017		
		Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet	01.03.2018		
		Vidyanagar	Hyderabad	Trujet	21.09.2017		
		Bangalore	Bidar	Trujet	07.02.2020		
		Bidar	Bangalore	Trujet	07.02.2020		
		Fixed-wing	Bangalore	Salem	Air Odisha		
2	Fixed-wing	Mysore	Chennai	Air Odisha		Cancelled	Unstarred Questions
		Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Baldota/Koppal	Goa	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Baldota/Koppal	Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
101							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	102
		Bangalore	Allahabad	Indigo	15.11.2018		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Bangalore	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Bangalore	Darbhunga	Spicejet			
		Bangalore	Kannur	Indigo	25.01.2019		
		Bangalore	Kannur	Spicejet		Cancelled	
		Bangalore	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09.12.2018		
		Bangalore	Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo		Cancelled	
		Bangalore	Sholapur	Spicejet		Cancelled	
		Bangalore	Vellore	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Hubli	Ahmedabad	Indigo	01.07.2018		Unstarred Questions
		Hubli	Chennai	Indigo	01.07.2018		
		Hubli	Chennai	Spicejet	14.05.2018	Cancelled	
		Hubli	Cochin	Indigo	28.06.2018		
		Hubli	Goa	Indigo	28.06.2018		
		Hubli	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	26.11.2019		

3	Fixed-wing	Hubli	Hyderabad	Spicejet	14.05.2018	Cancelled	<i>Written Answers to</i>
		Hubli	Kannur	Indigo	25.01.2019		
		Hubli	Pune	Ghodawat			
		Hubli	Pune	Spicejet		Cancelled	
		Hubli	Tirupati	Ghodawat	25.01.2019		
		Hubli	Hindon	Ghodawat	06.11.2019		
		Bangalore	Agra	Indigo			[18 March, 2020]
		Bangalore	Gwalior	Spicejet	20.06.2019		
		Bangalore	Jamnagar	Ghodawat			
		Bangalore	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Alliance Air	27.12.2019		
		Bangalore	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Ghodawat	22.11.2019		
		Bangalore	Tanjore	Spicejet			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		Belgaum	Ahmedabad	Ghodawat	15.05.2019		
		Belgaum	Hyderabad	Indigo	27.10.2019		
		Belgaum	Hyderabad	Spicejet	01.05.2019		
		Belgaum	Hyderabad	Trujet	17.01.2020		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	104
		Belgaum	Indore	Ghodawat	20.01.2020		Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Belgaum	Jaipur	Ghodawat			
		Belgaum	Jodhpur	Ghodawat			
		Belgaum	Kadapa	Trujet	01.03.2020		
		Belgaum	Mumbai	Ghodawat	06.09.2019		
		Beigaum	Mumbai	Spicejet	20.06.2019		
		Belgaum	Mysore	Trujet	17.01.2020		
		Belgaum	Nagpur	Ghodawat			
		Belgaum	Ozar (Nasik)	Ghodawat			
		Belgaum	Pune	Alliance Air	15-05-2019		
		Belgaum	Surat	Ghodawat			Unstarred Questions
		Belgaum	Tirupati	Ghodawat			
		Belgaum	Tirupati	Trujet	17.01.2020		
		Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Bangalore	Alliance Air	27.12.2019		
		Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Bangalore	Ghodawat	22.11.2019		

		Written Answers to				[18 March, 2020]		Unstarred Questions	
Kerala	Fixed-wing	Kalaburgi (Guibarga)	Tirupati	Ghodawat					
		Kalaburgi (Guibarga)	Hindon	Ghodawat					
		Mysore	Belgaum	Trujet	17.01.2020				
		Mysore	Cochin International Airport (CIAL)	Alliance Air	19.07.2019				
		Mysore	Goa	Alliance Air	19.07.2019				
		Mysore	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	19.07.2019				
		Mysore	Hyderabad	Indigo	27.10.2019				
		Bangalore	Mysore	Alliance Air	07.06.2019				
		Mysore	Bangalore	Alliance Air	07.06.2019				
		2	Fixed-wing	Cochin	Hubli	Indigo	28.06.2018		
		Cochin	Kannur	Indigo	31.03.2019				
		Kannur	Bangalore	Indigo	25.01.2019				
		Kannur	Bangalore	Spicejet		Cancelled			
		Kannur	Chennai	Indigo	25.01.2019				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	106
		Kannur	Chennai	Spicejet		Cancelled	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Kannur	Cochin	Indigo	31.03.2019		
		Kannur	Goa	Indigo	25.01.2019		
		Kannur	Hubli	Indigo	25.01.2019		
		Kannur	Mumbai	Indigo		Cancelled	
		Kannur	Thiruvananthapuram	Indigo	31.03.2019		
		Kannur	Hindon	Indigo		Cancelled	
		Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur	Indigo	31.03.2019		
3	Fixed-wing	Cochin	Mysore	Alliance Air	19.07.2019		Unstarred Questions
	Fixed-wing	Calicut	Delhi	Indigo		TRCS	
Madhya Pradesh							
1	Fixed-wing	Gwalior	Delhi	Alliance Air	31.05.2017		
		Gwalior	Indore	Alliance Air	31.05.2017		
		Indore	Gwalior	Alliance Air	31.05.2017		
	Fixed-wing	Gwalior	Delhi	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
		Gwalior	Lucknow	Air Odisha		Cancelled	

2	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Allahabad	Indigo			Written Answers to [18 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
		Bhopal	Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo			
		Indore	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16.06.2018		
3	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Gwalior	Jet Airways			
		Gwalior	Bangalore	Spicejet	20.06.2019		
		Gwalior	Bhopal	Jet Airways			
		Gwalior	Hyderabad	Spicejet	01.05.2019		
		Gwalior	Jammu	Spicejet	01.05.2019		
		Gwalior	Kolkata	Spicejet	20.06.2019		
		Indore	Belgaum	Ghodawat	20.01.2020		
		Indore	Kishangarh	Ghodawat	16.03.2020		
	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Udaipur	Jet Airways		TRCS	
		Bhopal	Udaipur	Spicejet	31.03.2019	TRCS	
		Khajuraho	Delhi	Spicejet		TRCS	
	Fixed-wing	Bhopal	Agra	Indigo			
		Bhopal	Agra	Zoom Air			
		Indore	Agra	Zoom Air			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
1	Fixed-wing	Mumbai	Kandla	Spicejet	10.07.2017	
		Mumbai	Nanded	Trujet	16.11.2017	
		Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet	27.04.2017	
		Nanded	Mumbai	Trujet	16.11.2017	
	Fixed-wing	Jalgaon	Mumbai	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017	Cancelled
		Kolhapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters	08.04.2018	Cancelled
		Mumbai	Jalgaon	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017	Cancelled
		Mumbai	Kolhapur	Deccan Charters	08.04.2018	Cancelled
		Mumbai	Sholapur	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
		Ozar (Nasik)	Pune	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017	Cancelled
		Pune	Ozar (Nasik)	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017	Cancelled
		Sholapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
2	Fixed-wing	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad	Trujet	01.09.2019	
		Kolhapur	Bangalore	Alliance Air	09.12.2018	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Kolhapur	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	09.12.2018	
Kolhapur	Hyderabad	Indigo	12.05.2019	
Kolhapur	Tirupati	Indigo	12.05.2019	
Mumbai	Allahabad	Indigo	20.04.2019	
Mumbai	Darbhunga	Spicejet		
Mumbai	Kannur	Indigo		Cancelled
Nagpur	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16.06.2018	
Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air	01.02.2019	
Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad	Trujet	13.02.2019	
Ozar (Nasik)	Bangalore	Indigo		Cancelled
Ozar (Nasik)	Bhopal	Indigo		Cancelled
Ozar (Nasik)	Delhi	Jet Airways	15.06.2018	
Ozar (Nasik)	Goa	Spicejet		
Ozar (Nasik)	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	01.02.2019	
Ozar (Nasik)	Hyderabad	Spicejet		
Ozar (Nasik)	Hindon	Indigo		Cancelled

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	110
		Pune	Allahabad	Indigo	05.03.2020		Written Answers to
		Pune	Hubli	Ghodawat			
		Pune	Hubli	Spicejet		Cancelled	
		Sholapur	Bangalore	Spicejet		Cancelled	
		Sholapur	Hyderabad	Alliance Air			[RAJYA SABHA]
3	Fixed-wing	Amravati	Mumbai	Alliance Air			
		Jalgaon	Mumbai	Trujet	01.09.2019		
		Kolhapur	Mumbai	Ghodawat			
		Kolhapur	Mumbai	Trujet	01.09.2019		Unstarred Questions
		Mumbai	Adampur	Spicejet			
		Mumbai	Agra	Jet Airways			
		Mumbai	Amravati	Alliance Air			
		Mumbai	Belgaum	Ghodawat	06.09.2019		
		Mumbai	Belgaum	Spicejet	20.06.2019		
		Mumbai	Durgapur	Spicejet	25.06.2019		

	Mumbai	Jalgaon	Trujet	01.09.2019	Written Answers to
	Mumbai	Jharsuguda	Jet Airways		
	Mumbai	Keshod	Alliance Air		
	Mumbai	Kolhapur	Ghodawat		
	Mumbai	Kolhapur	Trujet	01.09.2019	
	Nagpur	Belgaum	Ghodawat		[18 March, 2020]
	Ozar (Nasik)	Belgaum	Ghodawat		
	Pune	Belgaum	Alliance Air	15.05.2019	
	Pune	Bhavnagar	Spicejet		
Fixed-wing	Aurangabad	Udaipur	Jet Airways	TRCS	
Fixed-wing	Mumbai	Ratnagiri	Alliance Air		Unstarred Questions
	Mumbai	Sindhudurg	Alliance Air		
	Nasik	Pune	Alliance Air	27.10.2019	
	Pune	Nasik	Alliance Air	27.10.2019	
	Ratnagiri	Mumbai	Alliance Air		
	Sindhudurg	Mumbai	Alliance Air		11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur						
1	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters	Cancelled	
2	Helicopter	Imphal	Moreh(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Imphal	Tamenglong(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Imphal	Thanlon(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Jiribam(H)	Tamenglong(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Moreh(H)	Imphal	Pawan Hans		
		Parbung(H)	Thanlon(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Tamenglong(H)	Imphal	Pawan Hans		
		Tamenglong(H)	Jiribam(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Thanlon(H)	Imphal	Pawan Hans		
		Thanlon(H)	Parbung(H)	Pawan Hans		
3	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Dibrugarh	Indigo		TRCS
	Fixed-wing	Imphal	Dimapur	Alliance Air	07.12.2019	

Meghalaya

1	Fixed-wing	Shillong	Agartala	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018	Cancelled
		Shillong	Aizawal	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
		Shillong	Dimapur	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018	Cancelled
		Shillong	Imphal	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
2	Fixed-wing	Shillong	Tezpur	AAA Aviation		Cancelled
3	Fixed-wing	Shillong	Kolkata	Indigo	20.07.2019	
	Sea Plane	Shillong	Guwahati River Front	Spicejet		

Mizoram

1	Fixed-wing	Aizawal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
3	Fixed-wing	Aizawl	Agartala	Indigo	29.02.2020	TRCS

Nagaland

1	Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018	Cancelled
3	Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Guwahati	Alliance Air	07.12.2019	
	Fixed-wing	Dimapur	Dibrugarh	Indigo		
		Dimapur	Imphal	Alliance Air	07.12.2019	

*Written Answers to**[18 March, 2020]**Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha						
1	Fixed-wing	Rourkela	Kolkata	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneshwar	Jeypore	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Bhubaneshwar	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha	22.09.2018	Cancelled
		Bhubaneshwar	Rourkela	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Bhubaneshwar	Utkela	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Jeypore	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha	22.09.2018	Cancelled
		Jharsuguda	Raipur	Air Odisha	22.09.2018	Cancelled
		Jharsuguda	Ranchi	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Utkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Utkela	Raipur	Air Odisha		Cancelled
2	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneshwar	Allahabad	Indigo		
3	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneshwar	Jagdalpur	Turbo Aviation		

Bhubaneswar	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	05.06.2019
Bhubaneswar	Jharsuguda	Turbo Aviation	
Bhubaneswar	Kalaikunda	Alliance Air	
Bhubaneswar	Rourkela	Alliance Air	
Bhubaneswar	Rourkela	Turbo Aviation	
Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar	Alliance Air	05.06.2019
Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar	Turbo Aviation	
Jharsuguda	Delhi	Spicejet	31.03.2019
Jharsuguda	Hyderabad	Spicejet	31.03.2019
Jharsuguda	Kolkata	Alliance Air	27.01.2020
Jharsuguda	Kolkata	Spicejet	31.03.2019
Jharsuguda	Mumbai	Jet Airways	
Jharsuguda	Raipur	Alliance Air	05.06.2019
Jharsuguda	Raipur	Turbo Aviation	
Rourkela	Bhubaneswar	Alliance Air	
Rourkela	Bhubaneswar	Turbo Aviation	
Rourkela	Raipur	Turbo Aviation	

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Fixed-wing	Bhubaneshwar	Varanasi	Alliance Air	31.01.2020	TRCS
		Bhubaneshwar	Varanasi	Indigo	29.02.2020	TRCS
Puducherry (UT)						
1	Fixed-wing	Puducherry	Hyderabad	Spicejet	16.08.2017	
	Fixed-wing	Puducherry	Salem	Air Odisha		Cancelled
Punjab						
1	Fixed-wing	Adampur	Delhi	Spicejet	01.05.2018	
		Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017	
		Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air	02.09.2017	
		Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air	05.04.2018	
	Fixed-wing	Ludhiana	Delhi	Deccan Charters		Cancelled
2	Fixed-wing	Bhatinda	Jammu	Alliance Air	05.04.2018	
3	Fixed-wing	Adampur	Jaipur	Spicejet		
		Adampur	Mumbai	Spicejet		
	Fixed-wing	Amritsar	Jaipur	Spicejet	31.03.2019	TRCS

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Rajasthan		Amritsar	Kolkata	Indigo	01.12.2019	TRCS	Written Answers to [18 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
		Amritsar	Patna	Spicejet		TRCS	
	1	Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Delhi	Alliance Air	26.09.2017	
			Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air	08.12.2017	
			Jaipur	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	29.10.2017	
			Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spicejet	29.10.2017	
	2	Fixed-wing	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air	27.03.2018	
			Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air	27.03.2018	
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	31.10.2018	
			Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19.12.2018	
		Jaisalmer	Surat	Spicejet	30.11.2018		Unstarred Questions
		Jaisalmer	Udaipur	Indigo		Cancelled	
		Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet	08.10.2018	Cancelled	
		Udaipur	Jaisalmer	Indigo			
		Uterlai	Delhi	Zoom Air			117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Fixed-wing	Jaipur	Adampur	Spicejet		
		Jaipur	Belgaum	Ghodawat		
		Jaisalmer	Agra	Zoom Air		
		Jaisalmer	Kishangarh	Zoom Air		
		Jodhpur	Belgaum	Ghodawat		
		Jodhpur	Kishangarh	Zoom Air		
		Kishangarh	Ahmedabad	Ghodawat		
		Kishangarh	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	31.03.2019	
		Kishangarh	Hyderabad	Spicejet	25.04.2019	
		Kishangarh	Indore	Ghodawat	16.03.2020	
		Kishangarh	Jaisalmer	Zoom Air		
		Kishangarh	Jodhpur	Zoom Air		
		Kishangarh	Lucknow	Zoom Air		
		Kishangarh	Surat	Ghodawat		
		Kishangarh	Udaipur	Zoom Air		

	Fixed-wing	Kota	Delhi	Alliance Air			Written Answers to [18 March, 2020]
		Udaipur	Kishangarh	Zoom Air			
		Bikaner	Jaisalmer	Zoom Air		TRCS	
		Jaipur	Amritsar	Spicejet	31.03.2019	TRCS	
		Jaisalmer	Bikaner	Zoom Air		TRCS	
		Jodhpur	Udaipur	Jet Airways		TRCS	
		Udaipur	Ahmedabad	Jet Airways		TRCS	
		Udaipur	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	25.03.2019	TRCS	
		Udaipur	Aurangabad	Jet Airways		TRCS	
		Udaipur	Bhopal	Jet Airways		TRCS	
Sikkim	2 Fixed-wing	Udaipur	Bhopal	Spicejet	31.03.2019	TRCS	Unstarred Questions
		Udaipur	Jodhpur	Jet Airways		TRCS	
		Pakyong	Delhi	Spicejet			
		Pakyong	Guwahati	Spicejet	28.10.2018		
		Pakyong	Kolkata	Spicejet	04.10.2018		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu						
1	Fixed-wing	Chennai	Kadapa	Trujet	16.11.2017	
		Chennai	Mysore	Trujet	20.09.2017	
		Chennai	Salem	Trujet	25.03.2018	
		Salem	Chennai	Trujet	25.03.2018	
	Fixed-wing	Chennai	Kadapa	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Chennai	Mysore	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Chennai	Neyveli	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Chennai	Puducherry	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Neyveli	Chennai	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Salem	Bangalore	Air Odisha		Cancelled
		Salem	Puducherry	Air Odisha		Cancelled
	Fixed-wing	Chennai	Hubli	Indigo	01.07.2018	
		Chennai	Hubli	Spicejet	14.05.2018	Cancelled
		Chennai	Kannur	Indigo	25.01.2019	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

3	Fixed-wing	Chennai	Kannur	Spicejet		Cancelled	[18 March, 2020]
		Chennai	Tanjore	Spicejet			
		Chennai	Vellore	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Tanjore	Chennai	Spicejet			
		Vellore	Bangalore	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
	Fixed-wing	Vellore	Chennai	Turbo Aviation		Cancelled	
		Chennai	Durgapur	Spicejet	27.10.2019		
		Tanjore	Bangalore	Spicejet			
		Chennai	Ramnad	Turbo Aviation			
		Ramnad	Chennai	Turbo Aviation			
Telengana							
1	Fixed-wing	Hyderabad	Kadapa	Trujet	27.04.2017	Unstarred Questions	
		Hyderabad	Nanded	Trujet	27.04.2017		
		Hyderabad	Puducherry	Spicejet	16.08.2017		
		Hyderabad	Vidyanagar	Trujet	21.09.2017		
2	Fixed-wing	Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation			
		Hyderabad	Hubli	Alliance Air	26.11.2019		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Fixed-wing	Hyderabad	Hubli	Spicejet	14.05.2018	
		Hyderabad	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09.12.2018	
		Hyderabad	Kolhapur	Indigo	12.05.2019	
		Hyderabad	Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air	01.02.2019	
		Hyderabad	Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet		
		Hyderabad	Sholapur	Alliance Air		
		Hyderabad	Belgaum	Indigo	27.10.2019	
		Hyderabad	Belgaum	Spicejet	01.05.2019	
		Hyderabad	Belgaum	Trujet	17.01.2020	
		Hyderabad	Gwalior	Spicejet	01.05.2019	
		Hyderabad	Jagdalpur	Alliance Air		
		Hyderabad	Jagdalpur	Turbo Aviation		
		Hyderabad	Jamnagar	Ghodawat		
		Hyderabad	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31.03.2019	
		Hyderabad	Kishangarh	Spicejet	25.04.2019	

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Unstarred Questions

		Hyderabad	Mysore	Alliance Air	19.07.2019	Written Answers to	
		Hyderabad	Mysore	Indigo	27.10.2019		
Sea Plane		Hyderabad	Nagarjuna Sagar	Turbo Aviation			
		Nagarjuna Sagar	Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation			
		Nagarjuna Sagar	Vijaywada	Turbo Aviation			
Sea-Plane		Hyderabad	Prakasam Barrage	Turbo Aviation			
Tripura							
1	Fixed-wing	Agartala	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018	Cancelled	[18 March, 2020]
3	Fixed-wing	Agartala	Aizawl	Indigo	29.02.2020	TRCS	
Uttar Pradesh							
1	Fixed-wing	Agra	Jaipur	Alliance Air	08.12.2017		Unstarred Questions
		Kanpur	Delhi	Spicejet	03.07.2018		
	Fixed-wing	Agra	Delhi	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Kanpur	Delhi	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
		Kanpur	Varanasi	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
		Lucknow	Gwalior	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
		Varanasi	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha		Cancelled	
						123	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	124
Fixed-wing	Aligarh	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation				Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
	Allahabad	Bangalore	Indigo	15.11.2018			
	Allahabad	Bhopal	Indigo				
	Allahabad	Bhubaneswar	Indigo				
	Allahabad	Dehradun	Indigo				
	Allahabad	Gorakhpur	Indigo	10.01.2020			
	Allahabad	Indore	Jet Airways	16.06.2018			
	Allahabad	Kolkata	Indigo	28.06.2019			
	Allahabad	Kolkata	Zoom Air			Cancelled	
	Allahabad	Lucknow	Jet Airways	14.06.2018			
	Allahabad	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation				
	Allahabad	Mumbai	Indigo	20.04.2019			
	Allahabad	Nagpur	Jet Airways	16.06.2018			
	Allahabad	Patna	Jet Airways	14.06.2018			
	Allahabad	Pune	Indigo	05.03.2020			

Allahabad	Raipur	Indigo	28.06.2019
Azamgarh	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation	
Bareilly	Delhi	Jet Airways	
Bareilly	Lucknow	Jet Airways	
Bareilly	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation	
Chitrakoot	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation	
Gorakhpur	Allahabad	Indigo	10.01.2020
Jhansi	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Aligarh	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14.06.2018
Lucknow	Allahabad	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Allahabad	Zoom Air	
Lucknow	Azamgarh	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Bareilly	Jet Airways	
Lucknow	Bareilly	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Chitrakoot	Turbo Aviation	
Lucknow	Jhansi	Turbo Aviation	

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Cancelled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Lucknow	Moradabad	Turbo Aviation		
		Lucknow	Muirpur (Korba)	Turbo Aviation		
		Lucknow	Shravasti	Turbo Aviation		
		Moradabad	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation		
		Muirpur	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation		
		Shravasti	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation		
		Hindon	Hubli	Ghodawat	06.11.2019	
		Hindon	Kannur	Indigo		Cancelled
		Hindon	Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo		Cancelled
		Hindon	Pithoragarh	Heritage	11.10.2019	
3	Fixed-wing	Agra	Bangalore	Indigo		
		Agra	Delhi	Spicejet		
		Agra	Delhi	Zoom Air	29.10.2019	
		Agra	Jaisalmer	Zoom Air		
		Agra	Lucknow	Indigo		

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Agra	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
Agra	Lucknow	Zoom Air
Agra	Mumbai	Jet Airways
Agra	Varanasi	Indigo
Faizabad	Hindon	Turbo Aviation
Ghazipur	Delhi	Spicejet
Ghazipur	Kolkata	Spicejet
Kanpur	Pantnagar	Spicejet
Lucknow	Agra	Indigo
Lucknow	Agra	Turbo Aviation
Lucknow	Agra	Zoom Air
Lucknow	Ambala	Zoom Air
Lucknow	Kishangarh	Zoom Air
Lucknow	Pantnagar	Heritage
Lucknow	Kushinagar	Turbo Aviation
Varanasi	Agra	Indigo

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Kushinagar	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation		
		Hindon	Faizabad	Turbo Aviation		
		Hindon	Jamnagar	Ghodawat		
		Hindon	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)	Ghodawat		
		Hindon	Shimla	Heritage		
	Fixed-wing	Varanasi	Bhubaneshwar	Alliance Air	31.01.2020	TRCS
		Varanasi	Bhubaneshwar	Indigo	29.02.2020	TRCS
		Varanasi	Patna	Spicejet		TRCS
	Fixed-wing	Agra	Bhopal	Indigo		
		Agra	Bhopal	Zoom Air		
		Agra	Indore	Zoom Air		
		Lucknow	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Turbo Aviation		
		Saharanpur	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation		
		Kushinagar	Gaya	Turbo Aviation		
	Fixed-wing	Allahabad	Meerut	Zoom Air		

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Gorakhpur	Lucknow	Alliance Air	
		Lucknow	Gorakhpur	Alliance Air	
		Lucknow	Meerut	Zoom Air	
		Lucknow	Varanasi	Turbo Aviation	
		Meerut	Allahabad	Zoom Air	
		Meerut	Lucknow	Zoom Air	
		Varanasi	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation	
Uttarakhand					
1	Fixed-wing	Dehradun	Pantnagar	Alliance Air	04.01.2019
		Pantnagar	Dehradun	Alliance Air	04.01.2019
2	Fixed-wing	Dehradun	Allahabad	Indigo	
		Dehradun	Pithoragarh	Heritage	17.01.2019
		Pantnagar	Pithoragarh	Heritage	17.01.2019
		Pithoragarh	Dehradun	Heritage	17.01.2019
		Pithoragarh	Pantnagar	Heritage	17.01.2019
		Pithoragarh	Hindon	Heritage	11.10.2019
		Almora(H)	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Helicopter	Almora(H)	Pithoragarh	Pawan Hans		
		Chinyali saur	Sahastradhara(H)	Heritage	08.02.2020	
		Dehradun	Mussoorie(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Dehradun	New Tehri(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Dehradun	Ramnagar(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Dharchula(H)	Haldwani(H)	Heritage		
		Gaucher	Joshimath(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Gaucher	Sahastradhara(H)	Heritage	08.02.2020	
		Gaucher	Srinagar(H)	Pawan Hans		
		Haldwani(H)	Dharchula (Helipoint)	Heritage		
		Haldwani(H)	Haridwar(H)	Heritage		
		Haridwar(H)	Haldwani(H)	Heritage		
		Joshimath(H)	Gaucher	Pawan Hans		
		Mussoorie(H)	Dehradun	Pawan Hans		
		Nainital(H)	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans		
		New Tehri(H)	Dehradun	Pawan Hans		

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Unstarred Questions

3	Fixed-wing	New Tehri(H)	Srinagar(H)	Pawan Hans	[18 March, 2020]	Unstarred Questions	
		Pantnagar	Almora(H)	Pawan Hans			
		Pantnagar	Nainital(H)	Pawan Hans			
		Pantnagar	Ramnagar(H)	Pawan Hans			
		Pithoragarh	Almora(H)	Pawan Hans			
		Ramnagar(H)	Dehradun	Pawan Hans			
		Ramnagar(H)	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans			
		Sahastradhara(H)	Chinyali saur	Heritage			08.02.2020
		Sahastradhara(H)	Gaucher	Heritage			08.02.2020
		Srinagar(H)	Gaucher	Pawan Hans			
		Srinagar(H)	New Tehri(H)	Pawan Hans			
		Pantnagar	Chandigarh	Heritage			
		Pantnagar	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Spicejet			
		Pantnagar	Lucknow	Heritage			
West Bengal							
1	Fixed-wing	Bagdogra	Durgapur	Deccan Charters	Cancelled		
		Burnpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters	Cancelled		

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	132
		Cooch Behar	Kolkata	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Durgapur	Bagdogra	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Burnpur	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Cooch Behar	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Jamshedpur	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Rourkeia	Deccan Charters		Cancelled	
2	Fixed-wing	Burnpur	Guwahati	Trujet		Cancelled	
		Cooch Behar	Guwahati	Trujet		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Allahabad	Indigo	28.06.2019		
		Kolkata	Bokaro	Alliance Air			
		Kolkata	Bokaro	Spicejet			Unstarred Questions
		Kolkata	Dumka	Alliance Air			
		Kolkata	Jorhat	Indigo	01-08-2018		
		Kolkata	Jorhat	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Jorhat	Zoom Air		Cancelled	
		Kolkata	Lilabari	AAA Aviation		Cancelled	

3	Fixed-wing	Kolkata	Lilabari	Spicejet	15.01.2019	TRCS
		Kolkata	Pakyong	Spicejet	04.10.2018	
		Kolkata	Tezpur	Zoom Air	26.04.2018	
		Durgapur	Chennai	Spicejet	27.10.2019	
		Durgapur	Mumbai	Spicejet	25.06.2019	
		Hashimara	Kolkata	Zoom Air		
		Kalaikunda	Bhubaneshwar	Alliance Air		
		Kalaikunda	Vishakhapatnam	Alliance Air		
		Kolkata	Ghazipur	Spicejet		
		Kolkata	Gwalior	Spicejet	20.06.2019	
		Kolkata	Hashimara	Zoom Air		
		Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air	27.01.2020	
		Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Spicejet	31.03.2019	
		Kolkata	Shillong	Indigo	20.07.2019	
	Fixed-wing	Kolkata	Amritsar	Indigo	01.12.2019	
	Fixed-wing	Kolkata	Hazaribagh	Alliance Air		

Note: TRCS – Tourism Regional Connectivity Scheme

Working capital for Air India

2729. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is facing the problem of working capital due to which, it has not paid various dues to vendors;

(b) whether salaries to its staff have been paid on time in the last one year with details;

(c) the reason for delaying payment of salaries to its staff in the past few months and when it would be paid; and

(d) the efforts made out to pay the salaries by market borrowing including raising short-term loan with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Air India Limited has been facing an acute liquidity/fund crisis due to which various vendors' dues are pending payment. However, the company is trying to make necessary arrangements of funds through borrowing so that vendor and other dues are paid in a timely manner. There have also been slight delays in payment of salaries to employees of Air India Limited, mainly because of constraints of liquidity and availability of funds. The salary payment dates for regular and contractual staff during the current FY 2019-20 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of salary payment dates for both regular and contractual staff during the Financial Year 2019-20

Month of Salary	Payment date for regular staff	Payment date for contractual staff
1	2	3
April 2019	08.05.2019	08.05.2019
May 2019	07.06.2019	11.06.2019

1	2	3
June 2019	09.07.2019	09.07.2019
July 2019	08.08.2019	09.08.2019
August 2019	09.09.2019	11.09.2019
September 2019	05.10.2019	10.10.2019
October 2019	05.11.2019	07.11.2019
November 2019	11.12.2019	12.12.2019
December 2019	16.01.2020	16.01.2020
January 2020	18.02.2020	18.02.2020
February 2020	07.03.2020	07.03.2020

Norms/guidelines for validating the licences

2730. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms/guidelines for validating the licences of pilots in the country;
- (b) how many cases of pilots flying with diverted routes have come to the notice during the last three years, airline-wise;
- (c) what actions have been taken by Government against such airlines; and
- (d) the number of diversions from Pantnagar airfield during last five years due to fog and low visibility with respect to, date and time, aircraft type, departure and destination, crew details, weather at the time of diversion and the action taken against the crew of aircraft of such diversions, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The validation of licenses is only done for foreign nationals holding foreign licenses. The Pilot's licenses of foreign nationals issued by contracting states, are validated under provision contained in Rule 45 of the Aircraft Rules 1937. The norms/guidelines for validating the licence of pilots in the country,

are detailed in CAR (Civil Aviation Requirement) Section-7, Series-G, Part-II. Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) is issued to foreign pilots fly Indian registered aircraft as per the policy decision taken by MoCA (Ministry of Civil Aviation) from time to time. Presently as per decision taken by MoCA the provision of FATA is upto 31.12.2020.

(b) and (c) During the last three years and current year *i.e.* from 2017 to 2020 (till date) a total of 124 cases of diversion by aircraft operated by various scheduled airlines have come to the notice of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Diversion of aircraft takes place due to various reasons which include failure of aircraft component systems, runway blockage/runway not available, failure of air navigation/landing aids or communication and surveillance system at the airport, poor weather condition, fuel emergency etc.

The airline-wise breakup of aircraft diversions for three years (from year 2017 to 2020 (till date) which have come to the notice of DGCA are as follows:—

Spicejet	30
Air India	26
Indigo	30
Air Asia	3
Go Air	17
Jet Airways	5
Jetlite	2
Air India Express	7
Alliance Air	2
Vistara	2

Majority of the diversions take place due to deteriorating/poor weather conditions and in a few cases the aircraft divert due to technical issues. In case of technical issues the aircraft is released for further flight after maintenance action. However, the investigations by DGCA revealed that aircraft encountered fuel emergency during some diversions. In order to address such issues and to ensure appropriate fuel planning,

taking into consideration all necessary conditions, DGCA has issued Air Safety Circular 3 of 2019 on fuel planning for the flights.

(d) 10 incidents of diversion of flights have been reported due to bad weather/poor visibility at Pantnagar Airport from 01.01.2015 to 12.03.2020.

As per available data, on 23.12.2017 a Government of Uttarakhand B200 aircraft VT-UAB operated flight from Delhi to Pantnagar with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand on board. The Pilot-in-Command of the aircraft carried out an unauthorized approach/maneuver in poor visibility condition (500 metres) at 12:05 Hrs. (approx.). This was in violation of CAR Section-8, Series-C, Part-I and jeopardized the safety of aircraft and its occupants. The license of the Pilot in Command of the flight was suspended for a period of 06 months.

Grounding of A320 Neo aircrafts

2731. SHRI M D. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering grounding A320 Neo aircrafts;
- (b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what has been the expenditure incurred on ensuring safety protocols have been met by flight operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Two (02) airlines M/s Indigo and M/s Go Air are operating Airbus A320 aircraft installed with Pratt & Whitney (P&W) 1100G engines.

Four events were encountered on Airbus 320 Neo aircraft Fitted with P&W 1100G Engine operated by M/s Indigo during the course of a week during October 2019. DGCA studied the pattern and found that engines with more than 2900 flight hours were involved in the above events and further, in the interest of safety, issued a directive to both Indigo and Go Air on the 28th and 29th October 2019, respectively, wherein both airlines were asked to operate only those aircraft which have at least one modified engine, if the other engine installed on the same aircraft has accumulated more than 2900 flight hours. The directive was complied by both the airlines by 24th November 2019.

In light of more number of events experienced on Indigo fleet, the DGCA issued another directive on 1st November 2019 to M/s Indigo flight calling for replacement of unmodified engines with modified engines on its entire fleet within 90days, *i.e.*, by 31st January 2020. The matter was reviewed by DGCA. About 70% of the total engines of operational fleet of Indigo Airline were found to be modified and all the aircraft had atleast one modified engine on their wing.

However, in view of the logistical challenges involved in replacing of large number of engines, DGCA has extended the timeline for complete removal of unmodified engine to 31st May 2020.

Go Air has also installed one modified engine in all its aircraft and they have also been asked to replace all the unmodified engines by 31st May 2020.

(c) No such data is maintained by this Ministry.

Breath analyzer checks on aviation staff

2732. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has ordered flight crew and Air Traffic Controller (ATC) to undergo random drug testing for the consumption of ten psychoactive substances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DGCA conducts regular breath analyzer checks on aviation staff to detect alcohol content in the body; and

(d) if so, the number of cases of violation registered and action taken against aviation staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Draft Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section-5, Series-F, Part-V, Issue-I in February 2020 prescribing the procedure for examination of the Flight Crew Member and Air Traffic Controller (ATC) for detection Tor consumption of 13 Psychoactive Substances.

(c) and (d) DGCA CAR Section-5, Series-F, Part-III, Issue-III dated 04.08.2015 requires the breath analyzer examination of crew members and aircraft maintenance

personnel involved in taxiing the aircraft. As per the CAR, it is the operator's responsibility to conduct breath analyzer test and report violations to DGCA. The details of violations in the last three years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Violation
2017	254
2018	256
2019	244
2020 (till February)	48

Action on each of the violation were taken as per provisions of CAR Section-5, Series-F, Part-III.

Further, DGCA has also issued CAR Section-5, Series-F, Part-IV Issue-I dated 16.09.2019 mandating breath analyzer examination for Air Traffic Controllers, Flight Dispatchers, Aircraft Maintenance personnel, Aerodrome operation personnel, Fire and rescue personnel, Vehicle drivers (including catering and refueling vehicles) ground equipment operators and ground handling personnel. The details of violations under this CAR are as follows:—

year	No. of Violation
2019	97
2020 (till February)	81

Action on each of the violation were taken as per provisions of CAR Section-5 Series-F Part-IV.

Regular and contract workers of Air India

2733. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has reduced number of regular staff and obtains services from contract workers;

(b) if so, the number and ratio of regular and contract workers at airports, State-wise;

(c) whether this policy has helped Air India in providing better services at lower cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The number of regular/permanent staff in Air India has reduced due to non-induction by direct recruitment for more than a decade and also due to natural attrition. In order to meet the operational requirements, Air India has inducted workers on contract basis for Fixed Periods (Fixed term contract).

(b) The details of Permanent and Contractual employees as on 01.02.2020 are as follows:—

Region	Regular	Contract
Eastern Region	743	131
Headquarter	639	199
Northern Region	2669	2626
Southern Region	1286	634
Western Region	3766	812
IBO (India Based Officer Posted at foreign stations)	91	—
TOTAL	9194	4402

The engagement of contractual employment has been done in certain specified categories in certain regions.

(c) and (d) The policy has been adopted by Air India in view of non-induction of permanent staff and to meet operational requirements.

Credit facility to schedule and non-schedule airlines

2734. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) gives credit facility to schedule and non-schedule airline;

- (b) if so, what are the rules regarding the same;
- (c) whether AAI had given credit facility to Jet Airways Private Limited and if so, under what rules/provision of law; and
- (d) what is the amount due to be recovered by the AAI from Jet Airways and the action taken by Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) gives credit facility to Schedule and Non-Schedule airlines.

(b) Credit facility to airlines is extended as per the approved Credit Policy of AAI.

(c) Yes, Sir. AAI had given credit facility to Jet Airways Private Limited as per the above mentioned policy.

(d) AAI has realised all its dues upto the date of suspension/stoppage of operations by Jet Airways, *i.e.* upto April, 2019 by encashing the Bank Guarantee furnished by Jet Airways.

Domestic and international airports in Tamil Nadu

2735. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of domestic and international airports existing in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether Government have identified cities to develop small airports in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for not fixing any deadline for inauguration of Hosur airport in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 8 airports in Tamil Nadu out of which 4 are domestic, 3 are international and 1 customs notified airport where international flights operate.

(b) and (c) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (*Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik*) in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently under-served and un-served airports in the country, including those in Tamil Nadu. The expansion of airports under the scheme is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. Under RCS, airports at Neyveli, Vellore, Ramnad, Thanjavur and Hosur in Tamil Nadu have been identified for development.

(d) The existing airstrip at Hosur is owned and operated by M/s Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a private airstrip and is located at a distance of 45 kilometres from Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru (BIAL). As per the provisions of Concession Agreement between Ministry of Civil Aviation and BIAL, no new or existing airports (except for Mysore and Hassan airports and that too for domestic purpose only) are permitted to be developed as, or improved or upgraded into, a Domestic Airport/International Airport within an aerial distance of 150 kilometres of the Bengaluru Airport before the twenty-fifth anniversary of its Opening Date which is 24th May, 2008.

Aircrafts lying idle at airports

2736. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircrafts that are lying idle in various airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for unused aircrafts;
- (c) the steps taken to use such idle aircrafts and any charges fixed to park the aircraft to those companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) There are a total of 82 disused aircraft/helicopters lying idle at various airports. The aircraft are parked at the airports due to various reasons such as closing of operation by airline, major maintenance requirement, change in the ownership of the aircraft, Judicial Trial, DGCA restriction on flying of B-737-8 Max aircraft etc.

(c) and (d) Requisite fee/charges are levied by the concerned airport operator. However, airlines/aircraft owners are not paying fee/charges to the airport operator as several cases are under litigation. Generally, aircraft are permitted to take off only after settlement of pending dues. AAI has auctioned certain idle aircraft at Bhopal, Chennai and Vadodara airports to recover the bills.

Decline in earning of AI

2737. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cut the financial lifeline to the loss making national carrier, Air India, which is being sold or disinvested through a listing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that this operationally profitable airline now running the show with the meager earning of its several arms; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Air India is managing to meet its operational expenses because of its inhouse organisations not found in many airlines including foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been supporting Air India in form of Government Guarantees which are received from time to time. In the current year, Government guarantee support of ` 11750 crore have been renewed and new Government Guarantee of ` 1500 crore has been given to Air India. Apart from this, Government Guarantee of USD 819 million has also been renewed for Bridge Loans for seven aircraft.

(c) and (d) Air India Limited and its Subsidiary companies operate and function at an arm's length from each other. The operations and day to day functioning of all these companies are independent of each other. Air India meets its financial commitments/requirements from its internal accruals, bank borrowing and financial support from the Government of India.

Surveillance plan for the safety of air passengers

2738. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has come out with an improved version of a surveillance plan for the safety of air passengers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DGCA has analysed the field data and discrepancies reported during the past surveillance activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the DGCA has identified the weak areas of the operators and the areas of concern; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has come out with an improved version of Annual Surveillance Programme (ASP-2020) in respect of its all Directorates for the Year 2020, based on experiences gained in the surveillance activities during period 2009 to 2019.

The ASP-2020 has been prepared based on the safety oversight plan of various Directorates of DGCA. ASP-2020 is envisaged to take care of the safety oversight obligation of DGCA in the forthcoming year and to enhance the safety of passengers and aircraft operations.

(b) and (c) While formulating the Annual Surveillance Programme, DGCA has analyzed the field data and discrepancies reported during past surveillance activities. The results of the analysis have been incorporated for the development of new ASP 2020. The process followed for analyzing the field data and discrepancies includes the following:—

- (i) A monthly Programme of Surveillance is prepared, which covers all Scheduled/Non-Scheduled/Private Operators/General Aviation Organizations/State Govt. Aircraft and their operations/Oil companies and also the safety assessment of Foreign Airlines.

- (ii) DGCA officers from Regional and Sub regional offices carry out night surveillance for Schedule/Non-Schedule operators every month as required. Surveillance Inspection of Foreign Airlines are jointly carried out by inspectors from the Flight Inspection Directorate and the Airworthiness Directorate as per the monthly Programme.
- (iii) A monthly progress reports on ASP are submitted by all Directorates in the prescribed proforma to the Surveillance and Enforcement Division (SED) as per the guidelines and procedures laid down in the Surveillance Procedure Manual
- (iv) A monthly review of ASP is held at a date specified, wherein monthly progress and shortfalls against monthly targets are analyzed by DGCA along with analysis of identified and categorized deficiencies.
- (v) The analyzed data received from Regional/Sub Regional Offices/Directorates is further analyzed by Surveillance and Enforcement Division (SED) to check for industry trends. The conclusions of the same are addressed in monthly Surveillance Meetings. The complete data for all directorates is consolidated and deficiencies are taken into the ASP data Pool for resolution, tracking and dissemination of safety related issues.

(d) and (e) DGCA has also identified the weak areas of the operators and the areas of concern after the analysis of field data and discrepancies reported during the past surveillance activities. This data/information gathered is used to ensure that weak areas and weak operators are given more quality inspections/checks and special emphasis for improving the safety of passengers and for safe aircraft operations.

Basic amenities at airports through PPP model

†2739. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to develop basic amenities at airports through Public Private Participation (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the State-wise names of the private companies to which the details of the airports have already been provided for their development;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there has been negligence in allocation of the terminal work of non-metro airport to the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Operational airports in the country have all the basic amenities and requisite facilities. There is no proposal to develop basic amenities at airports on stand-alone basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. However, the overall operation, management and development of existing airports, including basic amenities at Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin is under PPP mode. Further, Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) *viz.* Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram for overall operation, management and development of these airports through PPP mode. AAI has completed the bidding process wherein M/s Adani Enterprises Limited (AEL) has quoted the highest bids for all the six airports. AAI has awarded Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports to M/s AEL and has signed Concession Agreement with them on 14.02.2020. Award of the remaining 3 airports *i.e.* Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram is held up due to pending litigations/other issues.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

‘No-Fly List’ maintained by DGCA

2740. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any airline can suspend any passenger from flying without that person being placed in the ‘No-Fly List’ maintained by DGCA and that too when there was no complaint of unruly/disruptive behaviour while flying on the said airline; and

(b) if not, then in such case can the airlines be held accountable for the non-compliance of the Civil Aviation Requirements, Section 3 – Air Transport Series-M Part-VI Issue-II dated 8th September, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) To handle the unlawful/disruptive behavior by passengers on-board the aircraft, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 – Air Transport, Series-M, Part-VI, Issue-II dated 08.09.2017 regarding 'Handling of unruly passengers'. The provisions contained in this CAR are applicable to all Indian operators engaged in scheduled and non scheduled air transport services, both domestic and international, for carriage of passengers. It is also applicable on all airports operating within Indian territory and all passengers during the period of air travel in/or over India. Para 6.3 of the CAR *Inter-alia* provides that, "Pending decision of the Internal Committee, the concerned airline may ban such unruly passenger from flying, but such period may not exceed a period of 30 days."

Air India's subsidiaries

2741. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has finalised to sell four of Air India's subsidiaries;
- (b) if so, the details of subsidiaries that the Ministry wanted to sell;
- (c) the reasons for selling the above subsidiaries inspite of the fact that they are earning profits;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Air India's corporate office building in Mumbai is also going to be sold; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) gave an "in principle" approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India Limited (AIL) and five of its subsidiaries in its meeting held on June 28, 2017. CCEA also approved for constitution of an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time.

AISAM in its meeting dated 21.09.2017 and 05.10.2017 regarding strategic sale of AIL and its subsidiaries had, *Inter-alia*, decided that Air India Express being profit

making entity and having international operation using bilateral rights should be sold as its subsidiary along with Air India. Further, in view of JV agreement restrictions on transferring all or any shares, it was decided to sell the stakes in JV Air India Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) along with Air India. AISAM also noted that Airlines Allied Services Limited (AASL), Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) and Hotel Corporation of India Limited (HCI) are in loss where as Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) is in profit. Selling these subsidiaries separately would attract more competition in bidding as eligibility of bidders would generally be less restrictive. Therefore, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) named Air India Assets Holding Limited (AIAHL) was created for warehousing accumulated working capital loan not backed by any asset along with 4 subsidiaries (AIATSL, AASL, AIESL and HCI), non-core assets, paintings and arte facts, and other non-operational assets.

Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for disinvestment of AIATSL was floated on 12.02.2019 as per which replies to the queries raised by prospective bidders were required to be given by 05.03.2019. Due to complexities of the queries, several corrigendums were issued. Subsequently, matter was placed before Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) in the meeting held on 17.01.2020 wherein it was decided that a fresh PIM be issued as a part of the new process in view of that the factual data of the PIM would have undergone significant changes over the last one year.

The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AUXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) has been issued on 27.01.2020 which is available on the website of Ministry of Civil Aviation (<https://www.civilaviation.gov.in>).

(c) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May, 2017 while recommending the strategic disinvestment of Air India and its subsidiaries referred to the fragile finances of Air India and observed that India's aviation sector has matured and is the third largest market in the world in terms of domestic passenger traffic and is driven by a competitive private sector. It is not the business of Government to run businesses especially where private players exist in a competitive market.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. AISAM, in its meeting held on 27.11.2018, had decided that sale of Air India building at Nariman Point Mumbai may be expedited.

Amenities provided at airports

2742. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether well equipped medical centres are established at all metro cities airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with amenities provided at airports;
- (c) whether the medical inspection rooms are available and operated by MD doctors in emergency at all airports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Well equipped emergency medical centres are available at all metro cities airports. Amenities such as Beds, Oxygen Cylinders, ECG, suction apparatus, etc. are provided at these airports.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Medical inspection rooms/First Aid facility are available at all airports where scheduled flights are operating. The medical inspection rooms are operated by MBBS doctors and paramedic staff. All critical and emergency cases are referred to nearest hospital/nursing home.

- (e) Does not arise in view of the above.

Loss of employment in Civil Aviation Sector

2743. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the loss of employment in Civil Aviation Sector during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to revive the employment opportunities in this vital sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government keeps a constant watch on the functioning of the civil aviation sector. However, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has not assessed the loss of employment in this Sector during the last 5 years. The Ministry, however, reviews the functioning of Air India and its subsidiaries in detail.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to revive the employment opportunities in the civil aviation sector include the following:—

- (1) Web based aviation job portal for aspirants and prospective employers has been launched to harness the growth potential of the aviation sector to contribute to employment and reemployment in skilled aviation jobs. The job portal can be accessed through the web-link <http://aviationjobs.co.in/>.
- (2) The Ministry has also established India's first National Aviation University to cater to the sector's demand for education and skill building. The Indian Aviation Academy (IAA) functions as joint training academy of Airports Authority of India (AAI), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).
- (3) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 20.11.2016 to establish a framework for collaboration on skill development, including the setting up of Skill Development Centres, Trade Facilitation Centres and Centres of Excellence.
- (4) A total number of 72 job roles pertaining to aerospace and aviation sector have been identified by the Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (AASSC) and approved by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for:—
 - (i) Aerospace Design and Development;
 - (ii) Aerospace Manufacturing and Assembly;
 - (iii) Airline Operations;
 - (iv) Airport Operations, Cargo and Ground Handling; and

- (v) Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) sub-sectors.
- (5) Enabled swift transition of aircraft of Jet Airways to other airlines.
- (6) Five-year restriction on new airlines for flying on international routes removed.
- (7) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) – launched to enhance regional connectivity.
- (8) Many greenfield airports have commenced development work and many existing airports have commenced expansion projects.
- (9) AAI has embarked upon a capital investment of over ` 25,000 Crore in next five years for development/upgradation/modernization of various airports and air navigation infrastructure.

Facilities at detention centres

2744. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) detention centres operational in the country, State-wise;
- (b) number of persons detained in detention centres in Assam and those detained for over three years;
- (c) number of individuals who have died in detention centres in Assam in last three years and current year due to medical or other reasons;
- (d) whether any inspection has been conducted to review standards of living in these centres;
- (e) time period till which foreigners will be held in detention centres;
- (f) number of detainees released as per Supreme Court directives issued on 10th May, 2019; and
- (g) details of detention centres currently being built or proposed in 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (g) Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. These powers of the Central

Government have also been entrusted to all the State Governments since 1958 under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution of India, the Administrators of the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers since 1958.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their order dated 28.02.2012 in W.P. (Crl.) No. 310 of 2005 titled Prof. Bhim Singh Vs. Union of India and other had observed that the foreign nationals who have completed their sentence should be formally released from jail immediately and be kept in appropriate place with restricted movements pending their deportation/repatriation. Hon'ble Court further observed that the places where they are to be kept-detention centre or by whatever name such places are called, must have basic facilities of electricity, water and hygiene. In pursuance of these orders, MHA issued instructions to all State Governments/UT Administration on 07.03.2012 to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Accordingly, Detention centres/camps are set up by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned as per their local requirements for imposing restriction on the movement of such illegal migrants whose nationality needs to be verified. These restrictions may be imposed till their deportation to their native country. Details about detention centres and persons detained therein are not centrally maintained. However, as per information provided by Government of Assam, there are six detention centres operational in Assam located at Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Tezpur.

As per information provided by Government of Assam, 799 detenues are held in detention centres in Assam as on 27.2.2020. Out of these, 95 detenues have completed three years or more in detention.

26 detenues have died during their detention period due to illness during the past three years and current year. Year-wise break-up is as follows:—

I.	2017	—	06 Nos.
II.	2018	—	09 Nos.
III.	2019	—	10 Nos.
IV.	2020	—	01 No.
TOTAL			26 Nos.

A Model Detention Centre/Holding Centre/Camp Manual has been developed by MHA and circulated to States/UTs on 09.1.2019 in pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in I.A. 105821/2018 of W.P. (Civil) No. 406/2013 laying down norms and standards for, *Inter-alia*, medical facilities and operations thereof.

In pursuance of the Order dated 10/5/2019 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Civil) No. 1045/2018 — Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Vs. Union of India and another, Government of Assam has issued a notification on 29.07.2019 providing for conditional release of declared foreigners who have completed more than 3 years in detention centres. Till date, 224 Nos. of detenues, who have completed 3 or more years in detention in Assam, have been released as per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued on 10th May, 2019.

Detention centres in the country

2745. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are detention centres in the country, if so, the list of centres, State-wise;
- (b) the information about how many people are detained in these centres, State-wise and gender-wise; and
- (c) the details of information about next step of action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court vide their Order Dated 28.02.2012 in W.P. (Crl.) No. 310 of 2005 had directed that foreign nationals who had completed their sentence shall be released from jail immediately and be kept in an appropriate place with restricted movement pending their deportation/repatriation. In pursuance of the above mentioned directions of the Hon'ble Court, Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions on 07.03.2012 to State Governments and UT Administrations to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Court. Detention Centres are set up by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per their local requirements to detain illegal immigrants/foreigners some of whom may have completed their sentence and their deportation to their native country may be pending for want of proper travel documents.

In pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 12.09.2018 and 20.09.2018 in I.A. No. 105821/2018 in W.P. (Civil) No. 406/2013 filed by Collaborative Network for Research and Capacity Building, Guwahati, Central Government has circulated a model detention centre/holding centre/Camp Manual to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 9th January, 2019 for implementation.

Details of number of detention Centres set up by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the number of persons detained in these centres, State-wise and gender-wise, are not centrally maintained.

Resettlement of Kashmiri people

†2746. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government towards resettlement of the people of Kashmir having migrated earlier to other States;
- (b) the number of people who are willing to resettle in Kashmir and whether Government has identified such people; and
- (c) the schemes implemented for the development of Kashmir and Ladakh regions along with the funds spent/allocated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to create an environment conducive for the resettlement of Kashmiri migrants back at their ancestral places in Kashmir valley. Accordingly, the Government of India has approved certain schemes under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 (PMDP- 2015). Under these schemes several Kashmiri migrants have been provided jobs, housing and accommodation as per details below:—

- (i) Creation of 3,000 State Government jobs for the Kashmiri migrants at an outlay of ` 1,080 crores:—

As per the information provided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, selection process has been concluded in respect of 1781 posts and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

604 candidates have joined in different departments as on 22nd February, 2020. The selection process is at various stages of recruitment in respect of 1219 number of posts. These jobs are in addition to the 3000 State Government jobs approved under the Prime Minister's Package-2008, against which 2,905 jobs have been filled.

(ii) **Transit Accommodation:**

Construction of 6,000 transit accommodations at an outlay of ` 920 crores for accommodating 3000 Kashmiri migrants employed under PMRP-2008 and for 3000 additional migrants under PMDP-2015. Under the schemes, 849 flats have been constructed and 560 flats are under construction.

In addition to the above, the Government of India under the scheme Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation), reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on providing the following facilities to the eligible Kashmiri migrants settled in Jammu:—

- (a) monthly cash relief at the current rate of ` 3250/- per person with the ceiling of ` 13,000/- per family; and
- (b) monthly dry ration of 9 Kg. Rice, 2 Kg. Atta per head and 1 Kg. Sugar per family.

In the case of Kashmiri migrants settled in Delhi, the Government of India reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) on the monthly cash relief of ` 3250/- per person out of which the share of GNCTD is ` 1000/- per person.

- (c) The Government of India is fully committed for the overall development of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. Under the Prime Minister's Package-2015 of ` 80,068 crores, major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Skill Development Sectors etc. are already under various stages of implementation by central ministries in the two union territories. In addition, many flagship schemes including the individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government of India in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Representation against NGO 'The Other Media'

2747. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations against an NGO 'The Other Media' which was mainly responsible for malicious and objectionable activities leading to death of 13 persons in 2018 in Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this NGO received more than ` 100 crore for social activities but actually misused and abused funds for organising agitation, dharnas and objectionable activities in front of Sterlite Copper Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to cancel the FCRA licence for sabotaging economical growth of the country by such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Some representations/complaints alleging violation of the provision(s) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 by the NGO 'The Other Media' have been received in the Ministry. Appropriate action as per law is being taken in the matter. As per the available records, the NGO has received approximately ` 13.0 crore as foreign contribution for educational and social purposes.

Violence in North-East Delhi

2748. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of violence that escalated in North-East Delhi recently;

(b) the number of deaths due to violence and the number of persons injured;

(c) whether best treatment in superspeciality hospitals is being provided to the injured victims;

(d) whether any compensation to be paid to the victims by the Centre, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether investigation teams constituted to go into the whole incidents and to punish the culprits, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the officers for the laxity and failure of intelligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 763 cases including 51 cases under Arms Act have been registered; 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained; 545 persons injured; and 52 died, during the recent riots in Delhi.

(c) and (d) With the view to provide relief and rehabilitation in the riots affected areas of North-East and Shahdara Districts of Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi has ordered grant of *ex-gratia* relief in various eventualities and has also decided to give compensation for damage to residential units during the riots. Six secretary level officers of Delhi Government have been deputed in the Districts to coordinate and facilitate the relief, rehabilitation, support and any other activities that are to be undertaken in the wake of the recent violent incidents in the districts. Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been asked to ensure the availability of basic amenities including bedding, blankets, medicines, food, sanitation and clean drinking water, etc.

(e) 40 teams have been constituted to arrest the culprits and collect evidence. Two SITs have been formed for arresting the culprits and for expediting and finalizing the investigation.

(f) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes added to the challenges in the movement of forces and vehicles. During the

riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbance was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

Decrease in incidents of Left Wing Extremism

†2749. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that occurrence of incidents related to Left Wing Extremism (LWE) have gone down in the country during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the number of incidents occurring in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha in comparison to earlier period of 2005 to 2015 and the number of people who died in these incidents, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan – 2015 has resulted in consistent decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence in the country during last five years. In 2019, the number of LWE related incidents have reduced by over 38% in comparison to 2014.

The details of incidents relating to LWE are given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of LWE Incidents during last 05 years

Year	Incidents
2015	1089
2016	1048
2017	908
2018	833
2019	670
2020 (upto 29.02.2020)	123

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*(B) Details of LWE Incidents and Deaths in Chhattisgarh,
Jharkhand and Odisha since 2009*

State Year	Chhattisgarh		Jharkhand		Odisha	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
2005	385	168	312	119	42	14
2006	715	388	310	124	44	9
2007	582	369	482	157	67	17
2008	620	242	484	207	103	101
2009	529	290	742	208	266	67
2010	625	343	501	157	218	79
2011	465	204	517	182	192	53
2012	370	109	480	163	171	45
2013	355	111	387	152	101	35
2014	328	112	384	103	103	26
2015	466	101	310	56	92	28
2016	395	107	323	85	86	27
2017	373	130	251	56	81	29
2018	392	153	205	43	75	12
2019	263	77	200	54	45	11
2020 (upto 29.02.2020)	63	17	34	05	13	04

Funds to Karnataka under MPF scheme

2750. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme to Karnataka has come down from ` 47 crores in 2017-18 to ` 41.5 crores in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for releasing only ` 11 crores in 2018-19 and status of 2019-20 and details of proposal under this scheme in 2020-21; and

(d) by when the remaining amount is going to be released to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, to supplement the efforts of the States, assistance is provided to the State Governments for equipping and modernizing of their police forces under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)]. As per guidelines of the scheme, 10% of the annual allocation had been set-aside in 2018-19 for incentivizing for police reforms and the allocation of States reworked accordingly.

(c) and (d) During 2018-19, against the total allocation of ₹ 41.53 crore, only ₹ 11.39 crore could be released Karnataka as Utilisation Certificate (UCs) amounting to ` 32.77 crore were pending. Funds not utilised during the year lapse and therefore no further release to Karnataka for the past years is possible. Karnataka has proposed expenditure of equipment for communication, forensics, training, intelligence, cyber security etc. amounting to ` 63.95 crore for the year 2020-21.

Plan to strengthen private security agencies

2751. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to strengthen and organise private security agencies operating in the country to make them more accountable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the security agencies shall be enforced to lay much greater emphasis on training of the security personnel to be effective while on duty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) "Police" and "Public Order" are subjects enumerated in

State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The authority of Licensing, regulation and monitoring etc. of the private security agencies derives from the aforesaid responsibilities of the States/UTs, therefore, these matters are handled by the State/UT Governments.

However, to facilitate the State/UT Governments in this regard, the Union Government enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act in 2005 [PSAR Act], and drafted the PSA Central Model Rules, 2006 and recently notified the Private Security Agencies (Private Security to Cash Transportation Activities) Model Rules, 2018 to further strengthen Private Security Agencies and to make them more accountable. In addition, with the objective of amending the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006, a draft was placed in the public domain inviting comments and suggestions including therein the provision of aligning skills with National Skill Qualification Framework to emphasize quality training of private security personnel to ensure their effectiveness.

Special Development Package Scheme for Andhar Pradesh

2752. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fund allocated/approved by Government during the last three years under Special Development Package Scheme (SDPS) for development of 8 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of fund released by Government during the last three years under SDPS of 8 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the fund released is sufficient to achieve the desired results/ target fixed;
- (d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (e) the details of budgetary provision made for the financial year 2020-21 for development of said backward districts under SDPS; and
- (f) whether the budgetary provision made is sufficient for development of these backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (f) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act,

2014 provides that the Central Government shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema and north coastal regions. Accordingly, seven districts namely, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram in Rayalaseema and north coastal region of Andhra Pradesh have been identified for grant of special development package. Following the recommendations of NITI Aayog in its report on "Developmental support to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014", Government has released an amount of ` 1050 crore towards Special Development Package to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in three instalments of ` 350 crore each @ ` 50 crore per district per year for the 7 backward districts of the State since 2014-15. There is no specific allocation in Union Budget for special development package under APR Act, 2014. However, releases towards special development package under APR Act, 2014 are made by the Ministry of Finance from the Budget under Demand No. 38 Transfers to States- Special Assistance.

Communal riots in Delhi

2753. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) number of people killed, injured, displaced, FIRs filed, persons arrested in riots in Delhi;
- (b) estimates of economic damages caused;
- (c) whether Government plans to offer compensation to kin of those killed, injured, persons displaced and persons who lost their businesses and properties;
- (d) steps taken to address inaction of police and allegations of police aiding mobs during violence;
- (e) whether Government has taken/proposes any action against those involved in inciting violence through hate speeches;
- (f) steps taken/proposed to rebuild mosques that were desecrated; and
- (g) steps proposed, including police reforms, to ensure communal harmony and prevent such incidents and ensure timely response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 763 cases including 51 cases under Arms Act have been registered; 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained; 545 persons injured; and 52 died, during the recent riots in Delhi.

(b), (c) and (f); Government of NCT of Delhi has on 9th March, 2020 requested the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for setting up of Claims Commission to assess the damage to private and Government properties during the violence. With the view to provide relief and rehabilitation in the riots affected areas of North-East and Shahdara Districts of Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi has ordered grant of ex-gratia relief in various eventualities and has also decided to give compensation for damage to residential units during the riots.

(d) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes restricted the movement of forces and vehicles. During the riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbance was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

(e) 40 teams have been constituted to arrest the culprits and collect evidence. Two SITs have been formed for arresting the culprits and for expediting and finalizing the investigation.

(g) The steps taken by Delhi Police to maintain peace in Delhi, *Inter-alia* include, proper deployment of police personnel in vulnerable areas; stationing of PCR vans in the vicinity of colonies and markets; intensified foot/mobile patrolling by CAPFs and Delhi Police in violence prone areas; regular meetings with Peace Committees; Resident/Market Welfare Associations; sensitizing people about rumours and fake news; sensitizing public to remain extra vigilant; and extensive interaction with general public in the violence affected areas to restore peace and normalcy and inculcate sense of security.

Increase in rape and murder cases of women

2754. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report, there has been a 31 per cent increase in cases of rape and murder of women;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per published information, 227 and 296 women victims of murder with rape/gang-rape were reported in the years 2017 and 2018 respectively.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including crime against women are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law. However, Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:—

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also *Inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months.
- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (iv) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The projects have been prepared by State Governments, taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in various areas including infrastructure,

technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmers.

- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.
- (ix) The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. This has improved reporting of crimes against women.
- (x) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Government's efforts to end protests

2755. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would state if any efforts have been made to end the Shaheen Bagh protest and similar such protest going on throughout the country;

- (b) whether Government has held discussion with the protesters;
- (c) whether there has been any breakthrough in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order rests primarily with the respective State Governments. Central Government keeps a constant watch on the internal security scenario of the country and also provides Central Armed Police Forces to the States/Union Territories upon request.

However, with regard to the protest at Shaheen Bagh in Delhi, several meetings have been held by the Delhi Police at different levels with various stakeholders, including Aman Committees, Resident Welfare Associations, Market Welfare Associations and general public residing in the area.

Suicide cases due to unemployment

2756. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of suicide cases happened due to unemployment during last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) what corrective steps Government has initiated and what are its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on suicide in its publication 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2018. State/UT-wise number of persons committing suicide due to unemployment during 2014-2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) To address the issue of suicide, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in various districts of the country with the objectives to:—

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and long term continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.

- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.
- (v) Funding of establishment of Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/establishment of Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties.

Furthermore, employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

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

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content for job seekers.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of Suicides due to Unemployment
during 2014-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	80	36	55	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	1	0	6
3.	Assam	82	132	210	169	156
4.	Bihar	106	0	0	6	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	50	45	9	34
6.	Goa	4	10	15	13	6
7.	Gujarat	211	257	295	263	318
8.	Haryana	38	38	50	36	154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	10	12	40	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	10	8	11	39
11.	Jharkhand	34	85	44	108	154
12.	Karnataka	97	166	224	375	464
13.	Kerala	58	57	127	156	147
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124	579	100	49	44
15.	Maharashtra	312	377	403	379	394
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	3	4	1	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	5	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	94	54	88	21	34
21.	Punjab	4	14	22	23	26
22.	Rajasthan	25	22	42	53	55
23.	Sikkim	3	6	7	13	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	312	414	259	357	251
25.	Telangana	201	102	24	45	40
26.	Tripura	32	32	34	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37	69	76	58	63
28.	Uttarakhand	1	9	4	1	7
29.	West Bengal	296	102	109	95	75
TOTAL (STATES)		2180	2678	2244	2336	2621
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	1	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	3	8	1	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	3	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	3	3
34.	Delhi (UT)	20	35	41	58	98
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	2	0	5	5
TOTAL (UTs)		27	45	54	68	120
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2207	2723	2298	2404	2741

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' as per data provided by States/UTs.

Rise in crimes against children

2757. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report reveals that crimes against children rose by 20 per cent, higher than overall number of crimes which rose by 3.6 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No, Sir. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the information published by NCRB for the year 2017 and 2018 on details of cases reported under crimes against children and total cognizable Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes which are as below:—

Year	Cases reported under	
	Crimes against children	Total Cognizable IPC and SLL crimes
2017	129032	5007044
2018	141764	5074634

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Relief fund for losses due to floods

2758. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate relief funds have been released for Karnataka who are recovering from the intense damages due to heavy floods across Karnataka region in 2019;

(b) the details of action taken to support around 2.1 lakh people who were displaced and help given by the Central Government for destroyed houses which are around one lakh; and

- (c) the details of agricultural losses which spread across 7.5 lakh hectares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. The concerned State Government undertakes relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including floods from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India's approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. As informed by the Government of Karnataka, an amount of ` 434.62 crore was available in their SDRF as on 01.04.2019. After release of Centre's share of both the Installments of ` 204.00 crore in the current financial year 2019-20, and with State share of ` 84.00 crore an amount of ` 288.00 crore was available in their SDRF. Besides above, additional financial Assistance of ` 1652.54 crore have been released from NDRF for providing relief to the people affected due to floods during 2019-20. The distribution of relief at the ground level to the affected people is the responsibility of the State Government.

Based on the Memorandum submitted by the State Government of Karnataka, relief assistance was approved for crop losses in 9.70 lakh hectare area amounting to ` 753.80 crore.

Violence and riots in North-East Delhi

2759. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has enquired into the reasons that led to the widespread violence and riots in North-East Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of people died in the violence and their names and addresses;
- (d) whether there was failure on the part of Delhi Police in dealing with the violence and to act on the intelligence tip; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken/proposed to be taken to avoid such sectional violence in Delhi in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, two Special Investigation Teams (SIT) of Crime Branch have been constituted under the supervision of DCP level officers of Crime Branch for comprehensive and effective investigation of cases. 40 teams have been constituted to arrest culprits and collect evidence.

(c) As per Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 52 persons reportedly died in the violence. Identity of the deceased is subject of the ongoing investigation.

(d) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes added to the challenges in the movement of forces and vehicles. During the riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbances was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

(e) Several steps have been taken by Delhi Police to avoid such sectional violence in Delhi in future. These *Inter-alia* include, deployment of adequate Police/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), conducting Peace Committee meetings, patrolling in vulnerable areas, monitoring open source social media, stationing of PCR vans in the vicinity of colonies and markets, extensive interaction with general public, etc.

National policy to combat Left Wing Extremism

2760. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) incidents in the last five years, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether there is any National policy to combat Left Wing Extremism, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the specific security related measures adopted by Government to combat LWE in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related incidents in the last five years, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan to address the Left Wing Extremism in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

(c) The security measures include deployment of Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) Battalions, provision of helicopters and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for capacity building of State Police, intelligence agencies and CAPFs.

Steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in both LWE violence and geographical spread of LWE influence.

Statement

State-wise details of LWE incidents in the last five years

State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Andhra Pradesh	18	35	17	26	12	18
Bihar	163	110	129	99	59	62
Chhattisgarh	328	466	395	373	392	263
Jharkhand	384	310	323	251	205	200
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	12	3	4	5
Maharashtra	70	55	73	69	75	66
Odisha	103	92	86	81	75	45
Telangana	14	11	7	5	11	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	10	6	1	0	3
TOTAL	1091	1089	1048	908	833	670

Use of hightech UAV to tackle Naxal violence

2761. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is unabated Naxal violence activities carried out in various states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the number of security personnel who have lost their lives and how many Naxals were killed by the security forces during last five years; and

(c) whether Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) facilities are provided to security forces to tackle Naxal activities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) remains a major internal security challenge for the country. However, steadfast implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in LWE related violence in the country including in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The number of Security Force (SF) personnel killed in the violence has reduced from 317 in 2009 to 52 in 2019.

No LWE related violent incident has been reported in Karnataka in last 05 years.

(b) Number of Security Force (SF) personnel and Left Wing Extremists killed in LWE related incidents during last five years are as under:—

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto February)
SF Killed	56	65	75	67	52	05
LWEs Killed	89	222	136	225	145	05

(c) Large, Mini and Micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have been deployed in support of anti Left Wing Extremist operations.

People arrested in connection with riots in Delhi

2762. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have been arrested so far in connection with the riot that happened in North-East Delhi;

- (b) whether Government has conducted any enquiry to find out the reasons which triggered communal violence;
- (c) the details of the total loss to properties, people died, injured etc. in the riot;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police acted very late even after getting intelligence report about the chance of riot; and
- (e) whether any policemen were identified who helped the violent mob to perpetrate violence in street?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained during the recent riots in Delhi.

(b) Two Special Investigation Teams (SIT) of Crime Branch have been constituted under the supervision of DCP level officers of Crime Branch for comprehensive and effective investigation of cases. 40 teams have been constituted to arrest culprits and collect evidence.

(c) As per Delhi Police, in the recent violence/riots in North East Delhi, 52 persons were killed; 545 persons sustained injuries; and 226 houses and 487 shops damaged.

(d) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes restricted the movement of forces and vehicles. During the riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbance was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

(e) No policeman was identified who helped the violent mob to perpetrate violence in street.

Smugglers arrested from Pakistani boat at Gujarat coast

†2763. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heroin has been seized and smugglers have been arrested from Pakistani boat at the coast of Gujarat;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action against them so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) in coordination with Indian Coast Guard seized 217.856 Kg. heroin on 22.05.2019 at the Coast of District Kutchh from a Pakistani boat and 6(six) Pakistani Nationals were arrested. A complaint number 05/2019 under the NDPS Act 1985 has been filed on 15.11.2019 before special NDPS Court Bhuj against the 6(six) Pakistani crew and others.

Further, the Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS) of Gujarat Police in coordination with Indian Coast Guard seized 35.055 Kg heroine on 06.01.2020 at the Coast of District Kutchh from a Pakistani boat. A case has been registered against the 5(five) Pakistani Nationals and they are presently under judicial custody.

Disputed border area of Maharashtra and Karnataka

2764. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the decision declaring Disputed border area of Vijapur, Dharwad, Karwar and Belgaum (excluding Chandgad Taluka) of erstwhile Bombay State which were transferred to Mysore State (present Karnataka State) as a Union Territory, till final verdict of the Supreme Court;
- (b) if so, details and the status of request thereof, if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has inquired about all the matters regarding atrocities against Marathi speaking people living in disputed border area, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of appropriate actions taken and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration. The matter is presently sub-judice.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. State Governments are responsible to maintain law and

order, protection of life and property of the citizens residing in their territory. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law.

Steel fencing along IB with Pakistan and Bangladesh

†2765. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to erect a new steel fencing along the International Borders being shared with Pakistan and Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to erect New Design Fence having anti-cut, anti-climb and anti-rust properties along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border wherever fence is yet to be sanctioned for construction or needs to be replaced.

Action against Urban Naxalites

2766. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) who are Urban Naxalites;
- (b) what legal action is being taken against them; and
- (c) the number of such persons against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The phrase 'Urban Naxalites' is not used by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

However, the Government of India's National Policy and Action Plan addresses Left Wing Extremism in all its manifestations including the urban activities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, the action against urban activities of the Left Wing Extremists is taken by respective State. The data is not maintained centrally.

Amendment in IPC and CrPC in respect of bail

2767. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on changes for time limit on advance bail that violates personal liberty and sought guidelines and working on changes in this regard with the setting up of any Task Forces/Committees in this regard to make suitable changes by amending the IPC and CrPC and to plug the loopholes in the system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and suggestions received along with changes made in the last five years and the current year, case-wise and State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when changes will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The 268th Report of the Law Commission of India on "Amendments to Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 — Provision relating to Bail" was received in this Ministry in May, 2017 wherein the Law Commission of India has recommended several amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC). As the criminal laws and criminal procedure are in the concurrent list in seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, this Report was forwarded to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for their views/comments. Till date, comments from twelve States and four Union Territories (UTs) have been received. This Ministry has sought suggestions from States/UTs, Judiciary, Academic Institutions to make comprehensive amendments to criminal laws and acts. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also been entrusted with the responsibility to review the criminal laws and Acts and suggest revisions. A Committee has also been constituted recently to suggest reforms in criminal laws and Acts.

Vacancy in National Investigation Agency

2768. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assigned and pending cases with the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for the last five years;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to address the issue of increasing pendency rate;

(c) the details of vacancies in NIA across the grades of employment; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure filling of vacancy in NIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) During the last five years, the Central Government has entrusted 229 cases to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation. The details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Category	Number of cases
1.	Disposed	22
2.	Charge sheet filed	148
3.	Under investigation	59
TOTAL		229

To reduce the pendency of NIA cases, the Government has taken several steps which include designation of NIA Special Courts, trial of NIA cases on day-to-day basis, appointment of Special Public Prosecutors and Senior Public Prosecutors for NIA cases.

(c) and (d) Out of 1133 sanctioned post, 328 posts in different grades are lying vacant. The manpower requirement of NIA is reviewed from time to time and all out efforts are made to fill the vacancies through direct recruitment, deputation, attachment and contractual engagement, etc.

Hate speeches and Delhi violence

2769. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi was simmering under tension and hate speeches during the last two months;

(b) if so, measures taken by Government to register FIR against the politicians who made hate speeches, inciting violence and disturbing peace and harmony;

(c) the reasons for the failure of Delhi Police in curbing violent incidents, arsons, burning of vehicles and damage to public property in the recent violence in North-East Delhi; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to maintain peace and communal harmony in Delhi, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, two Special Investigation Teams (SIT) have been constituted for comprehensive and effective investigation of cases. 40 teams have been constituted to arrest culprits and collect evidence.

(c) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes restricted the movement of forces and vehicles. During the riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbance was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to maintain peace in Delhi, *Inter-alia* include, proper deployment of police personnel in vulnerable areas; stationing of PCR vans in the vicinity of colonies and markets; intensified foot/mobile patrolling by CAPFs and Delhi Police in violence prone areas; regular meetings with Peace Committees; Resident/Market Welfare Associations; sensitizing people about rumours and fake news; sensitizing public to remain extra vigilant; and extensive interaction with general public in the violence affected areas to restore peace and normalcy and inculcate sense of security.

Encroachment of spaces outside Metro Stations in Delhi

†2770. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to resolve the issue of encroachment of spaces outside Metro Stations of Delhi by Battery Rickshaws and street vendors who create difficulties for travellers and pedestrians while giving a rise to traffic jams and road accidents?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): The North, South and East Delhi Municipal Corporations; New Delhi Municipal Council and Cantonment Board, Delhi have informed that action is taken as per law to resolve the issue of encroachment by Battery Rickshaws and street vendors who create difficulties for travellers and pedestrians while giving a rise to traffic jams and road accidents.

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has constituted committees in each district of National Capital Territory of Delhi to resolve the issue of proper upkeep, cleanliness, orderliness outside and around metro stations for smooth flow of traffic, hygiene conditions, convenience of commuters, aesthetic looks, etc. These Committees function under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate of Revenue district concerned.

Delhi Police takes regular legal actions against the encroachers and violators of traffic rules under relevant sections of Delhi Police Act and Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Ultra-modern equipments to paramilitary forces

2771. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the paramilitary forces are fully equipped to face the current security situation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide ultra-modern equipments to paramilitary forces to tackle any terrorist and other security situation in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Equipping Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/ Assam Rifles (AR)/National Security Guard (NSG) for handling any security situation in the country is a continuous process as per their operational requirements. CAPFs/ AR/NSG have been allocated funds for their modernization and acquisition of latest state-of-art weapons, clothing, specialized vehicles and equipment.

(c) and (d) The requirements of the forces are constantly evolving and efforts are continuously made by the Government to meet them as per assessment of the need of the forces.

Advisory on illegal immigration

†2772. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal immigration poses a serious internal security challenge before the country as it encourage communal conflicts, extremism, smuggling, illegal trade, crimes and other suspicious activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special steps have been taken by Central Government to deal with these serious internal security challenges and whether advisory has been issued to the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Instances of violation of law and involvement in illegal activities like procuring fake/fabricated Indian identity documents, human trafficking etc. by some illegal immigrants have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Law enforcement and intelligence agencies maintain a strict vigil on the activities of foreigners in the country and they also take appropriate action as per law. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained. Detection and deportation of illegal migrants after due process of nationality verification is a continuous process. Central Government has been vested with powers under Section 3(2)(e) and 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detain and deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. Under Section 5 of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Central Government may also by an order direct the removal of any person from India who enters India without valid passport. These powers of the Central Government have also been entrusted under Article 258(1) of the Constitution of India to all the State Governments since 1958. Further, under Article 239(1) of the Constitution

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India, the Administrators of all the Union Territories have also been directed to discharge the functions of the Central Government relating to the aforesaid powers since 1958. Consolidated instructions regarding deportation/repatriation of foreign nationals have been issued to all States and Union Territory Administrations on 24.04.2014 and 01.07.2019. Central Government has also issued advisories to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 08.08.2017 and 28.02.2018 for sensitizing law enforcement and intelligence agencies to take prompt steps for identification of illegal migrants, restricting them to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars, cancellation of fake Indian documents in their possession and initiation of legal proceedings including deportation proceedings as per provisions of law.

Meeting to discuss modalities for 2020 Census and NPR

2773. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has held a meeting with the State Governments to discuss the modalities for the 2020 Census and the National Population Register (NPR);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the representatives from all States and Union Territories attended the meeting;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the deliberations made in the meeting by the representatives of the State Governments and Union Territories and the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) A half day Conference of Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs was organised on 17th January, 2020 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Minister of State (Home). Representatives from Governments of all States and UTs, except Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar and West Bengal participated in the Conference.

(d) The Conference focused on methodology, new initiatives like mobile app and portal on Census Monitoring and Management System and role of States/UTs for Census and NPR.

Attack on police personnel

2774. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a spurt in the incidents of attack on police personnel by miscreants in various parts of the country, especially in the NCT of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to check this unhealthy trend in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' and 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, the details of cases registered by Delhi Police regarding attack on police personnel in Delhi during the last three years and the current year (upto 29.02.2020) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of persons arrested
2017	230	435
2018	220	451
2019	203	446
2020 (Upto 29.02.2020)	47	66

In order to avoid these types of unhealthy trends, directions have been issued by Delhi Police to their personnel to make sincere efforts to sort out grievances amicably and to avoid provocation in any form.

Drug addiction amongst youths of Jammu and Kashmir

†2775. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the business of drugs is spreading quickly in Jammu and Kashmir and a large number of youths have fallen to this menace;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of youths addicted to drugs have reached at near death condition and some of them have died;

(c) if so, the details of action taken by Government to de-addict the youths of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As per the Narcotics Control Bureau the following is the drug seizure data on cases registered and arrests made under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years:—

Year	Total number of drug seizure cases	Total number of drug-related arrests
2017	960	1330
2018	910	1285
2019	975	1425

The Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are taking all preventive and enforcement measures to curb drug addiction.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multipronged strategy. The activities under the NAPDDR, *Inter-alia*, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/universities, workshops/seminars/with parents, community based intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community, provision of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers.

MoSJE has released the following amounts under NAPDDR, in the last two years:—

Year	Amount Released to Government of Jammu and Kashmir
2018-19	` 1.35 crore
2019-20	` 1.56 crore

Under the scheme of 'Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse', MoSJE is also providing central assistance for one de-addiction centre in Jammu and Kashmir namely, 'Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses'.

With financial assistance from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has started mentoring and supporting the Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (SKIMS), Srinagar in providing drug addiction treatment services as part of the Drug Treatment Clinic (DTC) scheme.

Further, as per the Jammu and Kashmir Drug De-addiction Policy dated 11th January 2019 (www.jkhealth.org), many steps have been taken to address the menace of drugs. Amongst other things, de-addiction centers have been established in existing facilities. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir has five full fledged de-addiction centers running in five medical colleges, which provide both outpatient and inpatient de-addiction services. These de-addiction centers are located in Government Medical Colleges (GMC) Srinagar, Jammu, Baramulla, Anantnag and Kathua.

Besides, 10 Police Drug de-addiction centers are also functional in Jammu and Kashmir, where a large number of drug addicted patients are being treated.

In order to train, sensitize and raise awareness the Department of Health and Medical Education of Jammu and Kashmir also conducts several programmes for youths.

Failure of Delhi police in controlling violence in Delhi

2776. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about recent violence that happened in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Delhi violence is the result of failure of Delhi Police to handle law and order situations due to several reasons like inexperience of the top brass in dealing with violent clashes, lack of faith in the leadership and Department's repeated failure in assessing situations;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, then why Delhi Police failed to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 763 cases

including 51 cases under Arms Act have been registered, 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained, 545 persons injured, and 52 died, during the recent riots in Delhi.

(c) to (e) North East District of Delhi has the highest density of population in India with several pockets of mixed population areas. Delhi Police acted swiftly and promptly in a professional manner but the high population density of the area and narrow lanes/by-lanes added to the challenges in the movement of forces and vehicles. During the riots, more than 100 policemen sustained injuries while containing the violence. Delhi Police ensured that the disturbance was contained and not allowed to spread to other parts of Delhi.

Persons identified in JNU violence

2777. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 5th January, 2020, the Delhi Police was deployed at JNU campus to control violent situation inside campus, whether any assailants with weapons were arrested/detained/questioned by Delhi Police, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the above date, Delhi Police had closed the JNU North Gate and a group of people assembled outside the gate and they chanted slogans inciting violence and assaulted and manhandled many other individuals including eminent citizens who were present there; and

(c) why Delhi Police did not take action against this group and whether these miscreants have been identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that on receipt of request from Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) on 05.01.2020, police personnel were deployed inside the JNU Campus to control the violent situation. Professors, injured students and Security Guards have been examined and CCTV footages have been obtained for analysis to identify the rioters.

(b) and (c) As per Delhi Police, the JNU North Gate was closed and there was proper deployment of police personnel to ensure that there is no unauthorized entry of any outsider inside the University. The gathering of general public outside North Gate was dispersed. No chanting of inciting slogans, violence and assault was noticed there.

Permanent homes to refugees in Tripura

2778. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide permanent homes to refugees in Tripura;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rehabilitation package thereto;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to rehabilitate the refugees in other States including North-Eastern States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As per the agreement signed by Government of India, Governments of Tripura and Mizoram and Bru representatives on 16th January, 2020, each family which settles down in Tripura will be given a piece of land measuring 30'x40' for construction of a house and ` 1.5 Lakh towards House Building Assistance. The rehabilitation package also includes for each family, one time financial assistance of ` 4 Lakh to be kept in Fixed Deposit for two years, ` 5000 per month cash assistance, free ration for two years and free transportation from camp to the location of resettlement. In addition, they will be entitled to the benefits of social welfare schemes of Centre and State Government.

As per July, 2018 agreement earlier, the Bru families were to be settled with similar provisions in Mizoram. Following the agreement, 328 Bru families repatriated to Mizoram in years 2018 and 2019.

State-wise data of various crimes

2779. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether country is witnessing more number of murders, attempt to murder, attempt to rape, rape, torture on women, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the number of attempt to murder, attempt to rape, rape, torture on women in the country in different States in 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, State/Union Territory-wise details of women victims reported under Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime heads of murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape and cruelty by husband or his relatives under various Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes during 2016 to 2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data does not show any uniform trend under various crime heads.

Statement*State/Ut-wise Women Victims under various IPC Crimes during 2016-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016					2017					2018				
		Murder	Attempt to commit murder	Rape	Attempt to commit rape	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	Murder	Attempt to commit murder	Rape	Attempt to commit rape	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	Murder	Attempt to commit murder	Rape	Attempt to commit rape	Cruelty by husband or his relatives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	428	315	995	190	6466	409	491	1005	321	7429	344	374	973	192	6889
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	9	92	15	51	19	6	71	31	66	12	3	70	12	60
3.	Assam	226	104	1779	370	9321	210	385	2048	408	10598	304	217	1767	527	11261
4.	Bihar	326	609	1008	321	3794	445	1220	616	317	3776	562	1049	651	110	2603
5.	Chhattisgarh	356	123	1627	20	623	374	145	1926	19	582	341	126	2101	27	504
6.	Goa	16	3	61	0	23	6	1	76	0	21	8	2	61	0	10
7.	Gujarat	295	121	986	5	3738	274	122	479	14	3232	299	158	553	4	2928
8.	Haryana	235	78	1189	137	3314	201	79	1104	147	3389	227	63	1296	176	4195
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28	11	258	3	214	29	14	251	8	191	30	10	349	11	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10. Jammu and Kashmir*		25	36	256	17	342	23	53	298	21	378	29	39	328	23	337
11. Jharkhand		200	58	1110	179	1002	283	217	927	173	1055	353	238	1098	255	1052
12. Karnataka		594	531	1671	16	2567	496	604	558	12	2426	464	540	497	10	2075
13. Kerala		107	87	1661	42	3462	105	83	2035	60	3021	97	99	1972	58	2070
14. Madhya Pradesh		669	306	4908	64	6264	590	272	5599	61	6144	588	264	5450	73	4160
15. Maharashtra		806	558	4216	12	7215	680	503	1945	9	6711	647	447	2149	4	6882
16. Manipur		18	37	55	3	31	16	14	41	4	19	8	14	52	6	14
17. Meghalaya		12	9	194	15	26	17	7	119	20	20	9	9	89	24	18
18. Mizoram		14	4	23	0	19	7	5	25	1	20	10	2	50	0	6
19. Nagaland		9	8	26	3	3	8	17	10	2	3	15	10	11	0	3
20. Odisha		615	305	1984	161	2781	512	141	2082	151	2525	625	64	923	156	1984
21. Punjab		206	74	840	95	1568	186	67	550	79	1290	195	68	837	80	1499
22. Rajasthan		246	44	3657	340	13814	297	71	3319	566	11508	313	68	4337	620	12363
23. Sikkim		7	6	98	3	2	4	3	17	2	5	4	3	16	1	1
24. Tamil Nadu		504	386	320	17	1256	459	333	283	11	984	467	311	332	15	809
25. Telangana		6329	118	1278	44	7206	295	335	699	42	8434	226	132	606	39	6286
26. Tripura		69	1	207	17	430	68	2	101	19	351	53	31	97	36	303

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27. Uttar Pradesh	1283	232	4817	1958	11166	1290	349	4669	601	12895	1232	319	4322	662	14361
28. Uttarakhand	53	6	336	6	392	64	16	397	19	397	50	7	576	19	630
29. West Bengal	1036	6862	1110	1646	19305	910	6415	1084	1228	17078	895	5927	1069	958	17150
TOTAL STATE(S)	8723	11041	36762	5699	106395	8277	11970	32334	4346	104548	8407	10594	32632	4098	100636
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	12	30	0	7	6	6	13	0	4	9	4	30	0	4
31. Chandigarh	3	4	69	4	122	5	6	65	3	121	3	3	86	39	93
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	1	0	14	0	6	4	2	1	0	4	1	0	7	0	1
33. Daman and Diu**	0	0	12	0	8	5	1	7	0	5	0	2	3	0	4
34. Delhi	139	66	2170	29	3879	113	59	1231	20	2769	117	44	1217	11	3418
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
36. Puducherry	9	4	6	0	15	4	2	7	3	5	0	0	0	9	8
TOTAL UT(S)	158	86	2306	33	4039	137	76	1324	26	2910	131	53	1345	59	3529
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8881	11127	39068	5732	110434	8414	12046	33658	4372	107458	8538	10647	33977	4157	104165

*Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh.

**Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have merged as one UT.

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Persons died and injured during recent riots in Delhi

2780. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of persons died and injured during recent riots in Delhi;
- (b) the number of FIRs registered against the rioters;
- (c) the number of persons arrested so far; and
- (d) the details of the loss of property due to riots in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, as on 12.03.2020, 763 cases including 51 cases under Arms Act have been registered; 3,304 persons have been arrested/detained; 545 persons injured; 52 died; and 226 houses and 487 shops damaged during the recent riots in Delhi.

Death toll in Delhi riots

2781. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total death toll in the riots that took place in Delhi since 24th February, 2020;
- (b) the total number of persons who have been injured in the violence that took place since 24th February, 2020; and
- (c) the total number of persons who have become disabled owing to the violence that ensued in Delhi from 24th February, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) As per Delhi Police, in the recent violence/riots in North East Delhi, 52 persons were killed and 545 persons sustained injuries.

Protection to citizens under NPR and NRC

2782. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to take measures to ensure that those

residents who have lost their documents necessary under the National Population Register (NPR) and National Register of Citizens (NRC) be given protection against the said exercise; and

(b) if not, whether they will be given sufficient time to reapply for the necessary documents and whether Government proposes any measures to help citizens with this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) No document is to be collected during the updation of NPR 2020.

Till now, the Government has not taken any decision to prepare National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) at the National level.

Targets fixed and achievements made under BADP

2783. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed and achievements made under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) for the year 2017-18, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds released to all States under the BADP along with the utilisation thereof during the said period;

(c) the apparatus put in place by Government to monitor the physical and financial achievements under the programme;

(d) whether Government is planning to increase the funds allocated to the border States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of the targets fixed and achievements made under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and the funds allocated and released to various States along with the utilization thereof under the BADP during the financial year 2017-18 is given in the table below:—

(all figures in ₹ in crore)

State/UT**	2017-18		
	Target/Allocation (Centre Share)	Achievement/ Release (Centre Share)	Funds Utilized as on 29.02.2020 (Centre Share)
Arunachal Pradesh	154.14	154.14	142.19
Assam	56.00	56.00	13.26
Bihar	46.00	46.00	40.01
Gujarat	31.72	31.72	30.64
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00	35.00
Jammu and Kashmir**	198.89	198.89	156.50
Manipur	27.56	27.56	2.83
Meghalaya	36.56	36.56	36.56
Mizoram	46.00	46.00	46.00
Nagaland	40.04	40.04	40.04
Punjab	28.00	28.00	26.72
Rajasthan	116.00	116.00	111.45
Sikkim	28.01	28.01	28.01
Tripura	65.07	65.07	17.04
Uttar Pradesh	38.00	38.00	38.00
Uttarakhand	31.00	31.00	31.00
West Bengal	122.00	122.00	106.31
TOTAL	1100.00	1100.00	901.56

**Jammu and Kashmir State has now been bifurcated into two Union Territories viz., Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

(c) BADP guidelines provide for the following measures to be taken up by the State/UT Governments to monitor the progress of works/projects under BADP:—

- (i) Quarterly Progress Reports (Physical and Financial) are required to be submitted by State/UT Governments to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) Utilization Certificates are required to be submitted by State/UT Governments to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (iii) State/UT Governments are required to appoint Third Party Inspection Agency for an independent feedback on the quality of works.

(d) and (e) Fund allocations are made to the border State/UT Governments subject to availability of funds. BADP supplements fund available from other central and State schemes.

Applications for sentence transfer of Indian Nationals

2784. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of applications received from Indian Nationals imprisoned abroad for sentence transfer under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 in the last five years, provide country-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of cases where there has been successful repatriation/transfer, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of the number of cases which are still under review and the estimated timeline for the completion of the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Country-wise details of number of applications received from Indian nationals imprisoned abroad for transfer to India in the last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Country-wise and year-wise details of cases where there has been successful transfer of Indian nationals during the years 2015 to 2019, out of the requests received during this period, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Out of the 70 applications received from Indian nationals for transfer to India during the period from 2015 to 2019, 17 Indian prisoners have been transferred. Further, 11 Indian prisoners were released by the countries where they have been serving sentence. 5 applicants withdrew their request for transfer and 4 cases of transfer were not approved by the appropriate Governments.

Transfer of sentenced persons involves several stages of processing, namely obtaining consent of the transferring country, availability of complete documentation necessary for processing the request, comments of the State Government and identification of the specific prison where the prisoner will be lodged on transfer to India, making escort arrangements of the prisoner by the State Government concerned from the foreign country to India, clearance from appropriate intelligence agencies etc. All these factors are relevant while processing a request for transfer. Therefore, for the remaining cases, no fixed timeline can be provided as fulfilment of the requirement of complete documentation and other formalities are dependent on foreign Governments, State Governments and other relevant authorities.

Statement-I

Country-wise details of applications of Indian prisoners received during the years 2015 to 2019

Country	Number of Applications Received
1	2
Australia	1
Bahrain	1
Cambodia	1
Hong Kong	1
Japan	4
Kuwait	19
Maldives	9
Mauritius	5
Russia	2

1	2
Spain	1
Sri Lanka	5
United Arab Emirates	2
United Kingdom	14
United States of America	5
TOTAL	70

Statement-II

Country-wise and year-wise details of cases where there has been successful transfer of Indian nationals during the years 2015 to 2019 out of the requests received during this period

Year	Country from which transferred	Number of Prisoners Transferred
2015	—	0
2016	United Kingdom	2
2017	Mauritius	1
	Sri Lanka	3
	United Kingdom	1
2018	Mauritius	3
	United Kingdom	4
2019	United Kingdom	3
	TOTAL	17

Rise in human trafficking

2785. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the human trafficking is rising in the country;

- (b) what steps Government has taken to curb the human trafficking; and
- (c) whether there is any permanent solution to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on human trafficking reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. The number of human trafficking cases reported to NCRB during the period from 2016 to 2018 does not indicate any such trend.

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are 'State' subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prevention and combating the crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of respective State Governments, who are competent to deal with the crime of human trafficking under the extant provisions of law. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) supplements the efforts of State Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has provided financial assistance to States for setting up 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of States. MHA provides financial assistance to States and UTs to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to bring awareness about issues relating to trafficking and to provide information on various provisions of law to the judicial officers, police officers and other stakeholders. MHA has also issued various advisories to States and UTs from time to time on preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. These advisories are available at MHA's website www.mha.gov.in. Through the recent National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act 2019, the Schedule of the Act has been amended and National Investigation Agency has been empowered to investigate cases of crime committed under Section 370 and 370A of Indian Penal Code, relating to Human Trafficking. The Government has also approved financial assistance to States and UTs for setting up/strengthening Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all Districts of States and UTs at a cost of `100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund.

Assistance for loss of animals in disaster

†2786. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide assistance on the basis of the actual loss of animals in the event of a disaster; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) In terms of the items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), financial assistance by way of gratuitous relief is provided to the small and marginal farmers for the loss of milch animal, draught animals or animal used for haulage.

Conviction rate of police personnel in custodial deaths

2787. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to 'Crime in India' reports released by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2018, for 5479 cases registered for custodial deaths, only 41 police personnel were convicted;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a low conviction rate; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the conviction rate of police personnel who have been negligent in their duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) "Police", "Prison" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It is for the respective State Governments to take action in every crime.

The Central Government does not intervene directly in these matters, but does issue advisories from time to time, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations. Pursuant to the guidelines issued by NHRC, every death in police custody in the country is reported to the Commission within twenty four hours by respective state police. After investigation/inquiry, NHRC recommends monetary relief or disciplinary action/prosecution against erring public servant or both.

The disciplinary action against the erring police personnel is to be taken by respective State Government concerned as per extant rules, procedures etc.

Police reforms is an ongoing process. Further, NHRC has published a Manual on Human Rights for Police Reform in 2011. NHRC also makes efforts to sensitize officials through workshops, seminars and camps from time-to-time.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

2788. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure incurred on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the State-wise details of expenditure incurred on the scheme; and
- (c) whether Government plans to discontinue the scheme and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of Central Assistance released/expenditure incurred on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last five years are as under:—

Financial Year	Central Assistance released/expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
2014-15	1092.96
2015-16	14.93
2016-17	257.50
2017-18	283.40
2018-19	20.15

(b) Details of State/UT-wise Central Assistance approved and released/expenditure incurred on RAY are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Union Government launched the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} on 25 June 2015 to provide houses to all eligible urban beneficiaries/families by 2022. The scheme of RAY was discontinued with effect from 19 May 2015 when 183 RAY projects were reported started on ground. All these RAY projects for construction of 1,41,848 houses have been subsumed in the PMAY(U) with the same commitment of Central Assistance as per their original approval.

Statement

State/UT-wise Expenditure of Central Assistance approved and incurred/released under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure of Central Assistance approved (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure incurred/ Released (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41.26	32.87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	77.39
4.	Assam	—	—
5.	Bihar	297.72	161.70
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh*	6.09	6.42
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	—	—
10.	Delhi (UT)	—	—
11.	Goa	—	—
12.	Gujarat	451.46	315.08
13.	Haryana	206.93	119.28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27.62	9.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	97.15	73.40
17.	Karnataka	638.77	529.59
18.	Kerala	66.06	37.43
19.	Ladakh (UT)	15.98	11.56

1	2	3	4
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—
21.	Madhya Pradesh	229.65	183.92
22.	Maharashtra	—	—
23.	Manipur	—	—
24.	Meghalaya	—	—
25.	Mizoram	9.49	7.51
26.	Nagaland	41.68	24.74
27.	Odisha	290.16	170.03
28.	Puducherry (UT)	—	—
29.	Punjab*	—	3.78
30.	Rajasthan	450.07	278.17
31.	Sikkim	—	—
32.	Tamil Nadu	135.25	112.52
33.	Telangana*	22.25	62.38
34.	Tripura	77.92	59.94
35.	Uttar Pradesh	279.22	172.07
36.	Uttarakhand	128.80	107.48
37.	West Bengal	15.05	11.58
TOTAL		3,605.96	2,568.06

*Excess releases, due to cancellation/curtailment in sanctioned projects, are further subjected for refund or adjustment against subsequent release of instalments in projects.

Data portal for smart cities

2789. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has launched an open data portal for smart cities;

- (b) the number of chief data officers in the country;
- (c) whether the Ministry is building an urban data exchange, if so, what are the features of this exchange; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is going to sell Government data to private firms under this exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched an Open Data Portal for Smart Cities and City Data Officers have been appointed in all the Smart Cities.

(c) Yes, Sir. A research project has been undertaken in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru for development of a reference architecture of Urban Data Exchange. Salient features of the Urban Data Exchange are given below:—

- An open source digital exchange for data sharing among various stakeholders.
- Facilitating access to data available in different systems available with different owners, in a secure manner.
- Access of live and archived data from Internet of Things (IoT) devices, Information Technology (IT) systems, Alerts, Messages and events etc.

(d) No such decision has been taken by MoHUA.

Low ridership in Metro trains

2790. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn to low ridership in Metro trains in some cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve ridership by improving connectivity, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether poor ridership has affected the frequency of trains in these cities; and

- (e) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments are responsible for planning, development and sustainable operation of urban transport system including metro rail system. Considering the operational length and recency of operation, none of the metro rail companies, which are 50:50 joint ventures of central government and respective state government, have reported low ridership. Government of India has issued Metro Rail Policy-2017, which envisages provisioning for feeder systems to enlarge the catchment area of each metro station at least to 5 kms, last mile connectivity through pedestrian pathways, Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure, induction of facilities for para transit modes etc. Government of India has also issued Transit Oriented Development Policy in May 2017, which envisages high density mixed land use development in the influence zone of transit stations. These steps incentivize commuters for using the metro rail, thus enhancing ridership.

- (d) No, Sir.

- (e) Does not arise.

Assistance allocated to SCM in budget

2791. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central and State assistance allocated in the budget and sanctioned in the 99 smart cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), city-wise;
- (b) the details of the Central assistance released since 2015, city-wise;
- (c) the details of the Central assistance utilized since 2015, city-wise;
- (d) the details of the foreign investment involved in the mission, city-wise; and
- (e) the details of the nature of projects sanctioned and completed under the mission, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India (GoI) launched Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June, 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. A total of 5,151 projects worth ` 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart Cities Proposals (SCPs) which, *Inter-alia*, include projects related to Smart Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water and Smart Solar projects etc. As per SCM Statement and Guidelines, the GoI proposes to give financial support to the extent of ` 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ` 500 crore per city over the Mission period. An equal amount on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/Urban Local Bodies. Apart from these, around ` 42,028 crore (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions, ` 41,022 crore (21%) from PPP, around ` 9,843 crore (4.8%) from loans, ` 2,644 crore (1.3%) from own resources and remaining from other sources. The funds provided by GoI for SCM through Union Budget is ` 20,054.20 crore of which ` 18,810.10 crore has already been released to the Smart Cities. The Smart City-wise details of Central assistance released and utilized by the Smart Cities since launch of the SCM is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) In terms of mutual understanding between Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), States/Union Territories (UTs) and Foreign Agencies, MoHUA is facilitating execution of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Agreements between Foreign Agencies and States/UTs for assistance under SCM. For example, the City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) program has been launched in July, 2018 with AgenceFrancaise de Development (AFD), European Union (EU) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). The objective of this program is to provide technical and financial assistance to cities in implementing urban infrastructure projects that are integrated, innovation driven and sustainable. The total size of the financial assistance under the CITIIS program is 100 Million Euros. The selection of cities for assistance was done through a Challenge process which was open to all the 100 Smart Cities and 12 Smart Cities have been selected for funding and technical assistance under the program. In addition, various countries namely, Spain, Canada, Germany, Singapore, United Kingdom and South Korea etc. have also, in the recent past, expressed interest to participate in the development of Smart Cities.

(e) The State/City-wise details of Smart City projects at various stages of implementation are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under SCM

(amount in ` crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total Central Release	Utilisation of GOI Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	0	98	5.2	299.2	278.5
		Tirupati	2	92	102	0	0	196	194.09
		Kakinada	190	6	0	98	98	392	291.49
		Amaravati	0	0	18	372	106	496	473.5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	0	194	2	0	0	196	11.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	0	18	40	0	60	41.41
		Itanagar	0	0	0	58	0	58	51.09
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	0	0	196	32.88
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	3.44
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	0	0	196	14.74

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Biharsharif	2	0	0	58	0	60	6.44	Written Answers to [18 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions 207
	Patna	0	0	18	176	0	194	85.18	
6. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	0	0	196	34.94	
7. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	0	0	196	102	
	Bilaspur	2	0	18	38	0	58	17.22	
	Atal Nagar	0	0	18	104	0	122	36.51	
8. Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	110	0	110	1.71	
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	2	0	102	0	104	0.88	
10. Delhi	NDMC	2	194	0	0	0	196	121.41	
11. Goa	Panaji	2	0	110.2	83.8	0	196	105.7	
12. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	0	18	90	86	196	109.26	
	Ahmedabad	2	194	0	98	0	294	287.07	
	Surat	2	194	0	98	204	498	389.02	
	Vadodara	2	0	109	85	0	196	157.02	
	Rajkot	2	0	19	175	0	196	108.59	
	Dahod	2	0	17	167	10	196	51.06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	0	17	41	0	60	18.5
		Faridabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	171.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	0	0	196	60.32
		Shimla	0	0	18	40	0	58	2.21
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	0	98	294	224.87
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	0	1	18	40	0	59	19.08
		Jammu	0	1	18	40	0	59	17
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	0	109	6	79	196	51.18
		Belagavi	2	194	0	0	0	196	139.38
		Shivamogga	2	0	109	85	0	196	86.25
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	0	109	85	8	204	75.11
		Tumakuru	2	0	109	85	0	196	158.32
		Davanagere	2	194	0	0	0	196	146.05
		Bengaluru	0	0	0	58	136	194	9.2
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	0	0	1.51	197.51	51.95
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	18	176	0	194	13.66

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

19. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	2	0	0	58	0	60	1.53
20. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	0	98	196	490	392
	Indore	188	8	0	0	196	392	293.02
	Jabalpur	2	194	0	0	98	294	289
	Gwalior	2	92	102	0	0	196	73.95
	Sagar	2	0	18	65	0	85	31.73
	Satna	2	0	18	176	0	196	27.93
	Ujjain	2	92	102	0	106	302	195.94
21. Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196	119.29
	Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196	58.16
	Thane	2	62	132	0	0	196	99.84
	Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196	109.06
	Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196	196
	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196	20.07
	Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196	171.73
	Pune	2	194	0	0	98	294	196

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	0	109	6	79	196	39.73
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	53	0	55	1.87
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	0	0	58	0	60	4.1
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	0	109	6	79	196	82.69
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	0	0	105.93	301.93	294
		Rourkela	2	0	188	6	0	196	30.04
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	0	98	3	0	103	3.22
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	0	0	0	196	99.23
		Jalandhar	2	0	27	31	0	60	17.28
		Amritsar	2	0	27	31	8	68	24.41
		Sultanpur Lodhi#					27.1	27.1	0
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	0	0	0	196	136.51
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	0	0	98	294	196
		Kota	2	91	103	0	0	196	80.98
		Ajmer	2	92	102	0	0	196	123.08
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	0	109	85	0	196	196
		Gangtok	0	0	17	177	0	194	80.7

210 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31. Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2	0	18	176	0	196	67.25
	Tirunelveli	2	0	18	176	0	196	101.63
	Dindigul#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Thanjavur	2	0	109	85	0	196	115.52
	Tiruppur	2	0	18	176	0	196	193.9
	Salem	2	0	109	85	0	196	107.89
	Vellore	2	0	109	85	0	196	178.69
	Coimbatore	2	188	6	0	0	196	196
	Madurai	2	0	109	85	0	196	179.99
	Erode	2	0	0	194	0	196	172.71
	Thoothukudi	2	0	18	176	0	196	50.75
	Chennai	2	188	6	0	105.62	301.62	194.12
32. Telangana	Karimnagar	2	0	18	40	136	196	29.81
	Greater Warangal	2	92	0	6	96	196	27.79
33. Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	0	5.1	201.1	90.72
34. Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	0	0	58	0	60	6.2
	Aligarh	2	0	19	89	86	196	75.64
	Saharanpur	2	0	17	41	0	60	1.08

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Bareilly	2	0	0	58	0	60	4.1
		Jhansi	2	0	36	22	0	60	10.18
		Kanpur	2	0	109	85	0	196	182.18
		Prayagraj	2	0	19	175	0	196	180.06
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	0	0	196	135.93
		Varanasi	2	0	109	85	0	196	140.36
		Ghaziabad	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Agra	2	0	109	85	0	196	173.04
		Rampur#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Meerut/Raebareli#	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	0	18	40	140.64	200.64	130
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	0	0	58	0	60	48.2
		Bidhannagar#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Durgapur#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Haldia#	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		TOTAL	1469.2	4492.5	4499.5	5856.8	2492.1	18810.1	10748.41

Stands for 'city not selected as smart city'

212 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State/City-wise details of projects under various stages of implementation

(Amount in ` crore)

State/City	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No. of projects	Total Cost (` crore)
	No. of projects	Cost (` crore)	No. of projects	Cost (` crore)	No. of projects	Cost (` crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33	6	37.68
Port Blair	3	17.35	1	6	2	14.33	6	37.68
Andhra Pradesh	21	888.8	120	6727.04	64	828.61	205	8444.45
Amaravati	1	0.01	20	2036	0	0	21	2036.01
Kakinada	6	299.13	30	1205.48	24	429.04	60	1933.65
Tirupati	10	252.66	34	1494.99	15	56.75	59	1804.4
Visakhapatnam	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82	65	2670.39
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	171.89	0	0	2	171.89
Itanagar	0	0	1	90	0	0	1	90
Pasighat	0	0	1	81.89	0	0	1	81.89

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	214
Assam	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5	11	561.44	Written Answers to
Guwahati	4	522.51	5	33.93	2	5	11	561.44	
Bihar	34	1969	36	2167.53	8	527.88	78	4664.41	[RAJYA SABHA]
Bhagalpur	5	998.77	4	498.75	5	12.39	14	1509.91	
Biharsharif	12	401.73	8	315.18	0	0	20	716.91	Unstarred Questions
Muzaffarpur	10	246.13	4	211.54	1	0.15	15	457.82	
Patna	7	322.37	20	1142.06	2	515.34	29	1979.77	
Chandigarh	16	1362.99	15	156.2	20	210.33	51	1729.52	
Chandigarh	16	1362.99	15	156.2	20	210.33	51	1729.52	
Chhattisgarh	40	908.32	42	1534.65	73	531.39	155	2974.36	
Atal Nagar	1	1.47	1	10	1	158	3	169.47	
Bilaspur	15	159.32	19	1199.02	3	6.69	37	1365.03	
Raipur	24	747.53	22	325.63	69	366.7	115	1439.86	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	172.26	2	10.9	5	183.16	
Silvassa	0	0	3	172.26	2	10.9	5	183.16	

Daman and Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29	8	545.38
Diu	4	491.91	3	53.18	1	0.29	8	545.38
Delhi	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93	97	1281.87
NDMC	7	155	10	698.94	80	427.93	97	1281.87
Goa	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77	22	392.02
Panaji	4	43.68	9	333.57	9	14.77	22	392.02
Gujarat	70	5118.28	133	11342.9	131	3462.95	334	19924.13
Ahmedabad	10	765.8	45	5383.8	27	1068.7	82	7218.3
Dahod	13	317.37	11	527.76	6	5.41	30	850.54
Gandhinagar	9	382.48	13	274.83	3	91.51	25	748.82
Rajkot	17	2612.56	16	1259.31	8	88.38	41	3960.25
Surat	8	577.53	24	2609.24	56	1271.47	88	4458.24
Vadodara	13	462.54	24	1287.96	31	937.48	68	2687.98
Haryana	14	569.51	25	596.53	4	162.11	43	1328.15
Faridabad	8	200.62	13	435.79	4	162.11	25	798.52
Karnal	6	368.89	12	160.74	0	0	18	529.63
Himachal Pradesh	6	231.14	23	237.84	12	207.37	41	676.35
Dharamshala	3	15.21	10	117.34	4	99.94	17	232.49
Shimla	3	215.93	13	120.5	8	107.43	24	443.86

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	10	79.59	15	986.45	9	47.07	34	1113.11
Jammu	6	49.8	2	215.86	0	0	8	265.66
Srinagar	4	29.79	13	770.59	9	47.07	26	847.45
Jharkhand	1	586.46	25	2552.18	2	49.57	28	3188.21
Ranchi	1	586.46	25	2552.18	2	49.57	28	3188.21
Karnataka	98	3215.91	358	10285.06	251	1834.02	707	15334.99
Belagavi	24	764.91	76	1433.79	107	1157.6	207	3356.3
Bengaluru	5	251.95	18	1355.96	0	0	23	1607.91
Davanagere	6	248.24	57	1495.75	16	85.7	79	1829.69
Hubballi-Dharwad	13	1072.15	39	1010.23	16	188.53	68	2270.91
Mangaluru	6	353.11	35	1857.86	28	104.43	69	2315.4
Shivamogga	19	404.05	43	1115.14	34	61.73	96	1580.92
Tumakuru	25	121.5	90	2016.33	50	236.03	165	2373.86
Kerala	23	923.97	56	1016.71	7	598.31	86	2538.99
Kochi	12	558.26	50	970.01	4	438.69	66	1966.96
Thiruvananthapuram	11	365.71	6	46.7	3	159.62	20	572.03
Lakshadweep	5	109.95	3	7.36	2	1.15	10	118.46
Kavaratti	5	109.95	3	7.36	2	1.15	10	118.46

216 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Madhya Pradesh	80	6557.36	223	10932.74	272	5423.89	575	22913.99
Bhopal	12	3530.76	42	1754.15	32	1119.2	86	6404.11
Gwalior	19	997.57	28	670.88	19	467.43	66	2135.88
Indore	26	706.33	62	4029.3	153	2907.47	241	7643.1
Jabalpur	13	840.4	41	1417.3	33	433.77	87	2691.47
Sagar	4	160.9	13	1084.94	5	64.12	22	1309.96
Satna	4	149.35	21	636.28	3	19.54	28	805.17
Ujjain	2	172.05	16	1339.89	27	412.36	45	1924.3
Maharashtra	44	5076.09	123	13164.09	84	2268.94	251	20509.12
Aurangabad	2	18.9	3	193.73	4	237.47	9	450.1
Kalyan-Dombivali	8	855.05	8	772.49	3	4.66	19	1632.2
Nagpur	3	117.87	4	884.62	3	994.41	10	1996.9
Nashik	6	444.98	21	2284.15	21	441.17	48	3170.3
Pimpri-Chinchwad	5	165.03	15	1066.73	2	3	22	1234.76
Pune	15	2288.82	35	1366.57	12	381.01	62	4036.4
Solapur	4	946.44	14	795.67	21	105.83	39	1847.94
Thane	1	239	23	5800.13	18	101.39	42	6140.52
Manipur	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0	17	445.91
Imphal	13	170.75	4	275.16	0	0	17	445.91

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	218
Meghalaya	2	125	1	0.02	0	0	3	125.02	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Shillong	2	125	1	0.02	0	0	3	125.02	
Mizoram	1	1.5	13	243.55	6	78.26	20	323.31	
Aizawl	1	1.5	13	243.55	6	78.26	20	323.31	
Nagaland	3	62.08	8	255.53	9	125.67	20	443.28	
Kohima	3	62.08	8	255.53	9	125.67	20	443.28	
Odisha	7	1999.81	25	2675.94	14	850.48	46	5526.23	
Bhubaneswar	3	1208.32	14	2058.08	11	837.44	28	4103.84	
Rourkela	4	791.49	11	617.86	3	13.04	18	1422.39	
Puducherry	6	14.44	8	55.07	1	12.6	15	82.11	
Puducherry	6	14.44	8	55.07	1	12.6	15	82.11	Unstarred Questions
Punjab	35	2540.73	44	1545.6	5	12.22	84	4098.55	
Amritsar	16	676.74	15	776.71	2	8.39	33	1461.84	
Jalandhar	10	1441.05	10	95.64	1	0.84	21	1537.53	
Ludhiana	9	422.94	19	673.25	2	2.99	30	1099.18	
Rajasthan	79	1200.94	154	4395.42	101	1003.85	334	6600.21	
Ajmer	19	182.23	35	753.31	35	151.77	89	1087.31	
Jaipur	28	427.39	30	1090.86	20	344.36	78	1862.61	
Kota	16	314.22	17	1262.96	22	399.63	55	1976.81	

Udaipur	16	277.1	72	1288.29	24	108.09	112	1673.48	Written Answers to [18 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
Sikkim	6	357.25	19	815.06	1	7.64	26	1179.95	
Gangtok	5	349.25	6	279.77	0	0	11	629.02	
Namchi	1	8	13	535.29	1	7.64	15	550.93	
Tamil Nadu	33	1464.56	237	11795.87	96	648.45	366	13908.88	
Chennai	4	267.94	19	584.02	19	135.43	42	987.39	
Coimbatore	6	194.13	32	1275.27	35	128.33	73	1597.73	
Erode	3	30.56	14	1046.75	2	14.57	19	1091.88	
Madurai	1	102	14	913.2	1	12	16	1027.2	
Salem	1	72	33	991.47	14	60.72	48	1124.19	
Thanjavur	3	2.52	23	596.21	3	57.7	29	656.43	
Thoothukudi	1	122.4	25	636.5	14	13.93	40	772.83	
Tiruchirappalli	1	17.34	16	970.6	1	0.99	18	988.93	
Tirunelveli	4	95.05	19	1080.1	4	24.02	27	1199.17	
Tiruppur	4	389.16	20	2115.09	0	0	24	2504.25	
Vellore	5	171.46	22	1586.66	3	200.76	30	1958.88	
Telangana	14	262.18	40	870.31	9	515.46	63	1647.95	
Greater Warangal	14	262.18	28	582.57	8	515.23	50	1359.98	
Karimnagar	0	0	12	287.74	1	0.23	13	287.97	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	15	224.24	32	766.25	25	16.8	72	1007.29
Agartala	15	224.24	32	766.25	25	16.8	72	1007.29
Uttar Pradesh	109	4560.99	198	7343.43	255	5920.88	562	17825.3
Agra	0	0	34	892.96	25	1346.57	59	2239.53
Aligarh	11	335.27	26	1183.27	11	112.21	48	1630.75
Bareilly	12	300.42	9	175.27	0	0	21	475.69
Jhansi	20	2085.31	8	673.45	12	357.68	40	3116.44
Kanpur	7	375.75	18	2179.97	17	1131.04	42	3686.76
Lucknow	17	424.78	32	702.52	25	402.68	74	1529.98
Moradabad	0	0	1	54.79	0	0	1	54.79
Prayagraj	27	347.1	30	280.13	110	1271.11	167	1898.34
Saharanpur	10	551.25	4	75.28	6	25.87	20	652.4
Varanasi	5	141.11	36	1125.79	49	1273.72	90	2540.62
Uttarakhand	7	147.65	29	1451.4	3	46.35	39	1645.4
Dehradun	7	147.65	29	1451.4	3	46.35	39	1645.4
West Bengal	19	158.94	38	160.31	15	6.86	72	326.11
New Town Kolkata	19	158.94	38	160.31	15	6.86	72	326.11
GRAND TOTAL	833	42,119	2,080	95,826	1,575	25,872	4,488	1,63,817

Source : SCM, MIS

220 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Objections to Central Vista revamp project

2792. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has received more than 400 objections of Central Vista revamp project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether DDA would consider all these suggestions and objections before finalising Central Vista project stretching from South Block to Prime Minister's residence and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No.

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

Green field project under SCM

2793. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Smart City projects, which have been proposed under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) so far and the amount requested for each of the projects;
- (b) if so, how many among them are green field projects;
- (c) if so, how many among them are retrofitting; and
- (d) if so, how many among them are green field projects redevelopment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June, 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities. A total of 5,151 projects worth ` 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by the 100 Smart Cities as part of their Smart Cities Proposals (SCPs) which, *Inter-alia*, include projects related to Smart Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water and Smart Solar projects etc.

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

SCM Guidelines have proposed a two-pronged strategy for Mission implementation *i.e.* Area Based Development (ABD) and Pan City Development. The strategic components of ABD are City Improvement (Retrofitting), City Renewal (Re-development) and City Extension (Greenfield Development). Pan City Development envisages application of selected Smart Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Smart City proposals encapsulate either of the three models of Area Based Smart City Development or a mix thereof and a Pan City feature with Smart Solutions. Out of 100 Smart Cities, 91 have chosen Retrofit, 1 Redevelopment, 1 Greenfield Development, 5 Greenfield and 2 Smart Cities have chosen Retrofit+Greenfield models.

Expansion of Delhi Metro

†2794. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the expansion of Delhi Metro line from Aerocity to Mahipalpur-Vasant Kunj-Kishan Garh-Mehrauli-Saket-Tuglakabad-Badarpur as told by Government earlier would be started;

(b) the reasons due to which construction work has not started yet;

(c) the names of the places where the metro stations would be constructed; and

(d) by when the work would be started and completed as lakhs of people would be benefited by this and the pollution of Delhi would also decrease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Limited (DMRC) has informed that the work on Aerocity-Tughlakabad corridor of Delhi Metro Phase-IV projects has started in January, 2020. Metro stations on this corridor are planned at Delhi Aerocity, Mahipalpur, Vasant Kunj, Kishangarh, Chhatarpur, Chhatarpur Mandir, IGNOU, Neb Sarai, Saket G Block, Ambedkar Nagar, Khanpur-Deoli, Sangam Vihar-Tigri, Maa Anandmayee Marg, Tughlakabad Railway Colony and Tughlakabad. Work on this corridor is likely to be completed in five years.

Metro Rail Network in Rajasthan

†2795. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the construction of Metro Rail Network in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has sanctioned any financial assistance to the State Government for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Central Government approved Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 in 2013 for a route length of 12.067 km. at an estimated cost of ` 3,149 crore. This was approved for implementation by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with 50:50 equal equity participation between Central Government and State Government. No central financial assistance has been released for this project since such SPV could not be formed by the State Government.

Scientific disposal of municipal solid waste

2796. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cities have been mandated under the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 for scientific disposal of municipal solid waste;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of cities practicing scientific disposal of the municipal solid waste;
- (c) the details of the quantity of treated and untreated waste in the country, State-wise;
- (d) what kind of infrastructure is being developed to treat solid waste in the country;
- (e) the details of funds and support given to municipal corporations for SWM; and
- (f) the details of steps taken to ensure abolition of manual scavenging and inclusion of manual scavengers in current programs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) All statutory towns/cities of the country have been mandated under Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 for scientific disposal of its municipal solid waste.

(c) The State-wise details of waste being processed in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under SWM Rules 2016, various technologies/methods used in the country for processing the urban waste are different for each types of waste (Wet, dry and domestic hazardous wastes):—

- (i) For the wet waste the methods used are, Composting (Decentralised/Centralised) and Bio-methanation (Decentralised/Centralised);
 - (ii) For dry waste, Material Recovery Facility, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) plant and Waste to Energy (WtE) plants are used; and
 - (iii) For domestic hazardous waste incineration is used for processing. However, the selection of technology has to be made on case to case basis.
- (e) Under Swachh Bharat Mission — Urban (SBM-U), Central Assistance/ Grants-in-aids up to 35% of the approved SWM project cost are provided to States/ Union Territories. So far, ` 5109.82 crores have been released to States/UTs against the allocation of ` 7365.82 crores under SWM component.

(f) The following steps have been taken to ensure abolition of manual scavenging and inclusion of manual scavengers in current programs:—

- (i) Under the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (PEMS&R) Rules, 2013", obligation has been imposed on the Employer to provide safety gear and safety devices, cleaning devices towards employees who are engaged in cleaning of sewer or septic tanks. Employer has to ensure that the assigned person has life insurance policy of at least ten lakh Rupees and the premium for which shall be paid by the employer. These Rules are to be complied by all the employers who engage person for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.
- (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) organized 500 workshops in municipalities on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of PEMS&R Act and Rules, 2013 regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions.
- (iii) NSKFDC is also implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan up to ` 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

Statement

State-wise details of Municipal Solid Waste treated in the country

Sl. No.	States	Total waste generation (Metric Tonne Per Day)	Total Waste Processed (Metric Tonne Per Day)	Total waste Processing (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,141	3,850	63%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90	86	95%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	0	0%

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	1,432	759	53%
5.	Bihar	2,272	1,159	51%
6.	Chandigarh	479	455	95%
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,650	1,485	90%
8.	Daman and Diu	32	24	75%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	55	100%
10.	Delhi	10,500	5,775	55%
11.	Goa	250	175	70%
12.	Gujarat	10,274	8,938	87%
13.	Haryana	4,783	2,296	48%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	377	294	78%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Leh and Ladakh)	1,489	238	16%
16.	Jharkhand	2,135	1,281	60%
17.	Karnataka	10,000	5,400	54%
18.	Kerala	2,696	1,914	71%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6,424	5,589	87%
20.	Maharashtra	22,080	12,806	58%
21.	Manipur	174	101	58%
22.	Meghalaya	268	10	4%
23.	Mizoram	236	83	35%
24.	Nagaland	461	277	60%
25.	Odisha	2,721	1,306	48%
26.	Puducherry	415	55	13%

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Punjab	4,100	2,501	61%
28.	Rajasthan	6,500	4,680	72%
29.	Sikkim	89	62	70%
30.	Tamil Nadu	15,437	10,497	68%
31.	Telangana	8,634	6,735	78%
32.	Tripura	450	239	53%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15,500	8,990	58%
34.	Uttarakhand	1,589	731	46%
35.	West Bengal	7,700	700	9%
TOTAL/AVERAGE		1,47,613	89,545	60%

Smart Cities events

2797. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Smart Cities events such as 'Implementation', 'Transforming Urban Landscape' and Apex Conferences of CEOs have been organised under Smart Cities Mission (SCM);

(b) if so, what was the total expenditure incurred in organising these events at Chennai, New Delhi, Shillong, Ranchi, Gandhinagar, Panaji, Bhopal and Vizag; and

(c) if so, what is the idea behind 'Implementation' and how many Special Purpose Vehicle Members across the country attended all the 6 implementations, venue-wise, cities under Smart City Mission-wise details thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The total expenditure incurred in organizing the Smart Cities 'Implementations' and 'Apex Conferences' in these Cities was approximately ` 3.46 crore. The idea behind organizing 'Implementations' is to provide timely help and advice from experts and experienced peers to the Cities facing problems in critical junctures such as Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation, resolution of issues related to finance and land etc. and efficient

handling of bidding process, so as to timely resolving of such issues and eventually speed up the process of bringing Smart City projects from paper to ground. Principal Secretaries (Urban Development/Housing), State Mission Directors, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) member, Municipal Commissioners/Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of Smart Cities Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and sector experts were invited to attend the 'Implementations'. The 'Implementations' were organized by the Smart City SPVs on behalf of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). As informed by the Smart City SPVs, venue-wise details of the SPV members who attended these 'Implementations' are as under:—

Sl. No.	Smart Cities	No. of SPVs participated	Total No. of participants
1.	Chennai	11	81
2.	New Delhi	22	105
3.	Ranchi	17	127
4.	Gandhinagar	28	Not available with SPV
5.	Panaji	16	44

The 'Implementation' in Shillong was organized by the State Government of Meghalaya at the behest of MoHUA. The SPVs of 9 Smart Cities participated in the event. No expenditure was incurred by MoHUA and the State Government is the custodian of other related records as well.

PMAY(U) in Chhattisgarh

†2798. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the target set for the construction of residential units in Balrampur-Ramanujganj of Chhattisgarh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] during last three years;

(b) the place-wise details of constructed residential units in said State during the said period; and

(c) the details of funds allocated in this regard during the said period?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Based on the project proposals received so far from the State Government of Chhattisgarh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], a total 1878 houses have been sanctioned in the Balrampur-Ramanujganj District of Chhattisgarh. Year-wise details of houses sanctioned for construction during the last three years including current year are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Houses Sanctioned
1.	FY. 2017-18	761
2.	FY. 2018-19	945
3.	FY. 2019-20	169

(b) and (c) The City-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned, houses sanctioned and houses completed since inception of the Scheme along with Central Assistance sanctioned and houses completed during the last three years including current year in the State of Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

City-wise overall achievement as well as achievement during the last three years including current year w.r.t. houses and central assistance sanctioned along with houses constructed in the State of Chhattisgarh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

Sl. No.	Name of Place/ City	Overall Cumulative Achievement			Achievement during last three years including the current year	
		Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	Houses Approved (Nos.)	Houses Completed since inception (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aamadi	9.23	616	188	188	9.23
2.	Abhanpur	23.08	1,544	266	262	23.06
3.	Adbhar	13.14	876	172	172	13.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Ahiwara	24.04	1,602	260	260	24.04
5.	Akaltara	23.71	1,581	372	370	23.68
6.	Ambagarh Chowki	8.93	596	297	297	8.93
7.	Ambikapur	104.17	6,905	1,557	1,548	104.06
8.	Antagarh	6.81	454	116	116	6.81
9.	Arang	12.69	954	368	264	12.25
10.	Arjunda	6.30	420	206	206	6.30
11.	Bade Bacheli	6.68	445	113	113	6.68
12.	Bagbahara	19.25	1,282	305	304	19.23
13.	Bagicha	8.39	561	90	90	8.39
14.	Baikunthpur	13.17	874	388	388	13.17
15.	Balod	29.44	1,982	516	506	27.22
16.	Baloda	22.84	1,524	315	313	22.83
17.	Baloda Bazar	15.29	1,007	342	336	15.24
18.	Balrampur	5.01	333	181	181	5.01
19.	Baramkela	6.41	428	177	177	6.41
20.	Barsur	3.54	235	113	113	3.54
21.	Basna	7.38	492	130	130	7.38
22.	Bastar	12.74	849	339	339	12.74
23.	Bemetara	19.20	1,251	665	663	19.16
24.	Berla	6.19	412	157	157	6.19
25.	Bhairamgarh	3.03	202	95	95	3.03
26.	Bhakhara	23.63	1,575	136	136	23.63
27.	Bhanupratappur	4.17	278	71	71	4.17
28.	Bhatapara	23.02	1,503	584	578	22.99
29.	Bhatgaon	7.33	486	214	214	7.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Bhatgaon(NP)	0.47	31	12	12	0.47
31.	Bhilai Charoda	68.55	4,445	1,403	1,376	64.26
32.	Bhilai Nagar	226.46	16,108	2,800	2,788	165.60
33.	Bhopalpattanam	2.25	150	44	44	2.25
34.	Bijapur	8.19	545	92	92	8.19
35.	Bilaigarh	9.24	616	118	118	9.24
36.	Bilaspur	299.39	19,634	8,716	4,708	262.66
37.	Bilha	12.49	817	247	245	12.46
38.	Birgaon	56.95	3,792	911	911	56.95
39.	Bodla	11.36	756	234	234	11.36
40.	Bodri	9.53	634	211	210	9.52
41.	Champa	26.36	1,750	244	242	26.32
42.	Chandrapur	9.06	588	152	150	9.03
43.	Charama	9.00	601	291	291	9.00
44.	Chhuikhadan	13.07	871	368	368	13.07
45.	Chhura	5.67	378	230	230	5.67
46.	Chhurikala	7.68	512	215	215	7.68
47.	Chhuriya	4.59	306	112	112	4.59
48.	Chikhalakasa	4.26	284	98	98	4.26
49.	Chirmiri	36.27	2,418	109	109	36.27
50.	Dabhra	10.58	704	220	220	10.58
51.	Dalli-Rajhara	4.01	267	155	155	4.01
52.	Dantewada	14.44	961	246	226	7.46
53.	Daundi Lohara	8.87	590	213	213	8.87
54.	Devkar	4.86	324	116	116	4.86
55.	Dhamdha	9.84	653	134	134	9.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Dhamtari	51.34	3,420	1,459	1,456	45.74
57.	Dharamjaigarh	15.42	1,029	243	243	15.42
58.	Dipka	1.11	74	62	62	1.11
59.	Dongargaon	9.29	617	571	311	9.29
60.	Dongargarh	34.40	2,293	1,095	1,052	34.36
61.	Dornapal	2.78	185	85	85	2.78
62.	Doundi	8.31	554	258	258	8.31
63.	Durg	115.94	7,485	2,446	2,380	91.81
64.	Farasgaon	9.20	613	267	267	9.20
65.	Fingeshwar	26.22	1,748	491	491	26.22
66.	Gandai	23.02	1,535	559	559	23.02
67.	Gariyaband	22.08	1,472	334	334	22.08
68.	Gaurella	13.03	867	365	365	13.03
69.	Geedam	4.65	309	153	153	4.65
70.	Gharghoda	7.01	467	109	109	7.01
71.	Gobra Nawapara	33.89	2,265	396	396	33.89
72.	Gunderdehi	8.19	547	250	250	8.19
73.	Gurur	3.19	212	97	97	3.19
74.	Jagdalpur	44.43	2,939	617	617	38.47
75.	Jaijipur	10.56	704	213	213	10.56
76.	Jamul	12.97	866	286	261	12.96
77.	Jarhi	2.79	186	75	75	2.79
78.	Jasipur	9.34	625	300	300	8.02
79.	Ranker	16.54	1,110	500	381	12.58
80.	Kasdol	12.83	855	272	272	12.83
81.	Katghora	12.06	802	375	375	12.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Kawardha	26.64	1,765	945	455	26.52
83.	Keskal	13.11	875	220	220	13.11
84.	Khairagarh	21.53	1,437	944	543	21.53
85.	Kharod	8.67	578	143	143	8.67
86.	Kharora	3.25	218	92	92	3.25
87.	Kharsia	14.81	987	501	501	14.81
88.	Khongapani	1.04	68	36	36	1.04
89.	Kirandul	1.82	121	65	65	1.82
90.	Kirodimalnagar	8.62	576	313	313	8.62
91.	Kondagaon	25.39	1,694	436	436	25.39
92.	Konta	11.10	740	305	305	11.10
93.	Koora	17.31	1,154	131,	131	17.31
94.	Korba	93.20	6,547	1,241	1,228	85.75
95.	Kota	18.31	1,183	394	389	18.25
96.	Kotba	7.76	517	113	113	7.76
97.	Kumhari	32.99	2,190	676	661	32.87
98.	Kunkuri	12.75	850	238	238	12.75
99.	Kurud	29.07	1,943	386	386	29.07
100.	Kusmi	6.93	462	135	135	6.93
101.	Lailunga	23.43	1,562	365	365	23.43
102.	Lakhanpur	10.79	719	261	261	10.79
103.	Lawan	8.51	567	210	210	8.51
104.	Lormi	11.85	790	217	217	11.85
105.	Magarlod	8.76	584	123	123	8.76
106.	Mahasamund	18.54	1,236	354	348	13.40
107.	Malhar	13.76	917	423	423	13.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108.	Mana-Camp	3.60	236	21	21	3.60
109.	Manendragarh	6.88	456	184	184	6.88
110.	Maro	9.86	657	250	250	9.86
111.	Mungeli	30.53	2,036	354	354	30.53
112.	Nagari	17.24	1,150	359	359	17.24
113.	Naila-Janjgir	24.78	1,642	284	284	24.78
114.	Narayanpur	8.54	562	303	300	8.49
115.	Narharpur	5.76	386	117	117	5.76
116.	Nawagarh	9.09	606	247	247	9.09
117.	Nawagarh(NP)	5.16	345	126	125	5.16
118.	Naya Baradwar	9.89	659	293	293	9.89
119.	Pakhanjur	14.27	951	211	211	14.27
120.	Palari	12.77	851	230	230	12.77
121.	Pali	2.00	133	79	79	2.00
122.	Pandariya	24.65	1,643	334	334	24.65
123.	Pandatarai	15.60	1,040	369	369	15.60
124.	Parpondi	4.88	325	131	131	4.88
125.	Patan	17.82	1,030	673	668	17.75
126.	Pathalgaon	7.92	526	255	255	7.92
127.	Pathariya	7.94	529	222	222	7.94
128.	Pendra	13.36	891	214	214	13.36
129.	Pipariya	12.65	843	267	267	12.65
130.	Pithora	11.89	792	120	120	11.89
131.	Pratappur	4.92	327	173	173	4.92
132.	Premnagar	3.50	233	75	75	3.50
133.	Pusaur	12.50	833	199	199	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
134.	Rahaud	4.68	312	185	185	4.68
135.	Raigarh	63.63	4,126	2,658	2,225	48.37
136.	Raipur	597.14	40,080	16,160	13,069	474.66
137.	Rajim	28.22	1,881	483	482	28.22
138.	Rajnandgaon	156.79	10,514	3,946	3,166	139.83
139.	Rajpur	5.50	364	145	145	5.50
140.	Ramanujganj	5.43	360	262	262	5.43
141.	Ratanpur	41.71	2,779	265	265~1	41.71
142.	Sahaspur-Lohara	11.00	734	187	187	11.00
143.	Saja	4.98	332	184	184	4.98
144.	Sakari	7.19	467	113	113	7.19
145.	Sakti	19.46	1,296	196	196	19.46
146.	Saragaon	7.19	479	188	188	7.19
147.	Saraipali	21.23	1,418	382	381	21.23
148.	Sarangarh	46.41	3,093	538	538	46.41
149.	Sargaon	9.09	606	238	238	9.09
150.	Sariya	14.97	998	299	299	14.97
151.	Shivpur Charcha	11.91	794	368	368	11.91
152.	Shivrinarayan	8.40	560	139	139	8.40
153.	Simga	15.54	1,036	177	173	15.48
154.	Sirgitti	12.60	837	427	427	12.60
155.	Sitapur	9.87	655	264	264	9.87
156.	Sukma	9.31	620	103	103	6.85
157.	Surajpur	10.86	719	264	264	10.86
158.	Takhatpur	33.17	2,201	649	648	33.15
159.	Than-Khamharia	10.97	731	297	297	10.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
160.	Tifra	6.11	400	192	191	6.09
161.	Tilda Newra	9.75	654	435	435	9.75
162.	Tumgaon	12.06	804	205	205	12.06
163.	Tundra	7.19	480	185	185	7.19
164.	Utai	5.92	394	145	145	5.92
165.	Wadrafnagar	5.44	364	264	261	5.41

Assessment of SBM-U

2799. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures/steps that Government has adopted to assess the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) during the last three years;
- (b) what has been the impact of these measures/steps, the details thereof; and
- (c) how is it different from the previous similar scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India (GoI) have taken a multi-pronged approach to assess the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), that includes:—

- For Individual toilets, Geo-tagging of the toilets at various stages of construction is made. For community toilets, public toilets, urinals and solid waste projects Management Information System (MIS) is used for monitoring.
- Swachh Survekshan, the annual cleanliness survey that ranks cities on various cleanliness parameters (from 2020, the Swachh Survekshan has become a continuous assessment exercise with quarterly rankings followed by annual rankings).
- Certification protocols (ODF, ODF+, ODF++ Star rating protocol for 'Garbage Free cities) through independent third party verification, to certify cities' cleanliness on sanitation and Solid Waste Management parameters.

- (b) The impact of these measures are as under:—
- All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of 35 States/UTs have declared themselves ODF except 48 ULBs of West Bengal. So far, 4201 cities declared ODF out of 4324, have also been certified ODF by an independent third party. 61.4 lakh Individual Household Toilets (IHHLs) have been completed against mission target of 59 lakhs (~104% progress) and 5.82 lakh seats of Community/Public Toilets have been constructed against mission target of 5.08 lakh seats (114% progress).
 - In Solid Waste Management, 96% of wards have door-to-door collection, approximately 60% of the total waste generated is being processed as against 19% in 2014 and 75% of wards are practicing source segregation.
- (c) No such similar scheme has been launched previously.

Houses for weaker sections in Madhya Pradesh

†2800. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections in Madhya Pradesh to whom houses have been allotted under various schemes during the last three years;
- (b) the details of people of Madhya Pradesh who have been deprived of the said housing facility; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed any timeline to provide houses to rest of the people, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing in the State under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)]. As reported by the State Government, the validated demand of housing in the State so far under the scheme is around 9 lakhs.

During the last three years, around 6.29 lakh houses have been sanctioned under the scheme to the people belonging to weaker sections in the State of Madhya Pradesh; out of which 2.58 lakh houses have been completed/delivered.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Based on the project proposals received so far from the State of Madhya Pradesh, around 7.79 lakh houses have been sanctioned under the scheme; out of which 3.10 lakh houses have been completed/delivered to the people belonging to weaker sections in the State. Further, the State Government has been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March/April, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Hindrances in cleanliness of metro cities

†2801. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the hindrances in the cleanliness and purification of environment in the metro cities along with the effective measure taken to deal with it and outcome thereof; and

(b) with reference to above, the timebound details of the target and action plan to make the environment of metro cities clean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The major sources of particulate matter in the country are road dust suspension, vehicles, biomass/garbage burning, construction, industries, etc. The Action Plans for Air quality management in the country including metro cities are:—

- (i) **City Action Plan for Non-Attainment Cities:** Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 122 non-attainment cities, based on ambient air quality data for the period 2014- 2018. Directions under Section 31A of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been issued to States for ground implementation of approved city action plan for 102 non-attainment cities with immediate effect based on the recommendations of the three-member Committee, constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT).
- (ii) **National Clean Air Program (NCAP):** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has launched National Clean Air Programme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NCAP) as a national level strategy for pan India implementation to reduce air pollution levels across the country through strategies for local, city and regional levels. The implementation of city action plans in 102 non-attainment cities is the part of NCAP which includes control of air pollution from sources like Vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, Road dust, Construction activities, Biomass Burning, and other city specific sources. Taking into account the available international experiences and national studies, the tentative national level target of 20%-30% reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration by 2024 is under the NCAP.

Further, Action Plan for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR is as under:—

- (i) **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP):** Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for air pollution control in Delhi NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four Air Quality Index (AQI) categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) **Comprehensive Action Plan:** Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR is also developed, which identified timelines and implementing agency for actions identified. CPCB issued direction under Section 3 and 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, for strict implementation by concerned agencies.

Status of Metro Rail Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2802. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is no progress in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has given any advisory to State Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding pursuing Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a state subject. Therefore, formulation of proposals in regard to Metro rail projects with appropriate funding pattern, along with preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan, Alternative analysis report, Detailed Project Report etc., are done by the respective State Governments. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) had been requested by the Ministry to submit the revised proposals for Metro Rail Projects for Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam in line with Metro Rail Policy, 2017. Subsequently, GoAP submitted a proposal for external financial assistance from Korean EXIM Bank for a Light Metro Rail Project in Visakhapatnam on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Korean side, after examining the proposal conveyed their inability to finance the Project. The GoAP was, therefore, advised that the project proposal may be posed by them to other bilateral/multilateral agencies for loan assistance through web portal of the Department of Economic Affairs as per the extant guidelines.

Illegal constructions in Delhi

2803. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal constructions in Delhi;
- (b) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has laid down any provisions in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Action against illegal constructions is taken by concerned local bodies under the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, Cantonment Act, 2006 etc., as and when any unauthorized construction

is noticed. Further, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that encroachment/ illegal constructions on DDA land is being monitored by Quick Response Teams (QRTs) formed by DDA, by uploading photograph of vacant plot on monthly basis and clearance of unauthorized encroachment of land is done as and when required. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has constituted a Special Task Force (STF), *vide* O.M. No.O-33011/1/2006-DD-I dated 25.04.2018 under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, DDA with members from all the local bodies, Delhi Police, Secretary Revenue/Divisional Commissioner, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) etc, with the objective, *Inter-alia*, to oversee the effective and proper enforcement of the applicable laws by the local bodies particularly, with respect to use violation and unauthorized construction.

***In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme in Delhi**

2804. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made by scheme so far; and
- (c) the details including the number of housing units sanctioned and the total project costs involved, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance to Government's vision of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June 25, 2015, to provide Central Assistance to States/Union Territories for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructures to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers. "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. So far, no proposal has been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under ISSR component of PMAY-U Mission.

Housing schemes in Gujarat

†2805. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses constructed in Gujarat during last three years, city-wise, project-wise and urban housing schemewise;
- (b) the names of the cities of Gujarat in which construction of houses is in progress presently, urban housing scheme-wise and project-wise;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries of these construction works, city-wise and project-wise; and
- (d) whether there has been any delay in aforementioned housing construction works, if so, the reasons therefor along with the names of delayed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The city-wise, project-wise and urban housing scheme-wise details pertaining to Gujarat State are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and the States/Union Territories (UTs) have been given flexibility under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} to formulate, approve and implement projects based on demand assessed for housing and to approach this Ministry for sanction and release of central assistance. The PMAY(U) projects timelines vary depending on factors like local statutory compliances for construction, building plan/layout, environmental clearances, costal area restrictions, defence clearances; arrangement of funds by beneficiaries; tendering process; provision of requisite infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, approach roads before start of construction in projects; availability of construction materials/labours; climate related hazards such as floods, water logging, incessant rain, extreme cold/hot weather, etc. The mission's strategy is to sanction all projects by March/April, 2020 and complete these by March, 2022.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

City-wise Project-wise and Urban Housing Scheme-wise details of houses sanctioned for beneficiary households where houses are in progress presently along with details of constructed houses cumulatively as well as during last three years under schemes of JnNURM and PMAY(U) of MoHUA

Sl. No.	Scheme	City	Project Name	Houses for Beneficiary Households Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses in progress (Nos.)	Houses completed (Nos.)	Houses completed during last three years (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Construction of 728 EWS Houses on at TPS 94, FP No. 3/1/1 and 3/2/2 in Hathijan, Ahmedabad	728	—	728	728
2.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (4369) at 9 locations in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area	4,369	—	4,369	4,369
3.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for EWS under AHP, PMAY for 3472 dwelling units at 9 locations in Ahmedabad (Phase-III)	3,472	—	3,472	3,420

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Construction of 616 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Hathijan area in Ahmedabad city under PMAY	616	616	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Construction of 812 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at T.P. No.110 and F.P. No 77 in AUDA area under PMAY	812	812	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for EWS under AHP Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for 5000 dwelling units in Ahmedabad Phase-IV	5,000	2,708	2,292	616
7.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for 5756 EWS houses under AHP-PMAY in Phase-5 at Ahmedabad	5,756	5,048	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 12950 EWS houses at Ahmedabad. Gujarat	12,950	8,896	–	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 266 EWS Houses at TP No. 46 (Amiyapur) F.P. No. 198/1, 198/2 - AUDA. Gujarat	266	266	–	–
10.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 35099 EWS Houses at different 267 Locations Ahmedabad, Gujarat	35,099	–	35,099	30,000

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses T.P.47, F.P.60 at AUDA - Koteswar, Gujarat	70	70	-	-
12.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 245 EWS Houses T.P.3, F.P.242 at AUDA - Bopal, Gujarat	245	245	-	-
13.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 266 EWS Houses T.P.47, F.P.57 at AUDA - Koteswar, Gujarat	266	266	-	-
14.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 3416 EWS Houses T.P. 94, F.P. 3/1/1, SURVEY No. 394 at GH8 - Ahmedabad - Hathijan	3,416	168	-	-
15.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	70 DUs of EWS-II category at T.P. No. 03, F.P. No. 241 Location in Bhopal, Ahmedabad by AUDA	70	70	-	-
16.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	546 DUs of EWS-II category at T.P. No. 03, F.P. No. 232 Location in Bhopal, Ahmedabad by AUDA	546	546	-	-
17.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	672 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P.04/A FP.31 Location in Sanand, Ahmedabad area by AUDA	756	672	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1120 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 72, FP. 123 Location in Zundal, Ahmedabad area by AUDA	1,120	1,120	–	–
19.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1120 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 04/A FP. 29 Location in Sanand, Ahmedabad area by AUDA	1,260	1,120	–	–
20.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	280 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP. 60, FP. 63, Ahmedabad under AHP by AUDA	280	–	–	–
21.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	361 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 45, FP. 168, 214. Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	361	–	–	–
22.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	411 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP.37 (Sector 3, 4) FP. 80, 142, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	411	–	–	–
23.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	657 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 01, FP. 34, 141 .Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	657	–	–	–
24.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	658 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 129, FP. 406, Ahmedabad under AHP by AUDA	658	–	–	–
25.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1095 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 85/5, FP. 141, 158, 156, 159, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	1,095	–	–	–
26.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1503 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 2 FP 92, TP. 121, FP. 129, 147, 149, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	1,503	–	–	–

27.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1512 DUs of EWS-1 category at T.P. 110, F.P. 77/P. Ahmedabad under AHP by AUDA	1,512	—	—	—
28.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	2378 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP. 04, F.P. 211, 194 T.P. 05, F.P. 286/1, 286/2, 290, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	2,378	—	—	—
29.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	3542 DUs of EWS-1 category at T.P. 46 F.P. 233, 232, 198/1 T.P. 47 FP. 57, 65, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	3,542	—	—	—
30.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	3877 DUs of EWS-1 category at T.P. 79, F.P. 84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 82, 106 T.P. 58, F.P. 81, T.P. 85, F.P. 141, 152, 156, 157, 158, 159, Ahmedabad under AHP by AMC	3,877	—	—	—
31.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	168 DU's of EWS-II category at T.P. No. 02, F.P. No. 223 Location in Bhopal, Ahmedabad under AHP by Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA).	168	—	—	—
32.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	266 DU's of EWS-1 Category at T.P. No. 01, F.P. No. 264 Location in Mahemdavad, Ahmedabad under AHP by Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA).	266	—	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 510, EWS-1, at T.P. 47- FP. 62 Saijpur Bogha, Ahmedabad	510	510	—	—
34.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 952, EWS-1, at T.P. 84/B- FP. 57 Makarba, Ahmedabad	952	952	—	—
35.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 1116, EWS-1, at T.P. 111 - FP. 181 Nikol-Kathwada, Ahmedabad	1,116	1,116	—	—
36.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 1172, EWS-1, at T.P. 85 - FP 114 Sarkhej-Makarba-Okaf, Ahmedabad	1,172	—	—	—
37.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for construction of 5376, EWS-1, at T.P. 109- FP. 119 Muthia, Ahmedabad	5,376	—	—	—
38.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 81 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Phase-I	81	68	1	—
39.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Phase-3, Gujarat	45	—	—	—
40.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses	53	48	—	“

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		at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Phase-2, Gujarat				
41.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 76 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-6, Gujarat	76	75	– –
42.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 89 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-8, Gujarat	89	88	– –
43.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-9, Gujarat	90	88	– –
44.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 95 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-10, Gujarat	95	34	– –
45.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-5, Gujarat	98	98	– –
46.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 113 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-1, Gujarat	113	110	– –

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 114 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-3, Gujarat	114	110	–	–
48.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 115 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-2, Gujarat	115	108	–	–
49.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 126 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-7, Gujarat	126	125	–	–
50.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 475 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority Phase-4, Gujarat	475	474	1	–
51.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 23 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-22, Gujarat	23	23	–	–
52.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 23 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-27, Gujarat	23	22	–	–
53.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-18, Gujarat	30	26	–	–

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54.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-20, Gujarat	32	30	—	—
55.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-23, Gujarat	40	39	—	—
56.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-16, Gujarat	41	39	—	—
57.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-26, Gujarat	43	40	—	—
58.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-34, Gujarat	47	46	—	—
59.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-44, Gujarat	47	46	—	—
60.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-33, Gujarat	49	46	—	—
61.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-13, Gujarat	53	47	—	—
62.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 54 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-14, Gujarat	54	49	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 59 EWS Houses at Ahmedabad Phase-40, Gujarat	59	58	–	–
64.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-29, Gujarat	60	57	–	–
65.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 62 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-32, Gujarat	62	58	–	–
66.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 62 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-38, Gujarat	62	49	–	–
67.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-43, Gujarat	63	61	–	–
68.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-46, Gujarat	65	59	–	–
69.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-15, Gujarat	71	67	–	–
70.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 74 EWS houses at Ahmedabad v Phase-2, Gujarat	74	71	–	–
71.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-45, Gujarat	78	74	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
72.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 82 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-25, Gujarat	82	63	–	–
73.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 97 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-5, Gujarat	97	75	–	–
74.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 99 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-24, Gujarat	99	97	–	–
75.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 103 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-12, Gujarat	103	97	–	–
76.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-47, Gujarat	105	95	–	–
77.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 112 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-55, Gujarat	112	102	–	–
78.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 116 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-35, Gujarat	116	111	–	–
79.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 123 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-42, Gujarat	123	120	–	–
80.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 124 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-19, Gujarat	124	120	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
81.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 126 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-11, Gujarat	126	121	–	–
82.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 126 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-52, Gujarat	126	120	–	–
83.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 127 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-28, Gujarat	127	80	–	–
84.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 132 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-41, Gujarat	132	124	–	–
85.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 157 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-36, Gujarat	157	148	–	–
86.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 162 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-30, Gujarat	162	153	–	–
87.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 166 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-54, Gujarat	166	29	–	–
88.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 171 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-53, Gujarat	171	75	–	–
89.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 180 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-56, Gujarat	180	84	–	–

90.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 185 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-39, Gujarat	185	158	—	—
91.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 215 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-31, Gujarat	215	181	—	—
92.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 264 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-17, Gujarat	264	257	—	—
93.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 287 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-49, Gujarat	287	285	—	—
94.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 303 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-48, Gujarat	303	299	—	—
95.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 346 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-50, Gujarat	346	—	—	—
96.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 371 EWS houses at Ahmedabad Phase-37, Gujarat	371	362	—	—
97.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Fakira tank na Chhapara, Potaliya on PPP/ Turnkey Basis (Package-6)	66	—	66	66
98.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Bhilvas na Chapra, Bhudarpura on PPP/ Turnkey Basis (Package-4)	120	120	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
99.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Chunaravas Ramgali, Maninagar on PPP/ Turnkey Basis (Package-5)	400	400	–	–
100.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum Behind B Colony, Girdharnagar or PPP/ Turnkey Basis (Package-1)	518	–	518	518
101.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at (1) Suryanagar, (2) Chandranagar, (3) Bhilvas Vejalpur on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-3)	554	554	–	–
102.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum at Odhav on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-2)	1,500	1,500	–	–
103.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Kailasnagar, Sabarmati (Phase-II) On PPP/ Turn key Basis (Package-1)	80	80	–	–
104.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Rohidasnagar Vadaj On PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-1)	480	480	–	–

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105.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-II)	800	800	—	—
106.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	880 EWS Houses Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-6).	880	880	—	—
107.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turn key Basis (Sector-1)	1,210	1,210	—	—
108.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1375 EWS Houses Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turn key Basis (Sector-5).	1,375	1,375	—	—
109.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-III)	1,430	1,430	—	—
110.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-IV)	1,540	1,540	—	—
111.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 111 EWS houses for Ward-Vadaj, Slum-Halarnagar, Ahmedabad	111	111	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
112.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 120 EWS houses for Ward-Paldi, Slum-Shardanagar, Ahmedabad	120	120	—	—
113.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 240 EWS houses for Ward-Bapunagar, Slum Dindayal Upadhyaynagar, Ahmedabad	240	240	—	—
114.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 242 EWS houses for Ward-Ambavadi, Slum Ganeshnagar, Ahmedabad	242	242	—	—
115.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 266 EWS houses for Ward-Danilimda, Slum-Aektanagar, Ahmedabad	266	266	—	—
116.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 302 EWS houses for Ward-Vadaj, Slum-Khushalnagar, Ahmedabad	302	302	—	—
117.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 360 EWS houses for Ward-Asarwa-North Slum-Chhanaji na Chhpura and Khodiyarnagar, Ahmedabad	360	360	—	—

118.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 514 EWS houses for Ward-Narol-Shabyadi, Slum- Sarnyavas, Ahmedabad	514	514	—	—
119.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 552 EWS houses for Ward-Asarwa, Slum Radharaman ni chali, Ahmedabad	552	552	—	—
120.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 597 EWS houses for Ward-Ambavadi, Slum-Bhudarpura, Ahmedabad	597	597	—	—
121.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 950 EWS houses for Ward-Vadaj, Slum-Mahenatpura, Ahmedabad	950	—	—	—
122.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 1497 EWS houses for Ward- Ranip, Slum-Bakaramandi, Ahmedabad	1,497	—	—	—
123.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	"In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 1574 EWS houses for Ward-Ambavadi, Slum-Sanjaynagar, Ahmedabad	1,574	1,574	—	—
124.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 49 EWS houses a T.P. No. 30 F.P. No.98/1, Nadia Vas, Meghan Nagar Location Ahmedabad, Gujarat	49	—	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 54 EWS houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No. 14C Narayan Patel ni Chali, Meghani Nagar Location Ahmedabad, Gujarat	54	–	–	–
126.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 55 EWS houses at T.P. No. 20 F.P. No. 57. Rabari na Chhapara Navrangpura Location, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	55	55	–	–
127.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 58 EWS houses a T.P. No. 8 F.P. No. 200, Kantan vali chali, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	58	–	–	–
128.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 59 EWS houses at T.P. No. 3 F.P. No. 116, 117, Sidhdheshwari na Chhapara, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	59	–	–	–
129.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 62 EWS houses at T.P. No. 28 F.P. No. 572, 573, Bholenath Tekara na Chhapara, Juna Vadaj Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	62	–	–	–
130.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 65 EWS houses a T.P. No. 12 F.P. No.143, Meldipura Kantibhai	85	65	-	-

		Desai ni Chali, Naroda Road Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat					
131. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 66 EWS houses a T.P. No. 13 F.P. No.123, Kasai ni Chali, Danilimda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	66	66	–	–	
132. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 85 EWS houses a T.P. No. 23 F.P. No. 435, Harivan na Chhapara Sabarmati Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	35	85	–	–	
133. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 101 EWS houses at T.P. No. 11 F.P. No. 171, 172/1, Satydev na Chhapara, Rakhiyal Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	101	101	–	–	
134. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 112 EWS houses at T.P. No. 6 F.P. No. 19/1, 19/2, Bank of Baroda Society na Chhapara, Paladi Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	112	112	–	–	
135. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 118 EWS houses at T.P. No. 84/1 F.P. No. 92/1,2,3, Matixhan, Vatva Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	118	–	–	–	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
136.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 122 EWS houses at T.P. No. 111 F.P. No. 999, Ramnagar, Odhav Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	122	—	—	—
137.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 155 EWS houses at T.P. No. 8 F.P. No. 114, Babupuri na Chhapara Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	155	155	—	—
138.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 161 EWS houses at T.P. No. 3-Ranip F.P. No. 187, Jogeshwari na Chhapara, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	161	—	—	—
139.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 164 EWS houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No. 48, Parsi na Bhatta na Chhapara, Saijpur Bhogha Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	164	164	—	—
140.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 185 EWS houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No. 219, Khadavali Chali Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	185	—	—	—
141.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 199 EWS houses at T.P. No. 21 F.P. No. 232, Jiva Dosa na Chhapara, Aambavadi Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	199	—	—	—

142.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 204 EWS houses at T.P. No. 23 F.P. No. 879, Kanku Maa ni Chali, Juna Vadaj Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	204	43	—	—
143.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 207 EWS houses at T.P. No. 17 F.P. No. 7/2, Indiranagar Cantonment na Chhapara, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	207	207	—	—
144.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 218 EWS houses at T.P. No. 1 - Bodakdev F.P. No. 715, 716, Harisidhdhnagar na Chhapara, Thaltej Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	218	—	—	—
145.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 230 EWS houses at T.P. No. 3-Ranip F.P. No. 105, 106, 107/1, 107/2, P.T. na Chhapara Hamuman Nagar, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	230	—	—	—
146.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 262 EWS houses at T.P. No. 23 F.P. No. 480, 481, Charanagar Sabarmati Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	262	230	—	—
147.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 275 EWS houses at T.P. No. 112 F.P. No. 27, Rajiv Nagar, Odhav Location in Ahmedabad. Gujarat	275	—	—	—

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
148.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 276 EWS houses at T.P. No. 115 F.P. No. 7, Rajiv Nagar, Ramol-Hathijan Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	276	–	–	–
149.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 331 EWS houses at T.P. No. 97/D F.P. No. 14, 16, Baliyadev Nagar Sardarnagar Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	331	–	–	–
150.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 369 EWS houses at T.P. No. 94 F.P. No. 02-Jan., Ganeshnagar and Mahakalinagar, Vasna Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	369	–	–	–
151.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 384 EWS houses at T.P. No. 6 F.P. No. 529, 551, 552, 553 Ganeshnagar, Vasant Kuva na Chhapara, Palad Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	384	238	–	–
152.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 483 EWS houses at T.P. No. 68 F.P. N0.43/P R.S. C.S. No. 1835, 1836, Saranya Vas, Sardar Nagar Location in Ahmedabad Gujarat	483	–	–	–

153. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 493 EWS houses at T.P. No. 37/5 F.P. No. 51/1, Suryanagar Danilimda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	493	—	—	—
154. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 623 EWS houses at T.P. No. 13 F.P. No. 22, 23, Lablavi ni Chali Behrampura Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	623	105	—	—
155. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 660 EWS houses at T.P. No. 103 F.P. No. 17/1, 17/2, Bhathiji no Tekro, Nikol Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	660	660	—	—
156. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 807 EWS houses at T.P. No. 37 F.P. No. 98, 99, Site and Service na Chhapara, Behrampura Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	807	—	—	—
157. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 1307 EWS houses at T.P. No. 1 - Naroda F.P. No. 715, 716 Santoshinagar, Naroda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1,307	—	—	—
158. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	ISSR project for construction of 1431 EWS houses at T.P. No. 1 - Thaltej F.P. No.144/1 to 7, Malav Talav, Gota Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1,431	—	—	—

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
159.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	432 DU's of at T.P. No. 03, F.P. No-938/2/1, T.P. No. 06, F.P. No-119/1, 332, 463 in Paldi Ward and T.P. No-22, F.P. No. 169, 315 in Vasna Ward at Ahmedabad MC	432	—	—	—
160.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	625 DU's at T.P. No.-30 (Asarwa North Ex.), F.P. No. 108/2/109, 111, T.P. No. 08 (Asarwa), F.P. No. 184/1 at Shahpur Ward and T.P. No. 18 (Sarangpur), F.P. No. 04, 315 Khadiya Ward at Ahmedabad MC.	625	—	—	—
161.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1000 DU's at T.P. No. 5-Secton-7/A, F.P. No. 217/2, 231, 231/2, T.P. No. 14 (Shahibug)-Second varied,F.P. No. 59/2 at Shahibaug Ward in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	1,000	—	—	—
162.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	1271 DU's at T.P. No. 15, F.P. No. 62/4, 212, 284 in S.P. Stadium Ward in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	1,271	—	—	—
163.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	2304 DU's at T.P. No. 3 (Elisbridge, Dariyapur-Kajipur),14 (Shahibug)-Second Varied F.P. No. 1/A, 9/1/2, 15/A/2/2, 17/2/1+2+3, 50, 55/1, 61/B/2,	2,304	—	—	—

		77/1/2, 308/2, 309, 311/2, 312/2, 319, 340, 341, 71, 81, 100/1, 120, 157, 161/1, 163/1, 167 at Shahpur Ward in Ahmedabad MC.					
164. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	2392 DU's at T.P. No.-23, F.P. No. 417, 486, 809 in Sabarmati ward and T.P. No. 28, F.P. No. 1/2, 566/2 in Juna Wadaj Ward in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	2,392	–	–	–	
165. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	New EWS housing of 1184 Dwelling units at 2 relocation plots of Ahmedabad	1,184	–	1,184	1,120	
166. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	New EWS housing of 1344 Dwelling units at 2 relocation plots of Ahmedabad	1,344	–	1,184	850	
167. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for Economically Weaker Section and Lower Income Group under AHP for 512 DUs at Chenpur.	512	–	472	472	
168. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for Economically Weaker Section and Lower Income Group under AHP for 1008 DUs at Hathijan	1,008	–	736	736	
169. PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	AHP project for EWS (1652 DU's) and LIG (812 DU's) at 4 Locations in AUDA Limit	2,464	–	1,960	1,960	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
170.	PMAY(U)	Ahmedabad	Scheme for EWS and UG under AHP for 5082 Dwelling Unit at 15 Location in Ahmedabad by AMC	5,082	–	5,082	3,730
TOTAL FOR AHMEDABAD				1,57,902	48,523	57,164	48,585
1.	PMAY(U)	Amod	Beneficiary Led Construction for 120 EWS houses at Amod, Gujarat	120	16	102	102
2.	PMAY(U)	Amod	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Amod, Gujarat	50	45	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Amod	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Amod Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	60	45	–	–
TOTAL FOR AMOD				230	106	102	102
1.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	Construction of 224 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Amreli City under PMAY	224	224	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	BLC Project for Construction of 129 EWS Houses at Amreli, Gujarat	129	89	28	7
3.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	BLC Project for Construction of 64 EWS Houses at Amreli, Distt. Amreli, Gujarat	64	46	6	1

4.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Amreli, Gujarat	47	40	3	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	BLC Project for Construction of 28 EWS Houses at Amreli Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	28	28	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Amreli	Construction of 29 EWS houses at Amreli Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	29	21	–	–
TOTAL FOR AMRELI				521	448	37	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 99 EWS Houses at Anand Nagarpalika, Distt. Anand Gujarat	99	4	95	55
2.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses at Anand, Gujarat	53	14	39	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 73 EWS Houses at Anand, Gujarat	73	8	31	1
4.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Anand Nagarpalika Phase-V	50	46	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Anand Nagarpalika Phase-IV	66	52	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Anand	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Anand Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	57	56	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	PMAY(U)	Anand	Construction of 57 EWS houses at Anand Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	57	53	–	–
TOTAL FOR ANAND				455	233	165	57
1.	PMAY(U)	Anjar	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Anjar, Gujarat	90	66	10	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Anjar	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Anjar, Gujarat	50	44	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Anjar	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Anjar Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	31	23	–	–
TOTAL FOR ANJAR				171	133	10	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Anklav	BLC Project for Construction of 348 EWS Houses at Anklav, Gujarat	348	–	348	199
2.	PMAY(U)	Anklav	BLC Project for Construction of 117 EWS Houses at Anklav, Distt. Anand, Gujarat	117	18	99	9
3.	PMAY(U)	Anklav	BLC Project for Construction of 161 EWS Houses at Anklav, Gujarat	161	160	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Anklav	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Anklav Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	110	110	–	–

5.	JnNURM	Anklav	Revised Project for 416 DUs with infrastructure facilities at Anklav, Distt. Anand, Gujarat	336	168	168	–
TOTAL FOR ANKLAV				1,072	456	616	208
1.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	Construction of 736 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Ankleshwar City under PMAY	736	736	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 153 EWS Houses at Ankleshwar, Gujarat	153	62	79	78
3.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Ankleshwar Nagarpalika, Distt Bharuch Gujarat	49	16	30	23
4.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Anklesvar, Gujarat	49	40	4	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS Houses at Ankleshwar Nagarpalika Phase-IV	43	30	1	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	BLC Project for Construction of 27 EWS Houses at Ankleshwar Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	27	2	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Ankleswar	Construction of 34 EWS houses at Ankleshwar Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	34	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR ANKLESWAR				1,091	886	114	101

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Bagasara	BLC Project for Construction of 231 EWS Houses at Bagasara. Distt., Amreli, Gujarat	231	118	113	29
2.	PMAY(U)	Bagasara	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Bagasara, Gujarat	96	92	4	–
TOTAL FOR BAGASARA				327	210	117	29
1.	PMAY(U)	Balasinor	Beneficiary Led Construction for 145 EWS Houses at Balasinor	145	–	145	145
2.	PMAY(U)	Balasinor	BLC Project for Construction of 157 EWS Houses at Balasinor, Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	157	50	107	3
3.	PMAY(U)	Balasinor	BLC Project for Construction of 97 EWS Houses at Balasinor Nagarpalika Phase-III	97	97	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Balasinor	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Balasinor Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	47	47	–	–
TOTAL FOR BALASINOR				446	194	252	148
1.	PMAY(U)	Bantwa	Construction of 352 DUs of Affordable Housing Protect at Bantwa City under PMAY	352	-	-	-

2.	PMAY(U)	Bantwa	BLC Project for Construction of 18 EWS Houses at Bantwa, Gujarat	18	16	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Bantwa	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Bantwa Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	47	44	–	–
TOTAL FOR BANTWA				417	60	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Bardoli	Beneficiary Led Construction for 96 EWS Houses at Bardoli, Gujarat	96	1	94	94
2.	PMAY(U)	Bardoli	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Bardoli, Distt. Surat, Gujarat	45	4	39	15
3.	PMAY(U)	Bardoli	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Bardoli, Gujarat	40	24	15	1
4.	PMAY(U)	Bardoli	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Bardoli, Gujarat	47	41	5	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Bardoli	BLC Project for Construction of 38 EWS Houses at Bardoli Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	38	38	–	–
TOTAL FOR BARDOLI				266	108	153	110
1.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	Beneficiary Led Construction for 303 EWS Houses at Bareja	303	126	177	77

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Bareja-II, Gujarat	100	74	26	25
3.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Bareja, Distt., Ahmadabad, Gujarat	50	30	19	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	BLC Project for Construction of 72 EWS Houses at Bareja Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	72	72	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Bareja Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	60	60	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Bareja	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS houses at Bareja Nagarpalika Phase-6,Gujarat	50	50	–	–
TOTAL FOR BAREJA				635	412	222	110
1.	PMAY(U)	Barwala	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Barwala Nagarpalika, Gujarat	90	86	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Barwala	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Barwala, Gujarat	100	18	77	40
3.	PMAY(U)	Barwala	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS Houses at Barwala Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	43	34	–	–
TOTAL FOR BARWALA				233	138	77	40

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Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	Construction of 492 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Bavla City under PMAY	492	–	492	252
2.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 268 EWS Houses at Bavla	268	–	268	168
3.	PIWAY(U)	Bavla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 101 EWS Houses at Bavla-II, Gujarat	101	54	47	47
4.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Bavla, Distt., Ahmadabad, Gujarat	66	45	21	1
5.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Bavla, Gujarat	31	29	1	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	BLC Project for Construction of 95 EWS Houses at Bavla, Gujarat	95	75	20	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Bavla Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	52	50	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Bavla	BLC Project for Construction of 79 EWS Houses at Bavla Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	79	77	–	–
TOTAL FOR BAVLA				1,184	330	849	468
1.	PMAY(U)	Bayad	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Bavad, Gujarat	150	2	148	143

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Bayad	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Bayad Nagarpalika, Distt., Aravalli, Gujarat	200	79	121	32
3.	PMAY(U)	Bayad	BLC Project for Construction of 250 EWS Houses at Bayad, Gujarat	250	240	4	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Bayad	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Bayad Nagarpalika Phase-IV	130	110	–	–
TOTAL FOR BAYAD				730	431	273	175
1.	PMAY(U)	Bhabhar	BLC Project for Construction of 300 EWS Houses at Bhabhar (Phase-II), Gujarat	300	215	46	3
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhabhar	BLC Project for Construction of 450 EWS Houses at Bhabhar, Gujarat	450	321	100	41
3.	PMAY(U)	Bhabhar	BLC Project for Construction of 120 EWS Houses at Bhabhar Nagarpalika Phase-II	120	115	2	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Bhabhar	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Bhabhar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	70	65	–	–
TOTAL FOR BHABHAR				940	716	148	44

1.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 335 EWS Houses at Bhachau, Gujarat	335	298	25	—
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 183 EWS Houses at Bhachau, Distt., Kutch, Gujarat	183	156	—	—
3.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 158 EWS Houses at Bhachau Nagarpalika, Distt., Kutch, Gujarat	158	145	—	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 147 EWS Houses at Bhachau, Gujarat	147	132	—	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Bharuch Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	34	—	—	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	BLC Project for Construction of 72 EWS Houses at Bhachau Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	72	61	—	—
7.	PMAY(U)	Bhachau	Construction of 90 EWS houses at Bhachau Nagarpalika, Phase-6, Gujarat	90	21	—	—
TOTAL FOR BHACHAU				1,019	813	25	—
1.	PMAY(U)	Bhanvad	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Bhanvad Nagarpalika, Distt. Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat	46	43	3	—

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhanvad	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Bhanvad Nagarpalika, Gujarat	63	63	–	–
TOTAL FOR BHANVAD				109	106	3	
1.	PMAY(U)	Bharuch	BLC Project for Construction of 127 EWS Houses at Bharuch, Distt., Bharuch, Gujarat	127	54	66	26
2.	PMAY(U)	Bharuch	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Bharuch, Gujarat	90	76	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Bharuch	BLC Project for Construction of 35 EWS Houses at Bharuch Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	35	32	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Bharuch	Construction of 512 Dwelling Units for urban poor at Bharuch, Gujarat	512	104	408	408
TOTAL FOR BHARUCH				764	266	474	434
1.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Revised Project for 2501 to 2548 EWS-I Type Housing (P+5) and (P+7) at Various 9 Locations of Bhavnagar Area, Gujarat	2,548	2,292	256	256
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Construction of 768 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Tarsamia area in Bhavnagar city under PMAY	768	768	–	–

3.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Revised AHP project for construction of 2449 to 2489 EWS houses at different location in Ruva and Fulsar, Bhavnagar MC	2,489	2,489	—	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	AHP Project for 1728 EWS Houses PLOT No. 6, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24/B-1280 EWS-I, PLOT No. R-10 and 10/A- 448 EWS-II at GHB-Bhavnagar, Gujarat	1,728	1,728	—	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Construction of Noe Housing Colony for EWS-I type under Unlenable Slum Rehabilitation of Bhavnagar for dwelling units of 78 Dus in FP No. 27, TPS No. 2(A) NANU GANDHINAGAR area at Bhavnagar	78	78	—	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	1204 Houses of EWS-2 category at TP 5A, F.P. 55, 60, 68 location in Sidsar, Bhavnagar area under AHP component of PMAY (U) by BMC	1,204	—	—	—
7.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 90 EWS houses at Bhavnagar, Gujarat	90	42	40	40
8.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 91 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar-II, Gujarat	91	46	42	42
9.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 171 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar-III, Gujarat	171	42	70	69

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 99 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar (Phase -IV), Gujarat	99	75	7	–
11.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation, Distt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat	45	34	3	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 86 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar, Gujarat	86	59	2	–
13.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 81 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation Phase-VII, Gujarat	81	57	–	–
14.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Bhavnagar Area Development Authority Phase-1, Gujarat	55	49	–	–
15.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	ISSR Project for 192 Dus at Janta Nagar Slum (Cluster with Manek Nagar Slum), Bhavnagar, Gujarat	192	–	–	–
16.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	ISSR Project for 448 Dus at Sindhu Nagar Slums	448	–	–	–

			(Cluster with Sardar Nagar Slum), Bhavnagar, Gujarat				
17.	PMAY(U)	Bhavnagar	AHP project of BMC for construction of 1506 EWS Units at 6 different locations in Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	1,506	–	1,506	1,506
TOTAL FOR BHAVNAGAR				11,679	7,759	1,926	1,913
1.	PMAY(U)	Bhayavadar	Construction of 189 EWS houses under BLC component for Bhayavadar City under PMAY-U	189	47	140	140
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhayavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 67 EWS Houses at Bhayavadar Nagarpalika, Gujarat	67	64	–	–
TOTAL FOR BHAYAVADAR				256	111	140	140
1.	PMAY(U)	Bhuj	BLC Project for Construction of 23 EWS Houses at Bhuj, Gujarat	23	23	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Bhuj	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Bhuj Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	49	40	3	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Bhuj	304 DUs, Slum Rehabilitation project for Bhimrao Nagar A-1, Ramdev Nagar and GIDC	304	84	220	197
TOTAL FOR BHUJ				376	147	223	197

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	Beneficiary Led Construction for 90 EWS Houses at Bllimora, Gujarat	90	23	67	67
2.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	BLC Project for Construction of 102 EWS Houses at Bllimora (Phase-II), Gujarat	102	29	64	60
3.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Bllimora, Distt. Navsari, Gujarat	49	18	28	4
4.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Bllimora Nagarpalika, Distt. Navsari Gujarat	30	23	2	-
5.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Bllimora, Gujarat	41	40	-	-
6.	PMAY(U)	Bllimora	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Bllimora Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	49	15	-	-
TOTAL FOR BILIMORA				361	148	161	131
1.	PMAY(U)	Bopal	BLC Project for Construction of 39 EWS Houses at Bopal-Distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat	39	8	31	1
2.	PMAY(U)	Bopal	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Bopal-Ghuma Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	65	63	-	-
TOTAL FO BOPAL				104	71	31	1
1.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 282 EWS houses	282	-	282	182

2.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	at Boriavi, Gujarat BLC Project for Construction of 121 EWS Houses at Boriavi, Distt., Anand, Gujarat	121	15	106	25
3.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Boriavi, Gujarat	96	59	37	-
4.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	BLC Project for Construction of 144 EWS Houses at Boriavi, Nagarpalika Phase-IV	144	144	-	-
5.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Boriavi, Nagarpalika Phase-V Gujarat	108	108	-	-
6.	PMAY(U)	Boriavi	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Boriavi, Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	51	51	-	-
TOTAL FOR BORIAVI				802	377	425	207
1.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	Construction of 504 DUs Affordable Housing Project at Borsad city under PMAY	504	504	-	-
2.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 314 EWS Houses at Borsad, Gujarat	314	-	314	184
3.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Borsad, Distt. Anand, Gujarat	100	58	42	7
4.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 213 EWS Houses at Borsad, Gujarat	213	211	-	-
5.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Borsad, Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	150	145	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL FOR BORSAD				1,281	918	356	191
1.	PMAY(U)	Botad	Construction of 320 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Botad city under PMAY	320	320	-	-
2.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 118 EWS Houses at Botad (Phase-I), Gujarat	118	320	-	-
3.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Botad (Phase-II), Gujarat	200	92	94	26
4.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 127 EWS Houses at Botad Distt., Bhavnagar, Gujarat	127	58	59	6
5.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 346 EWS Houses at Botad, Gujarat	346	312	13	-
6.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 155 EWS Houses at Botad Nagarpalika Phase-V	155	143	-	-
7.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 181 EWS Houses at Botad Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	181	157	-	-
8.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 115 EWS Houses at Botad Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	115	56	-	-
9.	PMAY(U)	Borsad	BLC Project for Construction of 160 EWS Houses at Botad Nagarpalika Phase-8, Gujarat	160	9	-	-
TOTAL FOR BOTAD				1,722	1,181	241	54

1.	PMAY(U)	Chaklasi	Construction of 350 EWS Houses under BLC component for Chaklasi City under PMAY-U	350	258	92	79
2.	PMAY(U)	Chaklasi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 363 EWS Houses at Chaklasi-II, Gujarat	363	276	87	10
3.	PMAY(U)	Chaklasi	BLC Project for Construction of 42 EWS Houses at Chaklasi, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	42	41	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Chaklasi	BLC Project for Constructs of 50 EWS Houses at Chaklasi Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	50	50	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Chaklasi	BLC Project for Construction of 420 EWS Houses at Chaklasi Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	420	360	–	–
TOTAL FOR CHAKLASI				1,225	985	180	89
1.	PMAY(U)	Chalala	BLC Project for Construction of 62 EWS Houses at Chaiala, Distt., Amreli, Gujarat	62	4	52	20
2.	PMAY(U)	Chalala	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Chaiala Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	130	125	–	–
Total for Chalala				192	129	52	20
1.	PMAY(U)	Chanasma	BLC Project for Construction of 86 EWS Houses at Chansma, Gujarat	86	–	86	86
2.	PMAY(U)	Chanasma	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Chanasma, Gujarat	96	96	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Chanasma	BLC Project for Construction of 68 EWS Houses at Chanasma Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	68	68	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Chanasma	BLC Project for Construction of 67 EWS Houses at Chanasma Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	67	57	–	–
TOTAL FOR CHANASMA				317	221	86	86
1.	PMAY(U)	Chhaya	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Chhaya, Distt., Porbandar, Gujarat	25	9	16	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Chhaya	BLC Project for Construction of 74 EWS Houses at Chhaya, Gujarat	74	62	12	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Chhaya	BLC Project for Construction of 42 EWS Houses at Chhaya Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	42	38	-	-
4.	PMAY(U)	Chhaya	Construction of 60 EWS houses at Chhaya Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	60	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR CHHAYA				201	109	28	-
1.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	BLC Project for Construction of 102 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat	102	22	80	78
2.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	SLC Project for Construction of 127 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat	127	41	73	26

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3.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur Nagarpalika, Distt., Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat	53	14	31	2
4.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	BLC Project for Construction of 22 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	22	19	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	Construction of 31 EWS houses at Chhota Udaipur Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	31	12	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat	90	62	12	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Chhota Udaipur	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Chhota Udaipur Nagarpalika Phase-V	66	52	–	–
TOTAL FOR CHHOTA UDAIPUR				491	222	196	106
1.	PMAY(U)	Chorvad	BLC Project for Construction of 86 EWS Houses at Chorvad, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	86	84	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Chorvad	BLC Project for Construction of 231 EWS Houses at Chorvad Nagarpalika, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat	231	187	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Chorvad	Construction of 48 EWS houses at Chorvad Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	48	16	–	–
TOTAL FOR CHORVAD				365	287	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Chotila	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Chotila, Distt., Surendranagar, Gujarat	100	86	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Chotila	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Chotila Nagarpalika Phase-I	70	67	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Chotila	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Chotila Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	130	119	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Chotila	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Chotila Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	55	48	–	–
5.	JNNURM	Chotila	Construction of 240 dwelling units in Chotila Municipality, Gujarat	240	–	240	132
Total for Chotila				595	320	246	132
1.	PMAY(U)	Dabhoi	Construction of 516 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Dabhoi city under PMAY	516	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	Construction of 159 EWS houses under BLC component for Dabhol City under PMAY-U	159	40	117	116
3.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	BLC Project for Construction of 192 EWS Houses at Dabhol (Phase-II),Gujarat	192	83	103	79

4.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	BLC Project for Construction of 58 EWS Houses at Dabhol, Distt., Vadodara,Gujarat	58	20	38	7
5.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Dabhol Nagarpalika Phase-IV	41	33	2	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	BLC Project for Construction of 154 EWS Houses at Dabhol Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	154	92	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Dabhol	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Dabhol Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	41	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR DABHOL				1,161	268	260	202
1.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	BLC Project for Construction of 174 EWS Houses at Dahod, Gujarat	174	35	108	57
2.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	BLC Project for Construction of 29 EWS Houses at Dahod,Distt., Dohad, Gujarat	29	3	26	11
3.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Dahod, Gujarat	46	41	2	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Dahod Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	32	24	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Dahod Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	24	20	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	PMAY(U)	Dahod	Construction of 30 EWS houses at Dahod Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	30	27	–	–
7.	JnNURM	Dahod	480 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Dahod, Gujarat	480	–	480	100
TOTAL FOR DAHOD				815	150	616	168
1.	PMAY(U)	Dakor	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Dakor, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	108	107	1	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Dakor	BLC Project for Construction of 29 EWS Houses at Dakor, Gujarat	29	29	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Dakor	BLC Project for Construction of 33 EWS houses at Dakor Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	33	33	–	–
TOTAL FOR DAKOR				170	169	1	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Damnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 161 EWS Houses at Damnagar, Distt., Amreli, Gujarat	161	36	108	25
2.	PMAY(U)	Damnagar	Construction of 124 EWS houses at Damnagar Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	124	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR DAMNAGAR				285	36	108	25

1.	PMAY(U)	Deesa	Beneficiary Led Construction for 185 EWS houses at Deesa	185	–	185	185
2.	PMAY(U)	Deesa	BLC Project for Construction of 120 EWS Houses at Deesa, Distt, Banaskantha, Gujarat	120	116	4	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Deesa	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Deesa Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	100	100	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Deesa	1456 DUs Relocation and <i>In-Situ</i> of North Deesa slum (at R.S. No. 5278. 5279-5280 and 4896 near snorts club area)	1,456	160	880	880
TOTAL FOR DEESA				1,861	376	1,069	1,065
1.	PMAY(U)	Dehgam	AHP Project for Construction of 140 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 02 (Dahegam) F.P. No. 126/2-AUDA, Gujarat	140	140	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Dehgam	AHP Project for Construction of 640 EWS Houses T.P. 3, F.P. 72/10 at GHB – Dahegam, Gujarat	640	–	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Dehgam	Beneficiary Led Construction for 160 EWS Houses at Dehgam, Gujarat	160	–	160	85
4.	PMAY(U)	Dehgam	Beneficiary Led Construction for 160 EWS Houses at Dahegam-II, Gujarat	160	76	84	11
5.	PMAY(U)	Dehgam	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS Houses at Dehgam, Gujarat	78	78	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL FOR DEHGAM				1,178	294	244	96
1.	PMAY(U)	Devgadbaria	BLC Project for Construction of 107 EWS Houses at Devgadbaria, Gujarat	107	28	77	48
2.	PMAY(U)	Devgadbaria	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Devgadbaria, Distt., Dohad, Gujarat	96	18	75	43
3.	PMAY(U)	Devgadbaria	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Devgadbariya Nagarpalika, Distt., Dohad, Gujarat	50	16	34	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Devgadbaria	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Devgadbaria Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	101	97	2	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Devgadbaria	BLC Project for Construction of 152 EWS Houses at Devgadbariya Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	152	150	—	—
TOTAL FOR DEVGADBARIA				506	309	188	91
1.	PMAY(U)	Dhandhuka	Construction of 264 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Dhandhuka city under PMAY	264	—	—	—
2.	PMAY(U)	Dhandhuka	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Dhandhuka, Gujarat	50	50	—	—

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3.	PMAY(U)	Dhandhuka	BLC Project for Construction of 93 EWS Houses at Dhandhuka, Gujarat	93	93	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dhandhuka	BLC Project for Construction of 114 EWS Houses at Dhandhuka Nagarpalika Phase-II	114	114	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Dhandhuka	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Dhandhuka Nagarpalika Phase-4,Gujarat	57	57	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHANDHUKA				578	314	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Dhanera	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Dhanera (Phase-II), Gujarat	200	58	91	18
2.	PMAY(U)	Dhanera	BLC Project for Construction of 205 EWS Houses at Dhanera, Gujarat	205	114	91	21
3.	PMAY(U)	Dhanera	BLC Project for Construction of 160 EWS Houses at Dhanera Nagarpalika Phase-III	160	142	2	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dhanera	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Dhanera Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	50	49	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHANERA				615	363	184	39
1.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Dharampur, Gujarat	100	22	78	78
2.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Dharampur, Gujarat	110	20	89	88

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 114 EWS Houses at Dharampur, Distt., Valsad, Gujarat	114	54	51	18
4.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 107 EWS Houses at Dharampur Nagarpalika, Distt. Valsad Gujarat	107	67	31	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 170 EWS Houses at Dharampur, Gujarat	170	135	5	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Dharampur Nagarpalika Phase-VII, Gujarat	101	35	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Dharampur Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	130	31	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Dharampur Nagarpalika Phase-8, Gujarat	98	2	–	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Dharampur	BLC Project for Construction of 175 EWS Houses at Dharampur Nagarpalika Phase-9, Gujarat	175	3	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHARAMPUR				1,105	369	254	192
1.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	Construction of 240 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Dholka city under PMAY	240	–	–	–

2.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	AHP Project for Construction of 672 EWS Houses SR. No. 144/A at GHB - Dholka, Gujarat	672	–	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Dholka, Distt., Ahmadabad, Gujarat	150	90	60	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	BLC Project for Construction of 111 EWS Houses at Dholka, Gujarat	111	109	2	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Dholka Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	45	45	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS Houses at Dholka Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	71	71	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Dholka	Construction of 41 EWS houses at Dholka Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	41	41	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHOLKA				1,330	356	62	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Dhoraji	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Dhoraji	100	45	51	51
2.	PMAY(U)	Dhoraji	BLC Project for Construction of 109 EWS Houses at Dhoraji, Gujarat	109	105	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Dhoraji	BLC Project for Construction of 119 EWS Houses at Dhoraji, Gujarat	119	119	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHORAJI				328	269	51	51

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Dhrangadhra	Beneficiary Led Construction for 99 EWS Houses at Dhrangadhra-II, Gujarat	99	43	17	17
2.	PMAY(U)	Dhrangadhra	Beneficiary Led Construction for 373 EWS Houses at Dhangadhra-I, Gujarat	373	187	86	86
3.	PMAY(U)	Dhrangadhra	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Dhrangadhra, Distt., Surendranagar, Gujarat	200	119	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dhrangadhra	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Dhangadhra Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	100	86	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Dhrangadhra	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Dhrangadhra Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	110	87	–	–
Total for Dhrangadhra				882	522	103	103
1.	PMAY(U)	Dhrol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 154 EWS Houses at Dhrol, Gujarat	154	18	136	136
2.	PMAY(U)	Dhrol	BLC Project for Construction of 134 EWS Houses at Dhrol (Phase-II), Gujarat	134	59	73	2
3.	PMAY(U)	Dhrol	BLC Project for Construction of 225 EWS Houses at Dhrol, Distt., Jamnagar, Gujarat	225	215	6	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Dhrol	BLC Project for Construction of 115 EWS Houses at Dhrol Nagarpalika Phase-IV	115	106	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Dhrol	BLC Project for Construction of 87 EWS Houses at Dhrol Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	87	68	–	–
TOTAL FOR DHROL				715	466	215	138
1.	PMAY(U)	Dwarka	BLC Project for Construction of 203 EWS Houses at Dwarka, Gujarat	203	171	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Dwarka	Construction of 40 EWS houses at Dwarka Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	40	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR DWARKA				243	171	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Gadhada	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Gadhada, Distt., Bhavnagar, Gujarat	49	15	34	6
2.	PMAY(U)	Gadhada	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Gadhada, Gujarat	105	82	20	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Gadhada	BLC Project for Construction of 81 EWS Houses at Gadhada Nagarpalika Phase-III	81	75	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Gadhada	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Gadhada Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	40	37	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Gadhada	BLC Project for Construction of 62 EWS Houses at Gadhada Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	62	34	–	–
TOTAL FOR GADHADA				337	243	55	7
1.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Gandevi-I, Gujarat	100	19	81	81
2.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 108 EWS Houses at Gandevi-II, Gujarat	108	28	80	80
3.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS Houses at Gandevi, Distt., Navsari, Gujarat	78	42	32	12
4.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	BLC Project for Construction of 77 EWS Houses at Gandevi, Gujarat	77	71	3	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS Houses at Gandevi, Gujarat	78	65	3	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Gandevi Nagarpalika Phase-VI	90	22	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Gandevi	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Gandevi Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	49	19	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL FOR GANDEVI				580	266	199	173
1.	PMAY(U)	Gandhidham	BLC Project for Construction of 160 EWS Houses at Gandhidham, Gujarat	160	117	11	1
2.	PMAY(U)	Gandhidham	BLC Project for Construction of 44 EWS Houses at Gandhidham Nagarpalika, Gujarat	44	27	–	–
TOTAL FOR GANDHIDHAM				204	144	11	1
1.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	336 Dus of EWS-II category at T.P. No. 06, FP. No. 173 Location in Kudasan, Gandhinagar by Gandhinagar UDA	336	336	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	392 Dus of EWS- 2 category at T.P. 08, FP. R47 Location in Sargasan, Gandhinagar area by Gandhinagar UDA	392	392	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	288 EWS-2 category at T.P. 13, FP309 location in Vavol, Gandhinagar area under PMAY(U) by GUDA	288	–	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	504 EWS-2 category at T.P. 13, FP309 location in Vavol, Gandhinagar area under PMAY(U) by GUDA.	504	–	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	100 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 16, FP. 219, Gandhinagar under AHP by GUDA	100	–	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	1208 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP 07, FP. 186, Gandhinagar under AHP by GUDA	1,208	–	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Gandhinagar,Gujarat	32	32	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	BLC Project for Construction of 56 EWS Houses at Gandhinagar, Gujarat	56	55	1	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation Phase-I	24	24	–	–
10.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority Phase-III	63	62	1	–
11.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	BLC Project for Construction of 305 EWS Houses at Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority Phase-4, Gujarat	305	305	–	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Gandhinagar	Construction of 435 EWS houses at Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority Phase-5, Gujarat	435	272	–	–
TOTAL FOR GANDHINAGAR				3,743	1,478	2	–

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Gariadhar	BLC Project for Construction of 188 EWS Houses at Gariadhar, Gujarat	188	97	91	19
2.	PMAY(U)	Gariadhar	BLC Project for Construction of 257 EWS Houses at Gariyadhar Nagarpalika, Distt. Bhavnagar Gujarat	257	232	7	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Gariadhar	BLC Project for Construction of 189 EWS Houses at Gariadhar Nagarpalika Phase-II	189	167	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Gariadhar	BLC Project for Construction of 129 EWS Houses at Gariadhar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	129	112	–	–
TOTAL FOR GARIADHAR				763	608	98	19
1.	PMAY(U)	Godhra	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Godhara,Gujarat	100	44	53	42
2.	PMAY(U)	Godhra	BLC Project for Construction of 181 EWS Houses at Godhra, Distt., Panch Mahals, Gujarat	181	84	92	26
3.	PMAY(U)	Godhra	BLC Project for Construction of 144 EWS Houses at Godhra Nagarpalika, Distt. Panch Mahals Gujarat	144	87	44	4
4.	PMAY(U)	Godhra	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Godhra Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	100	90	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Godhra	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Godhra Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	110	107	–	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL FOR GODHRA				635	412	189	72
1.	PMAY(U)	Gondal	BLC Project for Construction of 618 EWS Houses at Gondal, Gujarat	618	359	58	18
2.	PMAY(U)	Gondal	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Gondal Nagarpalika Phase-2,Gujarat	51	47	–	–
TOTAL FOR GONDAL				669	406	58	18
1.	PMAY(U)	Halol	BLC Project for Construction of 152 EWS Houses at Halol, Distt., Panch Mahals, Gujarat	152	53	99	12
2.	PMAY(U)	Halol	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Halol, Gujarat	57	53	4	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Halol	BLC Project for Construction of 92 EWS Houses at Halol, Gujarat	92	85	7	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Halol	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Halol Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	40	40	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Halol	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Halol Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	63	60	–	-
TOTAL FOR HALOL				404	291	110	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Halvad	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Halvad Nagarpalika, Distt. Morbi Gujarat	200	193	7	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Halvad	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Halvad Nagarpalika Phase-I	100	100	–	–
3.	JnNURM	Halvad	828 Dwelling Units, Implementation of IHSDP at Halvad, Gujarat	828	228	600	144
Total for Halvad				1,128	521	607	144
1.	PMAY(U)	Harij	Beneficiary Led Construction for 328 EWS Houses at Harij	328	55	273	148
2.	PMAY(U)	Harij	BLC Project for Construction of 409 EWS Houses at Harij (Phase-II), Gujarat	409	294	115	2
3.	PMAY(U)	Harij	BLC Project for Construction of 167 EWS Houses at Harij, Gujarat	167	166	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Harij	BLC Project for Construction of 184 EWS Houses at Harij Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	184	182	–	–
TOTAL FOR HARIJ				1,088	697	389	150
1.	PMAY(U)	Himmatnagar	Construction of 157 EWS houses under BLC component for Himmatnagar City under PMAY-U	157	52	105	105

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Himatnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 54 EWS Houses at Himmatnagar Nagarpalika, Gujarat	54	51	1	–
TOTAL FOR HIMATNAGAR				211	103	106	105
1.	PMAY(U)	Idar	Construction of 384 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Idar city under PMAY	384	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Idar	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Idar, Gujarat	110	7	103	103
3.	PMAY(U)	Idar	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Idar, Distt., Sabarkantha, Gujarat	150	108	42	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Idar	BLC Project for Construction of 140 EWS Houses at Idar, Gujarat	140	135	5	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Idar	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Idar Nagarpalika Phase-IV	70	70	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Idar	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS houses at Idar Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	65	65	–	–
TOTAL FOR IDAR				919	385	150	103
1.	PMAY(U)	Jafrabad	BLC Project for Construction of 13 EWS Houses at Jafrabad, Distt., Amreli, Gujarat	13	13	–	–

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Jafrabad	BLC Project for Construction of 13 EWS Houses at Jafrabad Nagarpalika, Distt. Amreli Gujarat	13	11	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Jafrabad	Construction of 16 EWS houses at Jafrabad Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	16	14	–	–
TOTAL FOR JAFRABAD				42	38	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Jambusar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 216 EWS houses at Jambusar, Gujarat	216	71	132	130
2.	PMAY(U)	Jambusar	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Jambusar, Gujarat	52	20	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Jambusar	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Jambusar Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	45	15	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Jambusar	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Jambusar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	65	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR JAMBUSAR				378	106	132	130
1.	PMAY(U)	Jamjodhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Jamjodhpur, Gujarat	90	12	77	45
2.	PMAY(U)	Jamjodhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Jamjodhpur Nagarpalika, Distt. Jamnagar Gujarat	50	48	2	–

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1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Jamjodhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Jamjodhpur, Gujarat	66	64	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Jamjodhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Jamjodhpur Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	60	58	–	–
TOTAL FOR JAMJODHPUR				266	182	80	45
1.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (512) and LIG (944) at 2 locations in Jamnagar Municipal Corporation Area	512	–	512	512
2.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 256 EWS-I Type at F.P. No 70, T.P.S. No. 3A, behind Gold star battery, Hapa road, Jamnagar	256	–	256	256
3.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 288 EWS-II Type at F.P. No. 88, T.P.S. No. 1, behind Lalwadi primary school, Jamnagar	288	–	288	288
4.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 288 EWS-II Type at F.P. No. 96, T.P.S. No. 1, behind police head quarter, Jamnagar	288	–	288	288
5.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 672 EWS-I Type at F.P. No. 71, T.P.S. No. 3A, behind Gold star battery, Hapa road Jamnagar	672	–	192	192

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Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 1008 EWS-I Type at F.P. No. 66, T.P.S. No. 1, Jamnagar	1,008	–	1,008	1,008
7.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 352 EWS-I type housing (G+8) along with infrastructure at R.S. No. 16/p Dinchada, Bedi Bandar Road, Jamnagar	352	–	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 352 EWS-II type housing (G+8) along with infrastructure at R.S. No. 1200, Lalpur Road Area, Jamnagar	352	–	352	352
9.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Construction of 288 EWS-I Type housing (G+8) at T.P.S. No. 2 (JADA), F.P. No. 74, out side Kalawad Naka Jamnagar	288	288	–	–
10.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	AHP Project for Construction of 128 EWS Houses R.S. No. 1255, Near Ghanchi Kabrastan Lalpur road at Jamnagar, Gujarat	128	–	–	–
11.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Revised AHP Project for Construction of 240 to 272 EWS Houses R.S. No. 206/1/1 location in Bedeshwar road Jamnagar MC, Gujarat	272	–	–	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 104 EWS Houses at Jamnagar, Gujarat	104	15	89	89

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 159 EWS Houses at Jamnagar, Gujarat	159	25	133	133
14.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 205 EWS Houses at Jamnagar, Distt., Jamnagar, Gujarat	205	56	148	51
15.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 173 EWS Houses at Jamnagar, Gujarat	173	137	32	–
16.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses at Jamnagar Municipal Corporation Phase-V	53	52	–	–
17.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 140 EWS Houses at Jamnagar Municipal Corporation Phase-5, Gujarat	140	136	–	–
18.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	ISSR projects (106 EWS) for Janta Phatak Na Zupada slums on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis under PMAY by RMC	106	106	–	–
19.	PMAY(U)	Jamnagar	AHP project for 672 Dwelling Unit at TPS No. 1, F.P. No. 75, Jamnagar, Gujarat.	672	–	672	672
TOTAL FOR JAMNAGAR				6,028	815	3,970	3,841
1.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	AHP Project for Construction of 288 EWS Houses SR. No. 736/P1 at Jasadan, Gujarat	288	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	Beneficiary Led Construction for 75 EWS Houses at Jasdan, Gujarat	75	16	56	56
3.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	BLC Project for Construction of 44 EWS Houses at Jasdan, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	44	5	39	31
4.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Jasdan, Gujarat	45	42	1	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	BLC Project for Construction of 37 EWS Houses at Jasdan Nagarpalika Phase-IV	37	34	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Jasdan Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	31	29	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Jasdan	Construction of 26 EWS Houses at Jasdan Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	26	26		–
TOTAL FOR JASDAN				546	152	96	87
1.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	Construction of 800 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Jetpur city under PMAY	800	800	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	Construction of 193 EWS Houses under BLC component for Jetpur-Navagadh City under PMAY-U	193	93	97	97

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 304 EWS Houses at Jetpur-II, Gujarat	304	167	136	133
4.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Jetpur Navagadh, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	108	32	76	19
5.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Jetpur Nagarpalika, Distt. Rajkot Gujarat	65	58	7	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Jetpur Naaarpaiika Phase-V	100	100	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 161 EWS Houses at Jetpur Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	161	161	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Jetpur Navagadh	Construction of 81 EWS Houses at Jetpur Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	81	80	–	–
TOTAL FOR JETPUR NAVAGADH				1,812	1,491	316	249
1.	PMAY(U)	Jhalod	Construction of 396 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Jhalod city under PMAY	396	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Jhalod	BLC Project for Construction of 80 EWS Houses at Jhalod, Gujarat	80	–	80	58
3.	PMAY(U)	Jhalod	BLC Project for Construction of 333 EWS Houses at Jhalod, Distt., Dohad, Gujarat	333	161	172	48

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Written Answers to

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4.	PMAY(U)	Jhalod	BLC Project for Construction of 772 EWS Houses at Jhalod Nagarpalika Phase-II	772	748	3	–
TOTAL FOR JHALOD				1,581	909	255	106
1.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	Development of Affordable Housing Project at Zanzarda Road at Junagadh	882	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 122 EWS Houses at Junagarh, Gujarat	122	17	105	105
3.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Junagadh, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	150	45	97	54
4.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 151 EWS Houses at Junagadh, Gujarat	151	145	5	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Junagadh Municipal Corporation Phase-IV	85	82	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Junagadh Municipal Corporation Phase-5, Gujarat	100	94	1-	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	ISSR projects for 160 EWS Houses at Mubarak Bag Area (R.S. No. 327, 326/p, 330/P to 335/P), Junagadh	160	–	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	ISSR projects for 680 EWS Houses at Ramdevpara (R.S. No. 42/1/A/P2), Junagadh	680	—	—	—
9.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 120 EWS Houses at Shishumangal in Junagadh, Gujarat	120	—	—	—
10.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 457 EWS Houses at Mafatiyapara Indiranagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	457	—	—	—
11.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 468 EWS Houses at Rajivnagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	468	—	—	—
12.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 488 EWS Houses at Yoginagar-Khamdhrol in Junagadh, Gujarat	488	—	—	—
13.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 492 EWS Houses at Bharat mill dhoru in Junagadh, Gujarat	492	—	—	—

14.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 598 EWS Houses at Lirbaipara Area in Junagadh, Gujarat	598	—	—	—
15.	PMAY(U)	Junagadh	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 1052 EWS houses at Shanteshwar-Oghadnagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	1,052	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR JUNAGADH				6,005	383	207	159
1.	PMAY(U)	Kadi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 131 EWS Houses at Kadi, Gujarat	131	—	131	131
2.	PMAY(U)	Kadi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 155 EWS Houses at Kadi-II, Gujarat	155	—	155	138
3.	PMAY(U)	Kadi	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Kadi, Distt., Mehsana, Gujarat	63	49	4	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Kadi	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Kadi Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	52	50	—	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Kadi	BLC Project for Construction of 92 EWS Houses at Kadi Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	92	89	—	—
TOTAL FOR KADI				493	188	290	269

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	Construction of 51 EWS Houses under BLC component for Kalawad City under PMAY-U	51	2	48	48
2.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	BLC Project for Construction of 208 EWS Houses at Kalawad (Phase-II), Gujarat	208	79	126	71
3.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	BLC Project for Construction of 153 EWS Houses at Kalavad, Distt., Jamnagar, Gujarat	153	53	98	35
4.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Kalavad, Gujarat	105	98	6	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Kalavad Nagarpalika Phase-V	66	66	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Kalavad	BLC Project for Construction of 307 EWS Houses at Kalawad Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	307	187	–	–
TOTAL FOR KALAVAD				890	485	278	154
1.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	2421 (G+3) Scheme for Rehabilitation of 21 locations of slum area of Kalol Municipality	2,421	2,421	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	AHP Project for Construction of 224 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 06 (Kalol) F.P. No. 25/17 - AUDA, Gandhinagar Distt., Gujarat	224	224	–	–

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3.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Kalol, Distt., Gandhinagar, Gujarat	100	–	100	100
4.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 68 EWS Houses at Kalol, Distt., Gandhinagar, Gujarat	68	5	63	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Kalol, Gujarat	50	34	3	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Kalol Nagarpalika Phase-III, District Gandhinagar	130	128	1	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 36 EWS Houses at Kalol Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	36	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR KALOL IN GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT				3,029	2,812	167	108
1.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Kalol, Panch Mahals Distt., Gujarat	50	9	41	26
2.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 35 EWS Houses at Kalol Nagarpalika, Distt. Panch Mahals, Gujarat	35	23	6	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Kalol	BLC Project for Construction of 54 EWS Houses at Kalol Nagarpalika Phase-IV	54	47	–	–
TOTAL FOR KALOL IN PANCH MAHAL DISTRICT				139	79	47	26

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Kanjari	Construction of 277 EWS houses under BLC component for Kanjari City under PMAY-U	277	–	277	127
2.	PMAY(U)	Kanjari	BLC Project for Construction of 225 EWS Houses at Kanjari, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	225	189	36	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Kanjari	BLC Project for Construction of 190 EWS Houses at Kanjari, Gujarat	190	186	4	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Kanjari	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Kanjari Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	47	46	–	–
TOTAL FOR KANJARI				739	421	317	127
1.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Kanakpur-Kansad Nagarpalika, Distt. Surat, Gujarat	46	36	10	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 20 EWS Houses at Kansad, Gujarat	20	20	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 27 EWS Houses at Kansad, Gujarat	27	24	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 20 EWS Houses at Kanakpur-Kansad Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	20	20	–	–

5.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 20 EWS Houses at Kanakpur Kansad Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	20	19	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Kansad	BLC Project for Construction of 23 EWS Houses at Kanakpur-Kansad Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	23	21	–	–
TOTAL FOR KANSAD				156	140	11	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	Construction of 480 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at R.S. No 436, Kapadvanj city under PMAY	480	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	Beneficiary Led Construction for 175 EWS Houses at Kapadvani, Gujarat	175	–	175	175
3.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	BLC Project for Construction of 155 EWS Houses at Kapadvani, Gujarat	155	23	132	73
4.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	BLC Project for Construction of 199 EWS Houses at Kapadvani, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	199	155	44	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	BLC Project for Construction of 72 EWS Houses at Kapadvanj Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	72	57	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Kapadvanj Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	52	51	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	PMAY(U)	Kapadvanj	Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Kapdavanj Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	34	32	–	–
TOTAL FOR KAPADVANJI				1,167	318	351	248
1.	PMAY(U)	Karamsad	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS Houses at Karamsad, Gujarat	71	15	56	23
2.	PMAY(U)	Karamsad	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Karamsad Nagarpalika, Distt. Anand, Gujarat	85	73	9	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Karamsad	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Karamsad Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	50	47	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Karamsad	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Karamsad Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	52	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR KARAMSAD				258	135	65	24
1.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	Construction of 183 EWS Houses under BLC component for Karjan City under PMAY-U	183	23	160	160
2.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Karjan (Phase-II), Gujarat	84	39	44	18
3.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	BLC Project for Construction of 237 EWS Houses at Karjan. Distt., Vadodara. Gujarat	237	67	160	100

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Unstarred Questions

4.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Karjan Nagarpalika Phase-IV	100	87	2	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	BLC Project for Construction of 109 EWS Houses at Karjan Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	109	94	—	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Karjan	BLC Project for Construction of 77 EWS Houses at Karjan Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	77	26	—	—
Total for Karjan			790	336	366	278	
1.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Kathlal, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	55	6	49	3
2.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	BLC Project for Construction of 53 EWS Houses at Kathlal Nagarpalika, Distt. Kheda Gujarat	53	35	18	—
3.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Kathlal Nagarpalika Phase-III	30	30	—	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Kathlal Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	25	23	—	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Kathlal Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	66	45	—	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Kathlal	Construction of 42 EWS houses at Kathlal Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	42	1	—	—
TOTAL FOR KATHLAL				271	140	67	3

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Keshod	Construction of 128 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Keshod city under PMAY	128	64	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Keshod	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Keshod Nagarpalika, Distt. Junagadh Gujarat	100	95	2	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Keshod	BLC Project for Construction of 125 EWS Houses at Keshod Nagarpalika Phase-I	125	104	–	–
TOTAL FOR KESHOD				353	263	2	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Khambhalia	BLC Project for Construction of 76 EWS Houses at Khanbhaliva. Gujarat	76	30	40	12
2.	PMAY(U)	Khambhalia	BLC Project for Construction of 22 EWS Houses at Khambhalia, Gujarat	22	21	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Khambhalia	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Khambhalia Nagarpalika Phase-III	66	50	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Khambhalia	Construction of 23 EWS houses at Khambhalia Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	23	11	–	–
TOTAL FOR KHAMBHALLIA				187	112	40	12

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Khambhat	BLC Project for Construction of 509 EWS Houses at Khambhat, Gujarat	509	253	256	56
2.	PMAY(U)	Khambhat	BLC Project for Construction of 172 EWS Houses at Khambhat, Distt., Anand, Gujarat	172	124	48	6
TOTAL FOR KHAMBHAT				681	377	304	62
1.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Kheda, Gujarat	100	2	93	14
2.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	BLC Project for Construction of 186 EWS Houses at Kheda Nagarpalika, Distt. Kheda Gujarat	186	182	1	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Kheda. Gujarat	66	52	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Kheda Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	30	14	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Kheda Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	40	25	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Kheda	Construction of 28 EWS houses at Kheda Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	28	10	–	–
TOTAL FOR KHEDA				450	285	94	14

Written Answers to

[18 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Khedbrahma	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Khedbrahma, Gujarat	105	–	105	105
2.	PMAY(U)	Khedbrahma	BLC Project for Construction of 300 EWS Houses at Khedbrahma Nagarpalika, Distt. Sabarkantha, Gujarat	300	286	2	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Khedbrahma	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Khedbrahma Nagarpalika Phase-II	100	26	–	–
TOTAL FOR KHEDBRAHMA				505	312	107	106
1.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 28 EWS Houses at Kheralu, Gujarat	28	3	25	6
2.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Kheralu (Phase-II), Gujarat	84	32	52	3
3.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 106 EWS Houses at Kheralu, Distt., Mehsana, Gujarat	106	54	52	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 146 EWS Houses at Kheralu, Gujarat	146	138	3	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 81 EWS Houses at Kheralu Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	81	81	–	–

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

6.	PMAY(U)	Kheralu	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Kheralu Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	66	65	-	-
TOTAL FOR KHERALU				511	373	132	9
1.	PMAY(U)	Kodinar	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Kodinar Nagarpalika, Distt. Gir Somnath, Gujarat	85	85	-	-
2.	PMAY(U)	Kodinar	Construction of 480 (G+3) DUs with infrastructure at Kodinar city in Gujarat	480	-	400	400
3.	PMAY(U)	Kodinar	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Kodinar Nagarpalika, Gujarat	57	56	-	-
4.	JnNURM	Kodinar	Construction of 512 dwelling units in Kodinar Municipality, Junagadh Distt., Gujarat	512	-	512	240
TOTAL FOR KODINAR				1,134	141	912	640
1.	PMAY(U)	Kutiyana	BLC Project for Construction of 74 EWS Houses at Kutiyana, Distt., Porbandar, Gujarat	74	4	70	15
2.	PMAY(U)	Kutiyana	BLC Project for Construction of 203 EWS Houses at Kutiyana, Gujarat	203	160	43	-
3.	PMAY(U)	Kutiyana	BLC Project for Construction of 199 EWS Houses at Kutiyana, Nagarpalika Phase-II	199	192	4	-

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Kutiyana	BLC Project for Construction of 370 EWS Houses at Kutiyana Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	370	370	–	–
5.	JnNURM	Kutiyana	Construction of 608 dwelling units in Kutiana Municipality, Porbandar Distt. Gujarat	512	256	256	–
TOTAL FOR KUTIYANA				1,358	982	373	15
1.	PMAY(U)	Lathi	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Lathi, Gujarat	90	42	41	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Lathi	BLC Project for Construction of 36 EWS Houses at Lathi Nagarpalika, Distt. Amreli, Gujarat	36	32	1	–
TOTAL FOR LATHI				126	74	42	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Limbdi	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Limbdi, Distt., Surendranagar, Gujarat	200	186	14	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Limbdi	BLC Project for Construction of 300 EWS Houses at Limbdi, Gujarat	300	287	10	4
3.	PMAY(U)	Limbdi	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Limbdi Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	150	149	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Limbdi	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Limbdi Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	70	70	–	–

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

5.	JnNURM	Limbdī	384 Dwelling Units, IHSDP Scheme for the town of Limdi, Gujarat	192	–	192	192
TOTAL FOR LIMBDI				912	692	216	196
1.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Lunawada, Gujarat	108	11	94	86
2.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 161 EWS Houses at Lunawada, Gujarat	161	61	95	38
3.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 128 EWS Houses at Lunawada Nagarpalika, Distt. Mahisagar, Gujarat	128	78	44	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Lunawada, Gujarat	66	47	2	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 88 EWS Houses at Lunawada Nagarpalika Phase-V	88	37	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 38 EWS Houses at Lunawada Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	38	10	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Lunawada	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Lunawada Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	60	15	–	–
TOTAL FOR LUNAWADA				649	259	235	132

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Mahudha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 255 EWS Houses at Mahudha, Gujarat	255	–	255	255
2.	PMAY(U)	Mahudha	BLC Project for Construction of 310 EWS Houses at Mahudha. Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	310	301	9	4
3.	PMAY(U)	Mahudha	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Mahudha Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	110	87	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Mahudha	BLC Project for Construction of 128 EWS Houses at Mahudha Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	128	63	–	–
TOTAL FOR MAHUDHA				803	451	264	259
1.	PMAY(U)	Mahuva	Construction of 736 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Mahuva city under PMAY	736	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Mahuva	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Mahuva Nagarpalika, Distt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat	150	94	56	23
3.	PMAY(U)	Mahuva	BLC Project for Construction of 160 EWS Houses at Mahuva, Gujarat	160	152	4	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Mahuva	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Mahuva Nagarpalika Phase-III	70	66	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Mahuva	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Mahuva Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	45	45	–	–

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

6.	JnNURM	Mahuva	500 DUs, IHSDP Scheme for the town of Mahuva Municipality, Gujarat	372	372	–	–
TOTAL FOR MAHUVA				1,533	729	60	23
1.	PMAY(U)	Maliya	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Maliya Nagarpalika Phase-I, Gujarat	55	46	–	–
TOTAL FOR MALIYA				55	46	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Manavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Manavadar Nagarpalika, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat	32	32	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Manavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Manavadar, Gujarat	31	29	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Manavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 39 EWS Houses at Manavadar Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	39	38	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Manavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS houses at Manavadar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	43	43	–	–
TOTAL FOR MANAVADAR				145	142	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Mandvi, Distt., Kutch, Gujarat	46	–	46	46

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	Construction of 35 EWS Houses at Mandvi Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	35	35	–	–
TOTAL FOR MANDVI IN KUTCH DISTRICT				81	35	46	46
1.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 115 EWS Houses at Mandvi, Distt Surat, Gujarat	115	4	110	110
2.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Mandvi, Distt., Surat, Gujarat	52	33	17	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Mandvi, Gujarat	45	44	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Mandvi	BLC Project for Construction of 33 EWS Houses at Mandvi Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	33	33	–	–
TOTAL FOR MANDVI IN SURAT DISTRICT				245	114	127	110
1.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 59 EWS Houses at Manarol, Gujarat	59	–	59	59
2.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 245 EWS Houses at Mangrol (Phase-II)	245	173	58	58
3.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	BLC Project for Construction of 13 EWS Houses at Mangrol, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	13	13	–	–

4.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Mangrol, Gujarat	100	90	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Mangrol, Gujarat	108	102	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Mangrol Nagarpalika Phase-VI	51	46	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Mangrol	BLC Project for Construction of 87 EWS houses at Mangrol Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	87	11	–	–
TOTAL FOR MANGROL				663	435	117	117
1.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	Beneficiary Led Construction for 170 EWS Houses at Mansa, Gujarat	170	–	170	170
2.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	Beneficiary Led Construction for 188 EWS Houses at Mansa (Phase-II)	188	–	188	188
3.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	BLC Project for Construction of 157 EWS Houses at Mansa, Distt., Gandhinagar, Gujarat	157	71	86	19
4.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	BLC Project for Construction of 172 EWS Houses at Mansa, Gujarat	172	161	9	4
5.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Mansa Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	90	89	1	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	PMAY(U)	Mansa	BLC Project for Construction of 64 EWS Houses at Mansa Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	64	55	–	–
TOTAL FOR MANSa				841	376	454	381
1.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	Construction of 256 EWS at Ahmedabad (AUDA Mahemdavad) at Sahyog society, Mahemdabad Area	256	–	256	256
2.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	AHP Project for Construction of 360 EWS Houses at Memdabad, (Survey No. 12, 13, 25, 26 Near Sabyog Housing Society), Gujarat	360	360	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	Construction of 160 EWS houses under BLC component for Memdabad City under PMAY-U	160	55	105	103
4.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Mehmedabad. Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	100	31	69	18
5.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Mahemdabad Nagarpalika, Distt. Kheda, Gujarat	100	85	15	2
6.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Mehmedabad, Gujarat	85	85	–	–

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

7.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Mahemdabad Nagarpalika Phase-V	90	73	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Mahemdabad Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	50	37	2	–
9.	PMAY(U;	Mehmedabad	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Mahemdabad Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	55	19	9	–
TOTAL FOR MEHMEDABAD				1,256	745	456	379
1.	PMAY(U)	Mehsana	Revised Beneficiary Led Construction for 846 to 515 EWS houses at Mehsana, Gujarat	515	77	438	238
2.	PMAY(U)	Mehsana	BLC Project for Construction of 248 EWS Houses at Mahesana Nagarpalika, Gujarat	248	248	–	–
TOTAL FOR MEHSANA				763	325	438	238
1.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	Beneficiary Led Construction for 90 EWS Houses at Modasa, Gujarat	90	–	90	90
2.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	BLC Project for Construction of 157 EWS Houses at Modasa, Gujarat	157	21	136	136
3.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	BLC Project for Construction of 250 EWS Houses at Modasa, Distt., Aravalli, Gujarat	250	147	102	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	BLC Project for Construction of 250 EWS Houses at Modasa Nagarpalika, Distt. Aravalli, Gujarat	250	26	224	124

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	BLC Project for Construction of 170 EWS Houses at Modasa Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	170	170	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Modasa	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Modasa Nagarpalika Phase-V	110	108	1	–
TOTAL FOR MODASA				1,027	472	553	350
1.	PMAY(U)	Morbi	Scheme for Rehabilitation of Lati Plot, VC Para Part-A, VC Para Part-B, VC Para Part-C in Morbi Municipality	1,600	–	680	680
2.	PMAY(U)	Morbi	BLC Project for Construction of 75 EWS Houses at Morbi Nagarpalika, Distt. Morbi Gujarat	75	29	46	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Morbi	BLC Project for Construction of 206 EWS Houses at Morbi, Gujarat	206	182	24	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Morbi	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Morbi Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	65	51	–	–
5.	JnNURM	Morbi	Construction of 1003 Dwelling Units in Morbi Municipality, Rajkot Distt., Gujarat	1,008	–	1,008	608
TOTAL FOR MORBI				2,954	262	1,758	1,2891

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Nadiad	Construction of 183 EWS houses under BLC component for Nadiad City under PMAY-U	183	90	93	53
2.	PMAY(IJ)	Nadiad	BLC Project for Construction of 82 EWS Houses at Nadiad, Distt., Kheda, Gujarat	82	11	71	19
3.	PMAY(U)	Nadiad	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Nadiad, Gujarat	46	26	20	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Nadiad	BLC Project for Construction of 67 EWS Houses at Nadiad Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	67	67	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Nadiad	BLC Project for Construction of 39 EWS Houses at Nadiad Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	39	39	–	–
TOTAL FOR NADIAD				417	233	184	72
1.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	Construction of 100 EWS houses under BLC component for Navsari City under PMAY-U	100	20	80	80
2.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	Construction of 100 EWS houses under BLC component for Navsari (Phase-II), Gujarat	100	7	92	92
3.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	Beneficiary Led Construction for 75 EWS Houses at Navsari (Phase-III), Gujarat	75	7	62	61
4.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 102 EWS Houses at Navsari (Phase-IV), Gujarat	102	12	79	64

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Navsari, Distt., Navsari, Gujarat	100	27	67	39
6.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Navsari Nagarpalika, Distt. Navsari Gujarat	70	57	7	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 80 EWS Houses at Navsari, Gujarat	80	72	6	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Navsari, Gujarat	98	88	4	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Navsari Nagarpalika Phase-IX	105	98	–	–
10.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Navsari Nagarpalika Phase-10, Gujarat	55	49	–	–
11.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Navsari Nagarpalika Phase-11, Gujarat	55	44	–	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Navsari	Construction of 50 EWS houses at Navsari Nagarpalika Phase-12, Gujarat	50	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR NAVSARI				990	481	397	336

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Ode	Construction of 143 EWS houses under BLC component for Oad City under PMAY-U	143	1	141	141
2.	PMAY(U)	Ode	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Ode, Gujarat	25	7	18	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Ode	BLC Project for Construction of 58 EWS Houses at Ode Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	58	58	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Ode	Construction of 62 EWS houses at Ode Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	62	60	–	–
TOTAL FOR ODE				288	126	159	141
1.	PMAY(U)	Okha	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Okha Nagarpalika, Distt. Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat	85	82	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Okha	BLC Project for Construction of 23 EWS Houses at Okha, Gujarat	23	23	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Okha	BLC Project for Construction of 76 EWS Houses at Okha Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	76	76	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Okha	Construction of 35 EWS houses at Okha Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	35	34	–	–
TOTAL FOR OKHA				219	215	–	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Padra	Construction of 58 EWS houses under BLC component for Padra City under PMAY-U	58	9	49	48
2.	PMAY(U)	Padra	BLC Project for Construction of 92 EWS Houses at Padra (Phase-II), Gujarat	92	34	58	40
3.	PMAY(U)	Padra	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Padra, Distt., Vadodara, Gujarat	49	14	35	13
4.	PMAY(U)	Padra	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Padra. Gujarat	84	49	35	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Padra	BLC Project for Construction of 89 EWS Houses at Padra Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	89	88	–	–
6.	JnNURM	Padra	Construction of 168 Dwelling Units in Padra Municipality. Vadodara Distt., Gujarat	168	–	168	136
TOTAL FOR PADRA				540	194	345	237
1.	PMAY(U)	Palanpur	Construction of 259 EWS houses under BLC component for Palanpur City under PMAY-U	259	44	215	215
2.	PMAY(U)	Palanpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 602 EWS Houses at Palanpur-II, Gujarat	602	112	490	365
3.	PMAY(U)	Palanpur	BLC Project for Construction of 500 EWS Houses at Palanpur (Phase-III), Gujarat	500	287	158	5

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Unstarred Questions

4.	PMAY(U)	Palanpur	BLC Project for Construction of 695 EWS Houses at Palanpur Nagarpalikaur Nagarpalika, Distt. Ranaskantha Gujarat	695	612	7	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Palanpur	<i>In-situ</i> redevelopment of North Palanpur for 1776 DUs at R.S. No. 128 and 129, near Mansarovar Lake at Palanpur, Gujarat	1,776	480	1,152	1,152
TOTAL FOR PALANPUR				3,832	1,535	2,022	1,737
1.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Palitana (Phase-III), Gujarat	51	27	20	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Construction of 120 EWS Houses at Palitana (Phase-II), Gujarat	120	70	42	3
3.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Construction of 182 EWS Houses at Palitana, Gujarat	182	101	69	11
4.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Construction of 123 EWS Houses at Palitana, Gujarat	123	98	15	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Construction of 201 EWS Houses at Palitana Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	201	187	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Palitana	BLC Project for Constmction of 129 EWS houses at Palitana Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	129	1	–	–
TOTAL FOR PALITANA				806	484	146	14

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 126 EWS Houses at Pardi-I, Gujarat	126	14	112	112
2.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 150 EWS Houses at Pardi-II, Gujarat	150	44	104	101
3.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 167 EWS Houses at Pardi-III, Gujarat	167	60	100	98
4.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	BLC Project for Construction of 112 EWS Houses at Pardi (Phase-IV), Gujarat	112	73	32	1
5.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	BLC Project for Construction of 131 EWS Houses at Pardi, Distt., Valsad, Gujarat	131	97	1	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Pardi, Gujarat	32	30	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Pardi, Gujarat	40	38	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	BLC Project for Construction of 26 EWS Houses at Pardi Nagarpalika Phase-8, Gujarat	26	23	–	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Pardi	Construction of 68 EWS houses at Pardi Nagarpalika Phase-9, Gujarat	68	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR PARDI				852	379	349	312

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Patan	AHP Project for Construction of 256 EWS Houses SR. NO. 833 at GHB - Patan, Gujarat	256	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Patan	Beneficiary Led Construction for 525 EWS Houses at Patan, Gujarat	525	–	525	375
3.	PMAY(U)	Patan	BLC Project for Construction of 188 EWS Houses at Patan Nagarpalika, Distt. Patan, Gujarat	188	174	11	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Patan	BLC Project for Construction of 243 EWS Houses at Patan, Gujarat	243	239	2	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Patan	BLC Project for Construction of 194 EWS Houses at Patan Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	194	194	–	–
TOTAL FOR PATAN				1,406	607	538	375
1.	PMAY(U)	Patdi	Construction of 208 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Patdi city under PMAY	208	208	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Patdi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 692 EWS Houses at Patdi	692	41	651	336
3.	PMAY(U)	Patdi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 126 EWS Houses at Patadi-II, Gujarat	126	78	48	48
4.	PMAY(U)	Patdi	BLC Project for Construction of 113 EWS Houses at Patdi, Distt., Surendranagar, Gujarat	113	110	2	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(U)	Patdi	BLC Project for Construction of 59 EWS Houses at Patadi Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	59	59	–	–
TOTAL FOR PATDI				1,198	496	701	384
1.	PMAY(U)	Pethapur	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Pethapur, Distt., Gandhinagar, Gujarat	57	8	43	6
2.	PMAY(U)	Pethapur	BLC Project for Construction of 90 EWS Houses at Pethapur Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	90	86	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Pethapur	BLC Project for Construction of 37 EWS Houses at Pethapur Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	37	35	–	–
TOTAL FOR PETHAPUR				184	129	43	6
1.	PMAY(U)	Petlad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 228 EWS Houses at Petlad, Gujarat	228	7	216	157
2.	PMAY(U)	Petlad	BLC Project for Construction of 103 EWS Houses at Petlad, Gujarat	103	99	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Petlad	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Petlad, Gujarat	150	145	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Petlad	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Petlad Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	50	38	–	–

5.	PMAY(U)	Petlad	BLC Project for Construction of 124 EWS Houses at Petlad Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	124	15	–	–
6.	JnNURM	Petlad	Revised in sanctioned DPR - IHSDP Project at Petlad, Anand District,Gujarat	224	–	224	64
TOTAL FOR PETLAD				879	304	440	221
1.	PMAY(U)	Porbandar	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Porbandar, Distt., Porbandar, Gujarat	50	40	8	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Porbandar	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Porbandar Nagarpalika, Distt Porbandar Gujarat	84	82	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Porbandar	BLC Project for Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Porbandar Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	34	33	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Porbandar	BLC Project for Construction of 38 EWS Houses at Porbandar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	38	29	–	–
TOTAL FOR PORBANDAR				206	184	8	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Prantij	Construction of 224 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Prantii city under PMAY	224	–	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Prantij	BLC Project for Construction of 116 EWS Houses at Prantii, Gujarat	116	21	95	35
3.	PMAY(U)	Prantij	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Prantii Nagarpalika,Gujarat	108	102	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Prantij	BLC Project for Construction of 102 EWS Houses at Prantij Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	102	102	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Prantij	BLC Project for Construction of 64 EWS houses at Prantij Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	64	64	–	–
TOTAL FOR PRANTIJ				614	289	95	35
1.	PMAY(U)	Radhanpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1465 EWS Houses at Radhanpur	1,465	353	1,112	345
2.	PMAY(U)	Radhanpur	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Radhanpur Nagarpalika Phase-I	130	130	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Radhanpur	BLC Project for Construction of 188 EWS Houses at Radhanpur Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	188	177	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Radhanpur	BLC Project for Construction of 302 EWS Houses at Radhanpur Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	302	220	–	–
TOTAL FOR RADHANPUR				2,085	880	1,112	345
1.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Affordable Housing Project for 1266 EWS at 5 locations in Rajkot Municipal Corporation Area	1,266	–	1,266	1,266
2.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Rehabilitation of New Modinagar Slum (136 DUs)	136	–	136	136

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Unstarred Questions

			to FP-19C, TP-9, Motamava-Mujaka in RUDA Area Rajkot				
3.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Revised 352 to 384 EWS units at a plot reserved for EWS at TPS-28, FP-49/A, Mavdi in Ward 13 of Rajkot City	384	–	384	384
4.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 544 EWS Units by Rajkot Municipal Corporation under AHP as per (PMAY) (Urban)	544	544	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 1176 EWS Units by Rajkot Municipal Corporation under AHP (PMAY)	1,176	–	1,176	1,176
6.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 1264 EWS Houses at F.P. No.160, T.P.6, G+3, at Laludi Vokdi, including Infrastructure. Under AHP (PMAY)	1,264	–	656	656
7.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Scheme for 1694 DUs of EWS type at 3 locations in Rajkot Urban Development Authority Area under PMAY	1,694	1,694	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Scheme for 1584 EWS houses at Rajkot (RMC)-Untenable, Gujarat	1,584	1,584	–	–
9.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 488 EWS houses by RMC TP-24 FP-17A and 17B under AHP-PMAY.	488	–	488	488

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 144 EWS Houses at TP No.24 (Motamava), FP No. 57/1, 57/2 in Rajkot	144	144	–	–
11.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 188 EWS Houses at TP No. 28 (Mavdi), FP No. 2B, 6A in Rajkot	188	188	–	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 210 EWS Houses at TP No. 28 (Mavdi), FP No. 3A in Rajkot	210	210	–	–
13.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP Project for Construction of 1694 EWS Houses at TP No. 09 (Rajkot) F.P. No. S-1, Rajkot Gujarat	1,694	1,694	–	–
14.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP Project for Construction of 488 EWS Houses T.P. 9, F.P. 9/A, (MUNJKA-MOTAMAVA) at Rajkot (RUDA)jGujarat	488	488	–	–
15.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP Project for Construction of 520 EWS Houses T.P. 17, F.P. 89 and 95, (MUNJKA) at Rajkot (RUDA), Gujarat	520	496	–	–
16.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP Project for Construction of 658 EWS Houses T.P. 17. F.P. 80, (MUNJKA)-350 EWS-I and T.P.9, F.P.33/A, (MUNJKA-MOTAMAVA) 308 EWS-II at Rajkot (RUDA), Gujarat	658	630	–	–

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

17.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Revised AHP Project for Construction of 1022 to 756 EWS Houses T.P. 10, F.P.78/A and 75/A (MOTAMAVA) at Rajkot (RUDA), Gujarat	756	—	—	—
18.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 119 EWS-I category in T.P. No. 16 F.P 10/A, Rajkot under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	119	119	—	—
19.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 168 EWS-I category in T.P. No. 12 F.P No. 99, Rajkot under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	168	168	—	—
20.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 180 EWS-I category in T.P. No. 28 F.P No. 37/A, Rajkot under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	180	180	—	—
21.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 220 EWS-I category in T.P. No.28 F.P No. 39/A, Rajkot under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	220	220	—	—
22.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 308 EWS-2 category in T.P. No.16 F.P No. 37/A, Rajkot under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	308	308	—	—
23.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	1118 Dus of EWS- 2 category at T.P.32, F.P. 4A, 4B Location in Raiya (Smart city), Rajkot area by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)	1,118	—	—	—

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	3784 Dus of EWS- 1 category at T.P.32, F.P.4D, 17/A, 63/5/B Location in Raiya (Smart city), Rajkot area by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)	3,784	–	–	–
25.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	432 DUs EWS-2 category at TP.27, FP 51B location in Mavdi, Rajkot area under PMAY(U) by RMC	432	–	–	–
26.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	624 DUs EWS-2 category at TP.15, FP 51B location in Vavdi, Rajkot area under PMAY(U) by RMC	624	–	–	–
27.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	1248 DUs of EWS-1 category at TP.15, FP 15A location in Vavdi, Rajkot area under PMAY(U) by RMC	1,248	–	–	–
28.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	200 DU's of EWS-II Category at T.P. 27, F.P. No. 33/A Location in Mavdi, Rajkot area under AHP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)	200	–	–	–
29.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	310 DU's of EWS-II Category at T.P. 19, F.P. No. 12/A Location in Rajkot area under AHP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)	310	–	–	–
30.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	336 DU's of EWS-I Category at T.P, 19, F.P.	336	–	–	–

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

			No 12/B Location in Rajkot area under AHP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)				
31.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	420 DU's of EWS-II Category at T.P. 27, F.P. No. 38/A Location in Mavdi, Rajkot area under by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC)	420	—	—	—
32.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	1344 DU's of EWS-2 Category at T.P. 10, F.P. No. 50/A, 56/A 78/B Location in Motamava, Rajkot area under AHP by Rajkot Urban Development Authority (RUDA)	1,344	—	—	—
33.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	330 Houses of EWS-1 category at TP 10, FP. 8A, location in Motamava, Rajkot area under AHP component of PMAY (U) by RUDA.	330	—	—	—
34.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	432 Houses of EWS-2 category at TP 10, FP. 14A, location in Motamava, Rajkot area under AHP component of PMAY (U) by RUDA	432	—	—	—
35.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 168, EWS-1, at TP. 19, FP. 25C Popatpara, Rajkot	168	—	—	—
36.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 480, EWS-1, at TP. 19, FP. 22A Popatpara, Rajkot	480	—	—	—
37.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	AHP project for construction of 700, EWS-2, at TP. 19, FP. 12B Popatpara, Rajkot	700	—	—	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 1144 Houses - Light House projects under Global Housing Technology Challenge-India	1,144	–	–	–
39.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Beneficiary Led Construction for 159 EWS Houses at Rajkot-II, Gujarat	159	29	129	129
40.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Beneficiary Led Construction for 197 EWS Houses at Rajkot-I, Gujarat	197	27	164	164
41.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 20 EWS Houses at Rajkot (Phase-V), Gujarat	20	2	15	11
42.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Rajkot (Phase-III), Gujarat	25	12	12	9
43.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 149 EWS Houses at Rajkot (Phase-IV), Gujarat	149	56	92	77
44.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 107 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	107	88	17	4
45.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 162 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	162	66	92	30
46.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 187 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	187	165	16	5

47.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 219 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	219	214	2	—
48.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 239 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	239	219	16	1
49.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 86 EWS Houses at Rajkot Municipal Corporation, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	86	62	22	3
50.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Rajkot Authority, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	105	94	11	1
51.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 204 EWS Houses at Rajkot Authority, Distt., Rajkot, Gujarat	204	183	18	3
52.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Gujarat	78	54	—	—
53.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 95 EWS Houses at Rajkot, Gujarat	95	92	—	—
54.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 202 EWS Houses at Rajkot Municipal Corporation Phase-IX	202	187	12	—
55.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Rajkot Municipal Corporation Phase-X, Gujarat	110	82	—	—
56.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-10, Gujarat	34	34	—	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 75 EWS Houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-9, Gujarat	75	72	–	–
58.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 76 EWS Houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-11, Gujarat	76	66	–	–
59.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-12, Gujarat	96	68	–	–
60.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	BLC Project for Construction of 244 EWS Houses at Rajkot Municipal Corporation Phase-11, Gujarat	244	221	–	–
61.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 19 EWS houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-13, Gujarat	19	19	–	–
62.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 20 EWS houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-15, Gujarat	20	–	–	–
63.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 71 EWS houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-14, Gujarat	71	67	–	–
64.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 100 EWS houses at Rajkot Municipal Corporation Phase-12, Gujarat	100	–	–	–

65.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 122 EWS houses at Rajkot Urban Development Authority Phase-16, Gujarat	122	31	–	–
66.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC Besides Bishop House, University Road (PPP-9)	72	–	72	72
67.	PMAY(II)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7A)	105	–	105	105
68.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Ghanshyam Nagar/Sahkar Main Road (PPP-5)	120	120	–	–
69.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11C)	263	263	–	–
70.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Raiya Dhar, Nr Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-6)	265	–	265	265
71.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11B)	269	269	–	–
72.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Machchhunagar, Nr. Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-13)	300	–	300	300
73.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velnath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11A)	320	320	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
74.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Jaybhim Nagar, Nana Mauva (PPP-8)	445	445	–	–
75.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7B)	470	–	470	470
76.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ Slum Redevelopment Projects for 130 Dus at Sitaramnagar slums under PPP by Rajkot Municipal corporation	130	130	–	–
77.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 660 DUs at Bharatnagar and Bharatnagar-2 (PPP-16) slum under PPP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation	660	660	–	–
78.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ Slum Redevelopment projects (375 EWS) for Hinglajnagar Part-2 slums on PPP basis under PMAY bv RMC	375	375	–	–
79.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	'In-situ Slum Redevelopment projects (725 EWS) for Gokulnagar slums on PPP basis under PMAY	725	–	–	–
80.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	ISSR Projects (300 EWS) at Natrajnagar and 5 slum pockets on Sadhuwasvani Road slums Rajkoi (Location - TP No. 4 Raiya FP No. 164 426 437 450 458 459	300	300	–	–
81.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Projects for	100	100	–	–

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Written Answers to

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			Bavaliyapara Slum pocket on RS No. 478 under PPP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC), Gujarat				
82.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 296 (G+3) DUs with infrastructure at Kittipara slum (Ward No.3.) in Rajkoi, Gujarat	296	–	296	296
83.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Construction of 335 DUs at Gokulnagar and Dudheshwar slums in Ward No. 17 in Rajkot, Gujarat	335	–	335	335
84.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Scheme for EWS and LIG under AHP at TP-9. FP-31/A in RUDA area	1,020	–	1,020	1,020
85.	PMAY(U)	Rajkot	Affordable housing in East and Central Zone of the City by Rajkot (RMC) Under AHP Scheme	2,770	–	2,543	1,743
86.	JnNURM	Rajkot	Revised In-situ development for slum dwellers for construction of new 1512 Dwelling Units at Rajkot, Gujarat	1,512	–	888	738
TOTAL FOR RAJKOT				41,312	13,859	11,018	9,887
1.	PMAY(U)	Rajpipla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 152 EWS Houses at Rajpipla. Gujarat	152	37	114	114
2.	PMAY(U)	Rajpipla	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Rajpipla Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	25	20	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Rajpipla	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Rajpipla Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	110	35	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Rajpipla	Construction of 33 EWS houses at Rajpipla Nagarpalika Phase-4,Gujarat	33	2	–	–
TOTAL FOR RAJPIPLA				320	94	114	114
1.	PMAY(U)	Rajula	BLC Project for Construction of 95 EWS Houses at Rajula Nagarpalika, Distt. Amreli, Gujarat	95	37	58	2
2.	PMAY(U)	Rajula	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Rajula, Gujarat	101	92	9	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Rajula	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Rajuia Nagarpalika Phase-II	150	149	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Rajula	BLC Project for Construction of 231 EWS Houses at Rajula Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	231	203	–	–
TOTAL FOR RAJULA				577	481	67	2
1.	PMAY(U)	Ranavav	BLC Project for Construction of 33 EWS Houses at Ranavav, Distt., Porbandar, Gujarat	33	6	27	1
2.	PMAY(U)	Ranavav	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Ranavav, Gujarat	100	100	–	–

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3.	PMAY(U)	Ranavav	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Ranavav Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	130	130	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Ranavav	BLC Project for Construction of 78 EWS Houses at Ranavav Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	78	78	–	–
TOTAL FOR RANAVAV				341	314	27	1
1.	PMAY(U)	Rapar	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Raoar, Gujarat	200	71	120	9
2.	PMAY(U)	Rapar	BLC Project for Construction of 202 EWS Houses at Rapar Nagarpalika, Distt, Kutch Gujarat	202	174	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Rapar	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Rapar Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	84	63	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Rapar	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Rapar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	105	20	–	–
TOTAL FOR RAPAR				591	328	120	9
1.	PMAY(U)	Raval	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS Houses at Jamraval Nagarpalika Phase-4 (Jamkhambhaliya), Gujarat	71	70	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Raval	BLC Project for Construction of 88 EWS Houses at Raval. Distt., Jamnagar, Gujarat	88	37	51	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Raval	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Raval, Gujarat	98	74	24	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Raval	BLC Project for Construction of 127 EWS Houses at Jamraval Nagarpalika I, Gujarat	127	127	–	–
TOTAL FOR RAVAL				384	308	75	2
1.	PMAY(U)	Salaya	BLC Project for Construction of 182 EWS Houses at Salaya Nagarpalika, Distt. Jamnagar Gujarat	182	165	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Salaya	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Salaya Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	55	50	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Salaya	Construction of 41 EWS houses at Salaya Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	41	39	–	–
TOTAL FOR SALAYA				278	254	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Sanand	BLC Project for Construction of 162 EWS Houses at Sanand Nagarpalika, Distt. Ahmadabad Gujarat	162	68	1	–
TOTAL FOR SANAND				162	68	1	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 117 EWS Houses at Santrampur, Gujarat	117	12	104	57

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2.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 173 EWS Houses at Santrampur, Gujarat	173	72	90	27
3.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Santrampur Nagarpalika, Distt. Mahisagar, Gujarat	45	19	25	6
4.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Santrampur Nagarpalika, Distt. Mahisagar, Gujarat	100	36	59	5
5.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Santrampur, Gujarat	100	82	7	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 154 EWS Houses at Santrampur, Gujarat	154	130	8	—
7.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 84 EWS Houses at Santrampur Nagarpalika Phase-VII	84	79	—	—
8.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Santrampur Nagarpalika Phase-VIII, Gujarat	51	43	—	—
9.	PMAY(U)	Santrampur	BLC Project for Construction of 113 EWS Houses at Santrampur Nagarpalika Phase-9, Gujarat	113	86	—	—
10.	JnNURM	Santrampur	Detailed Project report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 272 dwelling units in Santrampur, Gujarat"	272	272	—	—
TOTAL FOR SANTRAMPUR				1,209	831	293	95

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Savarkundla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 240 EWS Houses at Savarkundla, Gujarat	240	199	16	15
2.	PMAY(U)	Savarkundla	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS Houses at Savarkundla Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	43	19	–	–
TOTAL FOR SAVARKUNDLA				283	218	16	15
1.	PMAY(U)	Savli	Construction of 61 EWS houses under BLC com Donent for Savli City under PMAY-U	61	15	43	43
2.	PMAY(U)	Savli	BLC Project for Construction of 148 EWS Houses at Savli, Distt., Vadodara, Gujarat	148	45	68	32
3.	PMAY(U)	Savli	BLC Project for Construction of 38 EWS Houses at Savli Nagarpalika, Distt. Vadodara Gujarat	38	25	10	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Savli	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Savli Nagarpalika Phase-IV	51	43	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Savli	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS Houses at Savli Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	71	50	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Savli	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Savli Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	46	–	–	–
Total for Savli				415	178	121	75

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1.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Sahera, Gujarat	105	36	68	35
2.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 152 EWS Houses at Sahera (Phase-II), Gujarat	152	101	49	13
3.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 158 EWS Houses at Shehera, Distt., Panch Mahals, Gujarat	158	91	63	12
4.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Shahera Nagarpalika, Distt. Panch Mahals, Gujarat	101	92	7	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 107 EWS Houses at Sahera Nagarpalika, Distt. Panch Mahals, Gujarat	107	66	40	1
6.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 134 EWS Houses at Sahera Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	134	110	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Shehera	BLC Project for Construction of 107 EWS Houses at Sahera Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	107	79	–	–
TOTAL FOR SHEHERA				864	575	227	61
1.	PMAY(U)	Sidhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 155 EWS Houses at Sidhpur, Gujarat	155	59	96	38

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Sidhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Sidhpur, Distt., Patan, Gujarat	150	129	21	19
3.	PMAY(U)	Sidhpur	BLC Project for Construction of 110 EWS Houses at Sidhpur Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	110	109	–	–
Total for Sidhpur			415	297	117	57	
1.	PMAY(U)	Sihor	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Shihor (Phase-II), Gujarat	41	34	1	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Sihor	BLC Project for Construction of 202 EWS Houses at Shihor, Gujarat	202	149	44	2
3.	PMAY(U)	Sihor	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Sihor, Gujarat	98	78	7	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Sihor	BLC Project for Construction of 230 EWS Houses at Sihor Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	230	201	–	–
TOTAL FOR SIHOR				571	462	52	2
1.	PMAY(U)	Sikka	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Sikka, Gujarat	66	21	44	–

2.	PMAY(U)	Sikka	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Sikka Nagarpalika, Gujarat	63	48	–	–
TOTAL FOR SIKKA				129	69	44	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Sojitra	BLC Project for Construction of 62 EWS Houses at Sojitra, Distt., Anand, Gujarat	62	4	58	40
2.	PMAY(U)	Sojitra	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Sojitra, Gujarat	51	25	26	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Sojitra	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Sojitra Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	98	94	–	–
TOTAL FOR SOJITRA				211	123	84	40
1.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Songadh, Gujarat	100	2	95	95
2.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Songadh, Distt., Tapi, Gujarat	50	6	43	21
3.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	BLC Project for Construction of 52 EWS Houses at Songadh Nagarpalika, Distt. Tapi, Gujarat	52	40	11	1
4.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	BLC Project for Construction of 43 EWS Houses at Songadh, Gujarat	43	35	7	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	PMAY(IJ)	Songadh	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Sonaadh Nagarpalika Phase-V	49	47	1	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Songadh Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	31	31	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Songadh	Construction of 30 EWS houses at Songadh Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	30	23	–	–
8.	JnNURM	Songadh	784 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Songadh, Gujarat	560	360	200	140
TOTAL FOR SONGADH				915	544	357	2571
1.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (275) and LIG (490) at 4 locations in Surat Urban Development Authority Area (DPR-IV)	275	–	275	275
2.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (704) at different locations in Surat Municipal Corporation Area (DPR-I)	704	–	704	704
3.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (744) at different locations in Surat Municipal Corporation Area (DPR-II)	744	–	744	744

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4.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Affordable Housing Project for EWS (848) at different locations in Surat Municipal Corporation Area (DPR-III)	848	–	848	848
5.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Revised Project for EWS-1 under AHP (PMAY) for 1896 to 1980 houses at 3 locations in Surat (Phase-III)	1,980	–	1,980	1,980
6.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Scheme for EWS under AHP (PMAY) for 2400 dwelling units at 2 locations in Surat (Phase-III)	2,400	1,104	1,296	1,296
7.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Revised Project for EWS-2 under AHP (PMAY) for 3121 to 3036 houses at 9 locations in Surat (Phase-III)	3,036	–	3,036	912
8.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Construction of 560 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Kosad area in Surat city under PMAY	560	560	–	–
9.	PMAY(II)	Surat	Construction of 616 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Chhaparabhatha area in Surat city under PMAY	616	616	–	–
10.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Revised Project for 3092 to 3094 DUs of EWS type at 6 different locations in Surat Municipal Corporation Area Under PMAY	3,094	660	2,434	2,434

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	PMAY(U)	Surat	AHP project for construction of 5128 EWS Houses at T.P.24 (Mota Varachha), F.P. R-26 and other 9 location in Surat	5,128	5,128	–	–
12.	PMAY(U)	Surat	AHP Project for Construction of 7434 EWS Houses at different 61 Locations Surat, Gujarat	7,434	920	6,514	6,137
13.	PMAY(U)	Surat	AHP Project for Construction of 840 EWS Houses Sr. No. 14 Chhaparabhatha at GHB - Surat, Gujarat	840	–	–	–
14.	PMAY(U)	Surat	AHP Project for Construction of 5484 EWS Houses T.P.24, F.P.180, T.P.28, 32 sub-plot-1, TP 44, TP 45, T.P 46 at Surat, Gujarat	5,484	5,484	–	–
15.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Construction of Total 896 Houses of 448 EWS-1, 448 EWS-2 category at T.P. No-30, F.P. No. 124 location in Vanakla, Surat under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Surat Municipal Corporation	896	–	–	–
16.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Construction of Total 1200 Houses of 720 EWS-1, 480 EWS-2 category at T.P. No-60, F.P. No. 211 location in Antroli, Surat under AHP component of PMAY (U) by Surat Municipal Corporation	1,200	–	–	–

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17.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Construction of 5080 Houses EWS-2 type housing at 6 different location in Surat area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Surat Municipal Cornnration	5,080	5,080	—	—
18.	PMAY(U)	Surat	330 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP.48, FP.85 location in Bhestan, Surat area under PMAY(U) by SMC	330	330	—	—
19.	PMAY(U)	Surat	336 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP.62, FP. 173 (R-5) location in Cindoli-Bhestan-Bhedvad, Sura area under PMAY(U) by SMC.	336	336	—	—
20.	PMAY(U)	Surat	1504 DUs of EWS -2 category at TP.36, FP.104 in Variyav, Surat area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by SMC	1,504	1,504	—	—
21.	PMAY(U)	Surat	324 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP. 27, FP. 178, urat under AHP by SMC	324	—	—	—
22.	PMAY(U)	Surat	408 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP. 10, FP. 17, Surat under AHP by SMC	408	—	—	—
23.	PMAY(U)	Surat	670 DUs of EWS-2 category at TP. 08, FP. 131, Surat under AHP by SMC	670	—	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	24	12	11	4
25.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	25	24	—	—
26.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 29 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	29	—	—	—
27.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 31 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	31	31	—	—
28.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	34	34	—	—
29.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	50	50	—	—
30.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	65	65	—	—
31.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	66	66	—	—
32.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	70	69	—	—

33.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 93 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	93	90	–	–
34.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 117 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	117	117	–	–
35.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 125 EWS Houses at Surat, Gujarat	125	125	–	–
36.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 56 EWS Houses at Surat Municipal Corporation Phase-V	56	–	–	–
37.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Surat Municipal Corporation Phase-IV	57	–	–	–
38.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-XIII, Gujarat	45	45	–	–
39.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-X, Gujarat	47	47	–	–
40.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 82 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-XI, Gujarat	82	32	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 106 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-XIV, Gujarat	106	98	–	–
42.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-XII, Gujarat	108	–	–	–
43.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-18, Gujarat	41	38	–	–
44.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-19, Gujarat	50	50	–	–
45.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-15, Gujarat (PARDI KANDDE LOCATION)	51	15	–	–
46.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 51 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-16, Gujarat (KATHOR LOCATIONS)	51	7	–	–

47.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-20, Gujarat	85	81	—	—
48.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Surat Urban Development Authority Phase-17, Gujarat	130	114	—	—
49.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Surat Phase-24, Gujarat	60	43	—	—
50.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Surat Phase-21, Gujarat	96	—	—	—
51.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 113 EWS Houses at Surat Phase-23, Gujarat	113	—	—	—
52.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Surat Phase-22, Gujarat	130	—	—	—
53.	PMAY(U)	Surat	BLC Project for Construction of 204 EWS Houses at Surat Phase-25, Gujarat	204	185	—	—
54.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Ambedkar Nagar Behind Textile Market, Ring Road, Anlana	600	600	—	—
55.	PfVIAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Halpatiwas Behind Textile Market. BRTS Road, Anlana	800	—	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56.	PMAY{U}	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Khwajanagar Behind Textile Market. BRTS Road, Anlana	850	–	–	–
57.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Anvarnagar near Textile Market, BRTS Read, Anlana	850	850	–	–
58.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Jawaharnagar, Nehrunagar, Salimnagar and Gausiya Masjid near Textile Market, Rina Road Aniana	1,200	1,200	–	–
59.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Umiyanagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Aniana	1,400	1,400	–	–
60.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Gandhinagar, Chimni Tekro, Juno Depo and Islarnpura near Textile Market, Rina Road, Aniana	1,500	1,500	–	–
61.	PMAY(U)	Surat	Redevelopment of Slums at Vivekanandnagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anlana	3,000	3,000	–	–
62.	PMAY(U)	Surat	AHP project 848 DUs for EWS and LIG at 3 Locations in SUDA area, Surat	848	–	848	848
63.	JnNURM	Surat	7392 Dwelling Units for Urban Poor at Kosad (H4-H5) (DPR-V), Surat, Gujarat	7,200	–	7,200	1,376
TOTAL FOR SURAT				64,380	31,760	25,890	17,558

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1.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Beneficiary Led Construction for 229 EWS houses at Surendranagar, Gujarat	229	186	9	9
2.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Beneficiary Led Construction for 335 EWS Houses at Surendranagar, Gujarat	335	215	40	40
3.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Beneficiary Led Construction for 322 EWS Houses at Surendranagar -II, Gujarat-	322	238	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	BLC Project for Construction of 42 EWS Houses at Surendranagar Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	42	30	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Surendranagar Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	32	31	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Relocation of 7 slums to Meldipara and Surendranagar, for 960 DUs at Surendranagar, Gujarat	960	–	720	450
TOTAL FOR SURENDRANAGAR DUDHREJ				1,920	700	769	499
1.	PMAY(U)	Sutrapada	BLC Project for Construction of 70 EWS Houses at Sutrapada, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	70	42	28	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Sutrapada	BLC Project for Construction of 91 EWS Houses at Sutrapada Nagarpalika, Gujarat	91	89	–	–
TOTAL FOR SUTRAPADA				161	131	28	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Talaja	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Talaja Nagarpalika, Distt. Bhavnagar Gujarat	65	43	18	4
TOTAL FOR TALAJA				65	43	18	4
1.	PMAY(U)	Talala	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Talala, Gujarat	47	32	8	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Talala	BLC Project for Construction of 22 EWS Houses at Talala Nagarpalika, Distt. Gir Somnath Gujarat	22	8	8	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Talala	Construction of 18 EWS houses at Talala Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	18	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR TALALA				87	40	16	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Talod	BLC Project for Construction of 115 EWS Houses at Talod, Gujarat	115	–	115	115
2.	PMAY(U)	Talod	BLC Project for Construction of 108 EWS Houses at Talod (Phase-II), Gujarat	108	32	76	32
3.	PMAY(U)	Talod	BLC Project for Construction of 300 EWS Houses at Talod Nagarpalika, Distt. Sabarkantha Gujarat	300	265	27	–

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4.	PMAY(U)	Talod	BLC Project for Construction of 160 EWS Houses at Talod Nagarpalika Phase-IV	160	153	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Talod	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Talod Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	150	90	–	–
TOTAL FOR TALOD				833	540	.218	147
1.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 205 EWS Houses at Tarsadi, Gujarat	205	–	201	127
2.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Tarsadi, Distt., Surat, Gujarat	50	3	46	18
3.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	BLC Project for Construction of 57 EWS Houses at Tarsadi Nagarpalika, Distt. Surat Gujarat	57	48	1	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Tarsadi, Gujarat	40	34	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Tarsadi, Gujarat	46	40	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Tarsadi	BLC Project for Construction of 37 EWS Houses at Tarsadi Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	37	37	–	–
TOTAL FOR TARSADI				435	162	248	145

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 150 EWS Houses at Thangadh Nagarpalika, Distt Surendranagar, Gujarat	150	112	38	13
2.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Thangadh, Gujarat	200	180	8	4
3.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 140 EWS Houses at Thangadh Nagarpalika Phase-II	140	124	8	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Thangadh Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	100	91	3	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Thangadh Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	50	49	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	BLC Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at Thangadh Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	85	70	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Thangadh	Construction of 420 DUs with infrastructure in 3 selected Slums of Thangadh Nagarpalika, Gujarat	420	–	416	416
TOTAL FOR THANGADH				1,145	626	473	433

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Thara	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Thara (Phase-II), Gujarat	200	149	37	1
2.	PMAY(U)	Thara	BLC Project for Construction of 400 EWS Houses at Thara, Gujarat	400	327	23	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Thara	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Thara Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	130	126	–	–
TOTAL FOR THARA				730	602	60	2
1.	PMAY(U)	Tharad	Construction of 150 EWS houses under BLC component for Tharad City under PMAY-U	150	16	134	134
2.	PMAY(U)	Tharad	BLC Project for Construction of 260 EWS Houses at Tharad, Gujarat	260	134	126	27
3.	PMAY(U)	Tharad	BLC Project for Construction of 200 EWS Houses at Tharad (Phase-III), Gujarat	200	132	68	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Tharad	BLC Project for Construction of 450 EWS Houses at Tharad Nagarpalika Phase-IV	450	422	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Tharad	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Tharad Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	100	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR THARAD				1,160	704	328	161

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Thasra	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Thasra, Gujarat	65	65	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Thasra	BLC Project for Construction of 32 EWS Houses at Thasra Nagarpalika, Gujarat	32	32	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Thasra	BLC Project for Construction of 118 EWS houses at Thasra Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	118	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR THASRA				215	97	–	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 98 EWS Houses at Umbargam, Gujarat	98	41	52	23
2.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 34 EWS Houses at Umbargam Nagarpalika, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat	34	27	5	1
3.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Umbergaon, Gujarat	47	45	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Umargam Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	30	25	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Umbargam Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	24	–	–	–

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

6.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Umbargam Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	24	–	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Umbergaon	Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Umbargam Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	40	40	–	–
TOTAL FOR UMBERGAON				297	178	57	24
1.	PMAY(U)	Umreth	Construction of 126 EWS Houses under BLC component for Umreth City under PMAY-U	126	4	122	122
2.	PMAY(U)	Umreth	BLC Project for Construction of 91 EWS Houses at Umreth Nagarpalika, Distt. Anand Gujarat	91	24	65	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Umreth	BLC Project for Construction of 130 EWS Houses at Umreth, Gujarat	130	69	60	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Umreth	BLC Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at Umreth Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	65	65	–	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Umreth	Construction of 88 EWS Houses at Umreth Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	88	84	–	–
TOTAL FOR UMRETH				500	246	247	122
1.	PMAY(U)	Una	Construction of 416 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Una City under PMAY	416	–	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Una	Beneficiary Led Construction for 47 EWS Houses at Una, Gujarat	47	9	37	37
3.	PMAY(U)	Una	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Una, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	55	47	6	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Una	BLC Project for Construction of 41 EWS Houses at Una, Gujarat	41	32	8	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Una	BLC Project for Construction of 46 EWS Houses at Una Nagarpalika Phase-IV	46	36	2	–
TOTAL FOR UNA				605	124	53	37
1.	PMAY(U)	Unjha	Construction of 360 DUs EWS-II type at F.P.-270, T.P.-7 at Unjha Naaarpalika area	360	360	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Unjha	BLC Project for Construction of 72 EWS Houses at Unjha, Gujarat	72	–	72	19
3.	PMAY(U)	Unjha	BLC Project for Construction of 79 EWS Houses at Unjha, Nagarpalika, Gujarat	79	74	–	–
TOTAL FOR UNJHA				511	434	72	19

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1.	PMAY(U)	Upleta	Construction of 256 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Upleta city under PMAY	256	—	—	—
2.	PMAY(U)	Upleta	BLC Project for Construction of 39 EWS Houses at Upleta Nagarpalika Phase	39	39	—	—
TOTAL FOR UPLETA				295	39	—	—
1.	PMAY(U)	Vadali	BLC Project for Construction of 154 EWS Houses at Vadali, Gujarat	154	19	135	135
2.	PMAY(U)	Vadali	BLC Project for Construction of 300 EWS Houses at Vadali, Distt., Sabarkantha, Gujarat	300	74	226	60
3.	PMAY(U)	Vadali	BLC Project for Construction of 290 EWS Houses at Vadali, Gujarat	290	283	7	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Vadali	BLC Project for Construction of 310 EWS Houses at Vadali Nagarpalika Phase-IV	310	310	—	—
TOTAL FOR VADALI				1,054	686	368	195
1.	PMAY(U)	Vadnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 271 EWS Houses at Vadnagar, Distt., Mehsana, Gujarat	271	190	81	—
2.	PMAY(U)	Vadnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 178 EWS Houses at Vadnagar, Gujarat	178	163	3	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	PMAY(U)	Vadnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 203 EWS Houses at Vadnagar Nagarpalika-I, Gujarat	203	197	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Vadnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 106 EWS Houses at Vadnagar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	106	100	–	–
TOTAL FOR VADNAGAR				758	650	84	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP Project for EWS (520) and LIG (300) at 5 locations in Vadodara Urban Development Authority Area (Sevasi and Vemali)	520	–	520	520
2.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Revised AHP Project for EWS-2, 490 to 448 units at TP No. 1, FP No. 75, Sevasi, Vadodara, Gujarat	448	–	448	448
3.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Revised Project for for 588 to 294 DUs of EWS type at Bill in Vadodara Urban Development Authority Area Under PMAY	294	–	294	294
4.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Revised Project for Construction of 1008 to 1286 EWS type at Khatmba in Vadodara Urban Development Authority Area Under PMAY	1,286	200	1,086	1,008
5.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP Scheme for 308 EWS houses at FP 126 Sayajipura under PMAY, Vadodara	308	308	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

6.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP Scheme for 350 EWS Houses at Sayajipura-1 FP-119, 124 under PMAY, Vadodara	350	350	—	—
7.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 88 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (Sayajipura FP 100), Gujarat	88	88	—	—
8.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 160 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (Sayajipura FP 101) Gujarat	160	160	—	—
9.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 180 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (1 AT F.P.157, 306 OF TPS 22, AKOTA-TANDALJA), Gujarat	180	180	—	—
10.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 224 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (Sayajipura FP 105), Gujarat	224	224	—	—
11.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 400 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (HARNI), Gujarat	400	400	—	—
12.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 492 EWS Houses at Vadodara, (1 AT F.P.104, 119 OF TPS 21, AKOTA-TANDALJA), Gujarat	492	180	—	—
13.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 532 EWS Houses at Vadodara. (GOTRI), Gujarat	532	266	—	—
14.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for construction of 1568 EWS Houses at Vadoadara — Gorava, Gujarat	1,568	1,568	—	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP Project for Construction of 728 EWS Houses Sr.No. 279/1, 280, 281, 303, GORWA at GHB – Vadodara, Gujarat	728	–	–	–
16.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 274 Houses of EWS-2 category a T.P. No. 04, F.P. No. 180 location in Bhayali Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA)	274	274	–	–
17.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 306 Houses of EWS-1 category a T.P. No. 02, F.P. No 101 location in Bhayali Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA)	306	306	–	–
18.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 318 Houses of EWS-2 category a T.P. No. 03, F.P. No. 112 location in Bhayali Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA)	318	318	–	–
19.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 360 Houses of EWS-1 category a T.P. No. 02, F.P. No. 100 location in Bhayali	360	360	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

			Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA)				
20	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 392 Houses of EWS-2 category a T.P. No. 03, F.P. No. 114 location in Bhayali Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA)	392	392	—	—
21	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 532 Houses of EWS-1 category a T.P. No. 01, F.P. No. 38 location in Bill, Vadodara under AHP component of PMAY(U) by Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA).	532	532	—	—
22	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	50 Dus of EWS-1 category at T.P. 19, FP. 80, Location in Manjalpur, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	50	—	—	—
23	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	58 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 01, FP. 88, Location in Harni, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	58	58	—	—
24	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	68 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 22, FP. 52, 100 Location in Tandlaja, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	68	68	—	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	112 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 19, FP. 342, Location in Manjalpur, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal corporation (VMC)	112	112	–	–
26.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	112 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 11, FP. 625, Location in Sama, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	112	112	–	–
27.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	160 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 11, FP. 514, Location in Sama, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	160	160	–	–
28.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	165 Dus of EWS-1 category at T.P. 22, FP. 306, Location in Akota-Tandlja, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal corporation (VMC)	165	165	–	–
29.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	168 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 2, FP. 49, Location in Khanpur-Ankodiya, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC).	168	168	–	–
30.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	192 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 11, FP. 360, Location in Sama, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	192	192	–	–

31.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	196 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 1, FP. 179, Location in Vernali gaam, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	196	196	—	—
32.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	224 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 2, FP. 13, Location in Khanpur-Ankodiya, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	224	224	—	—
33.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	238 Dus of EWS- 2 category at T.P. 2, FP. 23 Location in Khanpur-Ankodiya, Vadodara by Vadodara Urban Municipal Corporation (VUDA).	238	238	—	—
34.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	318 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, FP. 97, 632, Location in Subhanpur, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	264	264	—	—
35.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	277 Dus of EWS-1 category at T.P. 03, FP. 764, 765, 766, Location in Danteshwar, Vadodara by Vadodara Urban Municipal Corporation (VUDA).	277	277	—	—
36.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	264 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, FP. 105, 630, 631, 635 Location in Subhanpur, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	318	318	—	—
37.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	336 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 11, FP. 355, 357 Location in Sama, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	336	336	—	—

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	504 Dus of EWS-2 category at T.P. 11, FP. 512, 515 Location in Manjalpur, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	504	504	–	–
39.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	1900 Dus of EWS-2 category at Survey No. 585/ Paiki Location in Ataladara, Vadodara by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	1,900	1,900	–	–
40.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	84 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 160 location in Sevasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	84	84	–	–
41.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	112 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 144 location in Sevasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	112	112	–	–
42.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	112 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 146 location in Sevasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	112	112	–	–
43.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	112 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 161 location in Sevasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	112	112	–	–
44.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	168 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 01, F.P. 108 location in Bhayali, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	168	168	–	–

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

45.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	196 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 147 location in Sewasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	196	196	–	–
46.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	224 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 159 location in Sewasi, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	224	224	–	–
47.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	336 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 02, F.P. 116 location in Bhayali, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	336	336	–	–
48.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	448 DUs of EWS-2 category at T.P. 01, F.P. 122 location in Bhayali, Vadodara area under AHP component of PMAY(U) by VUDA	448	448	–	–
49.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	796 DUs of EWS-1 category at RS No. 384, Vadodara under AHP by VMC	796	–	–	–
50.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	252 DU's of EWS-2 Category at T.P. 25, F.P. 76/2 and R6 Location in Atladara, Vadodara under AHP by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	252	252	–	–
51.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	270 DU's of EWS-II Category at T.P. 01, FP. 127 Location in Khanpur-Sevasi, Vadodara under AHP by Vadodara Urban Development (VUDA)	270	270	–	–
52.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	440 DU's of EWS-1, 2 Category at T.P. 60, FP. 189 Location in Gotri. Vadodara under under AHP by Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC)	440	440	–	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	756 DU's of EWS-II Category at T.P. 01, FP. 67 Location in Bill Gaam, Vadodara area under AHP by Vadodara Urban Development (VUDA)	756	–	–	–
54.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Vadodara-I, Gujarat	100	38	–	–
55.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 293 EWS Houses at Vadodara-II, Gujarat	293	183	79	43
56.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 71 EWS Houses at Vadodara, Distt., Vadodara, Gujarat	71	–	70	70
57.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 103 EWS Houses at Vadodara, Distt., Vadodara, Gujarat	103	88	15	–
58.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Vadodara, Distt., Vadodara, Gujarat	105	91	13	–
59.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Vadodara, Gujarat	50	49	1	–
60.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Vadodara, Gujarat	101	98	3	–
61.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 42 EWS Houses at Vadodara Urban Development Authority Phase-IV, Gujarat	42	41	–	–

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Unstarred Questions

62.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at Vadodara Municipal Corporation Phase-5, Gujarat	55	21	–	–
63.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 102 EWS Houses at Vadodara Urban Development Authority Phase-5 Gujarat	102	101	–	–
64.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 105 EWS Houses at Vadodara Urban Development Authority Phase-6, Gujarat	105	104	–	–
65.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	BLC Project for Construction of 37 EWS Houses at Vadodara Municipal Corporation Phase-6, Gujarat	37	36	–	–
66.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 67 EWS houses at Danteshwar-Sainath Nagar, Vadodara, Gujarat	67	–	67	67
67.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 128 EWS houses at Manjalpur-Baianivavas, Vadodara, Gujarat	128	–	128	128
68.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 130 EWS houses at Sayajiganj-Jamwadi, Vadodara, Gujarat	130	–	130	130
69.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 137 EWS houses at Chhani-Soniva Nagar, Vadodara, Gujarat	137	–	–	–

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 360 EWS houses at Sama-Driver Faliya, Bhathuji Nagar and Marwadi Mahollo, Vadodara, Gujarat	360	–	–	–
71.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR Project for 771 EWS houses at Sama-Sanjay Nagar-1, 2 and Indiranagar, Vadodara, Gujarat	771	–	771	771
72.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 1428 Dus at F.P. No. 234, Sahakarnaaar <i>in-situ</i> slum redevelopment PPP	1,428	1,428	–	–
73.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Construction of 1848 Dus at R.S. No. 287, Ektanaaar <i>in-situ</i> slum redevelopment PPP	1,848	–	–	–
74.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation (84 EWS) at R.S. No. 385, Odenagar on PPP basis under PMAY	84	–	84	84
75.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	<i>In-situ</i> Slum Rehabilitation (99 EWS) at Danteshwar (T.P. FP. 764, 765, 766, 915) on PPP basis under PMAY	99	99	–	–
76.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	ISSR project for 1841 EWS houses at Sanjaynagar Warsiya (R.S. No.-814,384,417) on PPP basis under PMAY	1,841	1,841	–	–
77.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	Rental cum Transit housing for Construction of 498 DUs at TP 13: FP 209, Vadodara	498	–	366	366
78.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	<i>In-Situ</i> Redevelopment of Sahkamagar slum (at	1,448	40	500	300

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			FP-234, TP-22) for 1448 DUs in Akota Tandalja Area, Vadodara				
79.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	<i>In-Situ</i> Redevelopment of Ektanagar slum (at R.S No. 287, draft TP-44) for 1856 DUs in Bapod Area Vadodara	1,856	560	360	–
80.	PMAY(U)	Vadodara	AHP project for 1491 dwelling units at six locations in Vadodara, Gujarat	1,491	458	1,012	676
81.	JnNURM	Vadodara	6096 DUs in-situ project of Housing Development and Upgradation of Slums Phase-III : 2009-11, Vadodara, Gujarat	6,096	–	6,096	3,416
82.	JnNURM	Vadodara	Construction of 2336 DUs of Housing Development and upgradation of slums at Vadodara, Phase-IV, Gujarat	2,336	–	2,336	88
83.	JnNURM	Vadodara	2208 DUs in-situ project of Housing Development and Upgradation of slums Phase-V : 2012-2014	2,208	–	2,208	488
Total for Vadodara				43,398	19,428	16,587	8,897
1.	PMAY(U)	Vallabh Vidyanaga	220 Dus of EWS category under ISSR component of PMAY (U) at SR. No. 1854, Hariomnagar, Kailashnagar area at Vallabh Vidhyanagar Nanarnalilra (Gujarat)	220	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR VALLABH VIDYANAGAR				220	–	–	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Vallabhipur	BLC Project for Construction of 69 EWS Houses at Vallbhiour, Gujarat	69	63	5	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Vallabhipur	BLC Project for Construction of 106 EWS Houses at Vallabhipur Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	106	88	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Vallabhipur	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Vallbhipur Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	60	2	–	–
TOTAL FOR VALLABHIPUR				235	153	5	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	Construction of 211 EWS houses under BLC component for Valsad City under PMAY-U	211	35	175	75
2.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 272 EWS houses at Valsad-II, Gujarat	272	99	171	71
3.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Valsad, Distt., Valsad, Gujarat	40	30	3	2
4.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Valsad, Gujarat	50	40	3	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	BLC Project for Construction of 111 EWS Houses at Valsad, Gujarat	111	80	2	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	BLC Project for Construction of 33 EWS Houses at Valsad Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	33	27	–	–

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7.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	BLC Project for Construction of 35 EWS Houses at Valsad Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	35	25	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Valsad	Construction of 37 EWS houses at Valsad Nagarpalika Phase-8, Gujarat	37	14	–	–
9.	JnNURM	Valsad	926 Dwelling Units, IHSDP Scheme for Valsad Municipality, Gujarat	205	–	205	128
TOTAL FOR VALSAD				994	350	559	276
1.	PMAY(U)	Vanthali	BLC Project for Construction of 60 EWS Houses at Vanthali, Gujarat	60	48	12	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Vanthali	BLC Project for Construction of 14 EWS Houses at Vanthali Nagarpalika, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat	14	14	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Vanthali	Construction of 15 EWS houses at Vanthali Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	15	14	–	–
TOTAL FOR VANTHALI				89	76	12	–
1.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 109 EWS Houses at Vapi, Gujarat	109	–	109	109
2.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 106 EWS Houses at Vapi, Gujarat	106	–	106	106
3.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 225 EWS Houses at Vapi (Phase-III), Gujarat	225	–	225	225

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 131 EWS Houses at Vapi, Distt., Valsad, Gujarat	131	122	9	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 100 EWS Houses at Vapi, Gujarat	100	91	9	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at Vapi Nagarpalika Phase-VI, Gujarat	101	97	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	BLC Project for Construction of 45 EWS Houses at Vapi Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	45	45	–	–
8.	PMAY(U)	Vapi	Construction of 48 EWS houses at Vapi Nagarpalika Phase-8, Gujarat	48	39	–	–
TOTAL FOR VAPI			865	394	458	440	
1.	PMAY(U)	Veraval	Beneficiary Led Construction for 342 EWS Houses at Veraval	342	314	13	8
2.	PMAY(U)	Veraval	BLC Project for Construction of 24 EWS Houses at Veraval, Gujarat	24	24	–	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Veraval	BLC Project for Construction of 164 EWS Houses at Veraval Nagarpalika, Distt. Gir Somnath, Gujarat	164	161	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Veraval	BLC Project for Construction of 89 EWS Houses at Veraval, Gujarat	89	85	–	–

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5.	PMAY(U)	Veraval	BLC Project for Construction of 67 EWS Houses at Veraval Nagarpalika Phase-5, Gujarat	67	46	–	–
6.	JnNURM	Veraval	960 Dwelling Units, IHSDP Scheme in Veraval-Patan Municipality, Gujarat	960	–	960	864
TOTAL FOR VERAVAL				1,646	630	973	872
1.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	Construction of 105 EWS Houses under BLC component for Vijalpore City under PMAY-U	105	19	86	86
2.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	Beneficiary Led Construction for 140 EWS Houses at Vijalpor-II, Gujarat	140	36	102	101
3.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	BLC Project for Construction of 82 EWS Houses at Vijalpor, Distt., Navsari, Gujarat	82	26	46	13
4.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	BLC Project for Construction of 25 EWS Houses at Vijalpor, Gujarat	25	18	2	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	BLC Project for Construction of 36 EWS Houses at Vijalpor, Gujarat	36	31	1	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Vijalpor Nagarpalika Phase-V	40	29	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Vijalpor	BLC Project for Construction of 20 EWS Houses at Vijalpor Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	20	–	–	–
TOTAL FOR VIJALPOR				448	159	237	200

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Vijapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 182 EWS Houses at Vijapur, Gujarat	182	-	182	182
2.	PMAY(U)	Vijapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 169 EWS Houses at Vijapur-II, Gujarat	169	146	18	18
3.	PMAY(U)	Vijapur	BLC Project for Construction of 199 EWS Houses at Vijapur, Distt., Mehsana, Gujarat	199	187	—	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Vijapur	BLC Project for Construction of 50 EWS Houses at Vijapur Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	50	49	—	—
TOTAL FOR VIJAPUR				600	382	200	200
1.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	Beneficiary Led Construction for 114 EWS Houses at Viramgam, Gujarat	114	75	39	39
2.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Viramgam, Distt., Ahmadabad, Gujarat	63	53	10	—
3.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Viramgam, Gujarat	66	65	—	—
4.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	BLC Project for Construction of 74 EWS Houses at Viramgam Nagarpalika Phase-IV, Gujarat	74	69	—	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	BLC Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at Viramgam Nagarpalika Phase-2, Gujarat	66	64	—	—

6.	PMAY(U)	Viramgam	BLC Project for Construction of 33 EWS Houses at Viramgam Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	33	32	–	–
TOTAL FOR VIRAMGAM				416	358	49	39
1.	PMAY(U)	Visavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 83 EWS Houses at Visavadar, Distt., Junagadh, Gujarat	83	51	29	2
2.	PMAY(U)	Visavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 94 EWS Houses at Visavadar Nagarpalika, Distt. Junagadh Gujarat	94	89	1	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Visavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at Visavadar Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	49	43	–	–
4.	PMAY(U)	Visavadar	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Visavadar Nagarpalika Phase-4, Gujarat	30	26	–	–
TOTAL FOR VISAVADAR				256	209	30	2
1.	PMAY(U)	Visnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 265 EWS Houses at Visnagar, Gujarat	265	82	183	128
2.	PMAY(U)	Visnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 144 EWS Houses at Visnagar, Distt., Mehsana, Gujarat	144	133	11	–
3.	PMAY(U)	Visnagar	BLC Project for Construction of 96 EWS Houses at Visnagar Nagarpalika Phase-3, Gujarat	96	93	–	–
TOTAL FOR VISNAGAR				505	308	194	128

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 69 EWS Houses at Vyara, Gujarat	69	1	68	68
2.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	BLC Project for Construction of 77 EWS Houses at Vyara (Phase-II), Gujarat	77	14	62	16
3.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	BLC Project for Construction of 63 EWS Houses at Vyara Nagarpalika, Distt. Tapi, Gujarat	63	46	16	2
4.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	BLC Project for Construction of 40 EWS Houses at Vyara, Gujarat	40	32	3	—
5.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	BLC Project for Construction of 42 EWS Houses at Vyara Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	42	42	—	—
6.	PMAY(U)	Vyara	BLC Project for Construction of 30 EWS Houses at Vyara Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	30	25	—	—
TOTAL FOR VYARA				321	160	149	86
1.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS Houses at Wadhwan, Gujarat	100	26	66	66
2.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	Beneficiary Led Construction for 319 EWS Houses at Wadhwan-II, Gujarat	319	272	29	29
3.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	BLC Project for Construction of 17 EWS Houses at Wadhwan, Distt., Surendranagar, Gujarat	17	7	7	2

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4.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	BLC Project for Construction of 67 EWS Houses at Wadhwan Nagarpalika. Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat	67	57	2	–
5.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	BLC Project for Construction of 117 EWS Houses at Wadhwan Nagarpalika Phase-V, Gujarat	117	99	–	–
6.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	BLC Project for Construction of 47 EWS Houses at Wadhwan Nagarpalika Phase-6, Gujarat	47	38	–	–
7.	PMAY(U)	Wadhwan	Construction of 69 EWS houses at Wadhwan Nagarpalika Phase-7, Gujarat	69	15	–	–
Total for Wadhwan				736	514	104	97
1.	PMAY(U)	Wankaner	Construction of 192 DUs of Affordable Housing Project at Wankaner city under PMAY	192	192	–	–
2.	PMAY(U)	Wankaner	BLC Project for Construction of 202 EWS Houses at Wankaner Nagarpalika Phase-I	202	200	–	–
TOTAL FOR WANKANER				394	392	–	–

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CLSS under PMAY(U)

2806. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the firsttime home buyers are facing inordinate delays in receiving subsidies under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (PMAY-CLSS) and nearly more than 1.60 lakh beneficiaries cases are pending to get subsidy;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised in 'Housing for All' scheme during the last three years, particularly in Maharashtra State; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to speed up process to fulfil the 2022 target of 'Housing for All' in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Interest subsidy under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] is disbursed to beneficiaries through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) namely, National Housing Bank (NHB), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and State Bank of India (SBI). These CNAs have been provided with sufficient fund in advance from budgetary as well as Extra Budgetary Resources to disburse interest subsidy to the eligible beneficiaries.

Disbursement of interest subsidy under CLSS takes place after observing due diligence at all levels starting from the submission of application for home loan to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) and final clearance by CNAs.

There are some complaints about delay in receipt of CLSS subsidy. For more efficient and transparent processing of the claims and seamless disbursement of interest subsidy to the beneficiaries Government has recently launched a CLSS Awas Portal (CLAP). This Portal is beneficiary friendly and also has a CLSS Tracker which enables beneficiaries to track the status of their applications.

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the last three years under PMAY(U) including for State of Maharashtra are as under:—

Details of central assistance (` in crore)	All India	Maharashtra
Sanctioned	1,12,397.40	14,292.38
Released	46,200.73	4,178.28
Utilised	25,122.44	3,436.11

No State/Union Territory (UT)-wise allocation of funds is made under PMAY(U) and funds are sanctioned for the projects proposals prepared and approved by the States/UTs.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to fulfill the target of 'Housing for All' in urban areas of the country by 2022:—

- (i) States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned at the earliest so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.
- (ii) State/UTs have also been requested to expedite the grounding/completion of already sanctioned projects/houses.
- (iii) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, MoHUA generally meets every month to sanction central assistance for new projects and reviews the progress of the Mission
- (iv) Ministry monitors progress of the Mission through periodic review meetings, video-conferences and field visits.
- (v) Payment through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Mode and Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries for transparency and accountability.
- (vi) Use of Information/Space Technology through PMAY(U)-MIS (Management Information System), Bhuvan Portal, PFMS (Public Financial Management System) and Geo-tagging/Geo-fencing of sanctioned houses for effective monitoring.

- (vii) Alternative and innovative technologies have been identified from across the globe through a challenge process under Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) for ensuring rapid delivery of houses.
- (viii) State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee(SLSMC) under chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned State/UT reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission at the State level.

Making housing sector viable

2807. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether housing sector has been hit with serious difficulties in survival due to the present economic situation of the country;
- (b) if so, the real situation in the housing sector at the present moment; and
- (c) what is the planning of Government to make housing sector viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of real estate projects and details thereto.

Government has taken various initiatives for homebuyers and housing sector. Goods and Service Tax (GST) on under-construction affordable housing projects has been reduced from 8% to 1% without Input Tax Credit (ITC) and in case of other housing projects, from 12% to 5% without ITC; Affordable Housing Fund has been established in National Housing Bank by using backlog in priority sector lending to reduce interest burden on Affordable Housing; additional deduction of ` 1.5 lakh on account of interest on home loan has been allowed under Income Tax Act in addition to existing deduction of ` 2 lakh for affordable housing; the benefits of availing upto 100% deduction on profits under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act has been extended to affordable housing projects approved till 31st March, 2021; and the scope of affordable housing project has been enhanced from 30 to 60 square meters in metros cities and 60 to 90 square meters in non-metros cities for availing the benefits under section 80-IBA of Income Tax Act.

Further, in order to give relief to homebuyers of stalled projects, a special window has been created to provide last mile funding to the stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects in the form of one or more Alternate Investment Funds (AIF) for funding projects that are net-worth positive and registered under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), including those projects that have been declared as Non Performing Assets (NPAs) or are pending proceedings before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

Slow pace of implementation of PMAY(U)

†2808. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to construct affordable housing units as approved under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] is being implemented at a very slow pace as suggested by a report analysing the real estate sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work for only 39-40 per cent of the said affordable housing units has been accomplished which were approved under PMAY(U); and

(c) the number of housing units constructed out of the 80 lakhs of housing units stipulated under this scheme and by when these would be handed over to common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households, especially Economically Weaker Section (EWS) families/beneficiaries. A total 4,521 cities/town have so far been covered under the scheme. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing and validated demand so far is around 112 lakhs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the PMAY(U), States/UTs formulate project proposals and get them approved by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) constituted under the scheme. After approval from the concerned SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee. Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, total 103,78,862 houses have been sanctioned in 21,566 projects under the scheme; out of which 62,34,271 houses are at various stages of construction and 32,25,219 have been completed/delivered.

Further, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March/April, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies

2809. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all properties inside the declared unauthorised colonies will be regularised under Pradhan Mantri Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi Awas Adhikar Yojana (PM-UDAY) scheme;

(b) if not, what are the exception categories;

(c) whether the revenue officials of DDA have in-house access to the Master Road Plan, designated water bodies, forest and ridge area maps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, how are the revenue officials conducting the site inspection under PM-UDAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The PM-UDAY Scheme is to confer the property rights to the eligible residents of 1,731 Unauthorised Colonies (UCs) in Delhi which have been notified vide Gazette Notification dated 29.10.2019. The scheme is a voluntary one and the residents of unauthorised colonies have to apply for ownership rights on public user interface of the PM-UDAY e-Portal. Applicants fulfilling the eligibility conditions of PM-UDAY will be conferred with ownership rights.

The Gazette Notification dated 29.10.2019 under clause 7 has excluded the following:—

"7. Exclusion – Under these regulations, no rights shall be conferred or recognised—

(i) over prohibited land, that is, land falling in reserved or notified forests, land identified as protected or prohibited area by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), land falling in Zone-O, Yamuna Flood Plain, land falling in rights of way of existing roads and Master Plan Roads, land under right of way of high tension lines, land falling in ridge area of Delhi and land reserved or protected under any other law for the time being in force;

(ii) Affluent unauthorised colonies"

(c) and (d) Delhi Development Authority has access to the following maps:—

1. Boundary of reserve/protected/notified forest.
2. Boundary of "Ridge Area"
3. Boundary of Morphological ridge area
4. Boundary of "Yamuna Flood Plain"
5. Boundary of "water body" etc.

The site visit is for on the spot verification of property and is as per the procedure notified under the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Regulations, 2019.

Development of Smart Cities in Maharashtra

2810. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated and released Central fund for development of Smart Cities to the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof since the implementation of Smart Cities Scheme, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of year-wise release of Central funds to State of Maharashtra for development of Smart Cities is given below:—

(` in crore)

Name of City	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	During 2019-20	Total Central funds released
Pimpri-Chinchwad	2	0	18	176	0	196
Nashik	2	92	102	0	0	196
Thane	2	62	132	0	0	196
Greater Mumbai#	2	0	0	0	0	2
Amravati#	2	0	0	0	0	2
Solapur	2	194	0	0	0	196
Nagpur	2	92	102	0	0	196
Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	0	0	196
Aurangabad	2	92	102	0	0	196
Pune	2	194	0	0	98	294
TOTAL	20	818	558	176	98	1670

#'City not selected as Smart City'.

Slum dwellers on railway lands

2811. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers slum dwellers on railway lands eligible to be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] if they have the relevant documents, as mentioned in Section 13.2 of the PMAY(U) guidelines;

(b) if so, the details of the actions to be taken by Government in their rehabilitation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and under which Government agency/department/Ministry and under which act/policy/scheme is the rehabilitation of slum dwellers on railway land officially undertaken; and

(d) whether rehabilitation of slum dwellers on railway land is being implemented along the lines of the Shakur Basti precedent rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being the State subjects, the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments frame policies and implement schemes for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. However, the Government of India through its various programmatic interventions has been making overarching efforts by assisting States/UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortage. In pursuance to Government's vision of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June 25, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers. "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement. The PMAY-U Mission guidelines advocate that Ministry of Railways and other land owning Central Government agencies should also undertake "in-situ" redevelopment of slums existing on its lands for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers.

Pursuant to the issuance of the scheme guidelines, the MoHUA has written to all State Governments and Central Government land owning Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railways (MoR) to explore the possibilities of rehabilitation of slums on their land and seek Central Assistance from the MoHUA under the PMAY-U Mission.

(c) and (d) The MoR has reported that rehabilitation of slum dwellers on railway land is not feasible due to railways safety constraints and operational requirements.

Housing, being a State subject, the State Govt. or the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are to provide alternative sites for re-settlement. Entire cost of such rehabilitation is also borne by State Govt. or ULBs and Railways do not contribute towards cost of land/rehabilitation. Further, MoR has also informed that the case of Shakur Basti where the partial cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) of encroachers has been borne by the Railways is not applicable to any other State or UT.

Additionally, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that they had written to the Railways to give consent for conducting survey for validation of demand to carry out In-situ Slum Rehabilitation of Jhuggi-Jhopari (JJ) Clusters on Railway land on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by using land as a resource as per PMAY-U guidelines. In response, Northern Railways intimated that due to Railway's special needs, the slums on Railway land are "untenable settlement"; hence "*In-situ* Rehabilitation" of these encroachers on Railway land would not be feasible.

National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF)

2812. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the draft National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF) is being implemented, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, reasons therefor and details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is using only the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model for the implementation and provision of services;
- (d) whether this excludes the public from the planning and implementation process;
- (e) if so, the redressal mechanism available to the public if they have issues with the implementation of the NUPF by the SPVs; and
- (f) the agency for handholding States to implement the NUPF, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. In order to draft the National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF), a Committee under the Chairmanship of

Dr. Sameer Sharma, then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) was constituted on 3rd October, 2017.

The Terms of Reference of the said Committee, *Inter alia*, were to outline the draft policy in consultation with all stakeholders keeping in view the challenges due to rapid urbanization in the country.

The draft NUPF, formulated by the said Committee, was hosted on public domain on 6th February, 2019 for wider consultations up to 31st May, 2019.

A total of 285 responses were received and the feedback so received have been analysed and compiled. The compilation has been done for all the six parameters as sought for in the feedback format and as per the categories of persons who submitted the feedback *viz.* citizens, academicians and private companies/start-ups etc. The compiled formats along with feedback received have been furnished to the Committee. The Committee after considering the feedback has submitted its final report to the Ministry on 11th March, 2020.

As regards the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is being done by a city level SPV. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City projects. At city-level, while SPV is responsible for the implementation of the Smart City Proposals, Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) is established to advise and enable collaboration among various city stakeholders.

ESIC run hospitals in the country

2813. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal with Government to establish an Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run hospital in Andhra Pradesh consequent division of erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of availability of ESIC run hospitals and number of workers covered, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of States not having ESIC run hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b): Consequent to the division of erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, two Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run hospitals which were functional in undivided State, have territory-wise remained with the State of Telangana. At present following State run Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) hospitals are functional at the following places in the State of Andhra Pradesh

1. Visakhapatnam	2. Vijayawada
3. Rajamundry	4. Tirupathi
5. Adoni	

No request/proposal has been received at ESIC Headquarters from State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for establishing ESIC run hospital in the State, in the recent past.

(c) State-wise details of ESIC run hospitals is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of number Insured Persons covered under the ESI scheme is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) States not having ESIC run hospitals are as under:—

(1) Andhra Pradesh	(2) Goa
(3) Arunachal Pradesh	(4) Nagaland
(5) Mizoram	(6) Manipur
(7) Tripura	(8) Sikkim.

Statement-I

Details of ESIC run hospitals

Sl.No.	State	Name of Place
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Beltola
2.	Bihar	Phulwarisharif
3.	Bihar	Bihta

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh
5.	Delhi	Basaidarapur
6.	Delhi	Jhilmil
7.	Delhi	Okhla
8.	Delhi	Rohini
9.	Gujarat	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
10.	Gujarat	Naroda
11.	Gujarat	Vapi
12.	Gujarat	Ankleswar
13.	Haryana	Gurgaon
14.	Haryana	Manesar
15.	Haryana	Faridabad (Medical college)
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ban Brahma, Jammu
18.	Jharkhand	Namkum, Ranchi
19.	Jharkhand	Adityapur
20.	Karnataka	Rajaji Nagar, Bangaluru
21.	Karnataka	Peenya
22.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
23.	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam
24.	Kerala	Udyogmandal
25.	Kerala	Ezhukone
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
27.	Maharashtra	Andheri, Mumbai
28.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
29.	Maharashtra	Bibvewadi, Pune
30.	Odisha	Rourkela

1	2	3
31.	Punjab	Ludhiana
32.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
33.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi
34.	Rajasthan	Alwar
35.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
36.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai
37.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
38.	Telangana	Super specialty Hospital, Sanath Nagar
39.	Telangana	Sanath Nagar
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Jajmau, Kanpur
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahibabad
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
46.	West Bengal	Joka
47.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur
48.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
49.	Chhattisgarh	Korba

Statement-II

*State-wise details of the number of Insured Persons covered
under ESI Scheme as on 31.03.2019*

Sl.No.	States/Regions/Area	No. of Insured Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1290950
2.	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur	293680

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	283220
4.	Chandigarh	173310
5.	Chhattisgarh	620480
6.	Delhi	1716640
7.	Goa	285300
8.	Gujarat	1627460
9.	Haryana	2809260
10.	Himachal Pradesh	340500
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	238200
12.	Jharkhand	422510
13.	Karnataka	3473410
14.	Kerala and Mahe	1054120
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1047260
16.	Maharashtra	4847980
17.	Odisha	681980
18.	Puducherry	121570
19.	Punjab	1163700
20.	Rajasthan	1492990
21.	Sikkim	23320
22.	Tamil Nadu	4300200
23.	Telangana	1817770
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2263350
25.	Uttarakhand	655830
26.	West Bengal	1922090
ALL INDIA		3,49,67,080

Increasing unemployment in the country

2814. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment has increased in the country due to slow industrial development, closure of industrial units and global economic recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto along with the number of jobs lost during the last and current financial year across the country, especially in the State of Punjab; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Statistical Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched an annual household Employment-Unemployment Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18, according to which, the Unemployment Rate (UR) as per usual status at All India Level is 6.1% and for Punjab it stood at 7.8%. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) *i.e.* percentage of persons who were either 'working' or 'seeking or available for work' is 36.9% as per PLFS 2017-18.

(c) To safeguard the interests of the workforce, the Government has enacted various Central Labour Acts which are amended and revised from time to time. Further, in order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganized sector including workers in agriculture sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 and launched welfare schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM).

Legislation for labour reforms

2815. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to bring forward any suitable legislation for labour reforms so as to ensure a larger safety net for both organised and unorganised sector workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have so far held any discussions in this regard with the employers, trade union representatives and other stakeholders in order to reach the consensus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes *i.e.* the Code on Wages; the Industrial Relations Code, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code and the Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. At present, the Code on Wages, 2019, has been notified on 8th August, 2019 in the Gazette of India. The rest 3 Codes *i.e.* the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2019 have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 2019, 28th November, 2019 and 11th December, 2019 respectively and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour has submitted its report on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019.

The Labour Codes envisage extension of minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers including unorganized sector workers, provision of appointment letter, provision for annual medical check-up and extension of social security, safety, health and other welfare provisions. In this way, the 4 Labour Codes would ensure a larger safety net for both organised and unorganised sector workers.

(c) The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Such tripartite consultations were also carried out on four Labour Codes *i.e.* the Code on Wages; the Industrial Relations Code, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code and the Code on Social Security. Besides, the draft Labour Codes were also placed on website of the Ministry, seeking comments/suggestions from all stakeholders including general public.

Violation of Minimum Wages Act

†2816. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various private companies, institutes and hospitals are violating the rules of 'Minimum Wages Act';

(b) whether said organisations have been paying wages less than stipulated minimum wages by hiring new employees as trainees while removing the experienced employees employed by their own organisation or through other agencies working over years without any prior notice and saving the contribution component intended for Provident Fund and ESIC facilities; and

(c) whether there is any provision for punishing such institutions and whether any action is being taken against them, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wage are applicable in such payments.

The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the Act are taken recourse to.

The organisation of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) carries out regular inspections of establishments falling in Central Sphere under various labour laws including Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The details of inspections under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of inspection conducted under Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto December, 2019)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	9187	8327	5827
2.	No. of Irregularities detected	77399	61489	47881
3.	No. of Irregularities Rectified	39620	34465	17561
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	1651	2081	1302
5.	No. of Convictions	2205	651	353

Protection of contractual labour

2817. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared the list of total contractual labours;
- (b) what are the laws which protect them from uncertainties of jobs and their dignity;
- (c) whether there is any manual which is applicable to their service conditions and protect them from tyranny of employees; and
- (d) whether Government will frame a law to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of contract workers/labourers engaged during last three years in the central sphere based on the

data of licenses and registration certification issued under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is given below:—

Year	Total no. of Contract Labour working in various Establishments under central sphere
2017	1110603
2018	1178878
2019	1364377

(b) The Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers including contract workers/labourers, both in the organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 etc. as per their eligibility.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of ` 2 lakhs on death at premium of ` 330/- per annum and coverage of ` 2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of ` 12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

(c) and (d) The institutional mechanism of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central){CLC(C)} is in place for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the various labour laws, including occupational safety and health, and protection of the rights of contract workers in the Central sphere. The labour laws and the rules there-under provide for varying penal provisions depending upon the nature of contraventions/violation and the same are imposed in the process of enforcement. The inspections conducted, irregularities detected, the prosecutions launched and the convictions obtained against Contractors and Principal Employers by the CIRM in the Central Sphere under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Inspections conducted under the Contract Labour
(Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 during the
last three years in Central Sphere's Establishments.*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020 (upto December, 2019)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	8490	8577	8843
2.	No. of Irregularities detected	97779	87928	89296
3.	No. Irregularities Rectified	68716	45121	68808
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3538	3227	3168
5.	No. of Convictions	2583	1372	2266

Profits/losses of airports under PPP model

†2818. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports operated by Airports Authority of India (AAI) which are running into losses;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of airports which are making profits/were in losses out of the airports for which Government had given permission under PPP model; and

(c) whether Government would also include under PPP model other airports which are suffering losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of loss making airports is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Government of India had accorded 'in-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) *viz.* Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram for operation, management and development through PPP mode. AAI floated a Global Tender for inviting bids and identified the highest bidder. The Union Cabinet on 03.07.2019 accorded approval for leasing of three airports *viz.* Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru airports, to the highest bidder *i.e.* M/s Adam Enterprises Limited (AEL) who quoted highest per passenger fee for these airports under PPP for a lease period of 50 years as per the terms and conditions of the bid documents. In pursuance of this, AAI has issued Letter of Award (LoA) on 15.7.2019 to M/s AEL in respect of Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Mangaluru airports. The Concession Agreement between AAI and M/s AEL for Operation, Management and Development of these three airports has been signed on 14.02.2020. Award of the remaining 3 airports *i.e.* Jaipur, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram is held up due to pending litigations/other issues.

Details of profits/losses of the airports for which Government had given permission under PPP model namely Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mangalore and Thiruvananthapuram is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) With a view to improve efficiency and service delivery at airports, AAI has recommended 06 (six) more airports for undertaking operations, management and development through PPP *viz.* Trichy, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Indore, Varanasi and Amritsar. The financial status of these airports is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of loss making airports for the FY 2018-19*

(` in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Revenue	Expenditure	Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Port Blair	36.49	44.71	-8.22
2.	Kadapah	0.57	10.38	-9.81
3.	Donakonda	0.00	0.18	-0.18
4.	Rajahmundry	8.61	41.45	-32.84
5.	Tirupati	21.72	64.42	-42.7
6.	Vijayawada	31.54	73.24	-41.7
7.	Visakhapatnam	86.48	89.49	-3.01
8.	Tezu	0.57	6.29	-5.72
9.	Dibrugarh	11.25	40.75	-29.51
10.	Jorhat	2.11	12.72	-10.61
11.	Lilabari	0.43	16.85	-16.41
12.	Rupsi	0.01	0.90	-0.89
13.	Silchar	6.59	24.85	-18.26
14.	Tezpur	0.24	8.14	-7.9
15.	Gaya	12.48	43.10	-30.61
16.	Jogbani	0.00	0.28	-0.28
17.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.18	-0.18
18.	Patna	100.52	112.72	-12.19
19.	Raxual	0.00	0.26	-0.26
20.	Chandigarh	12.25	27.69	-15.44
21.	Bilaspur	0.00	1.33	-1.33

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Raipur	65.04	95.52	-30.48
23.	Diu	0.65	4.44	-3.79
24.	Delhi (Safdarjung)	44.91	96.43	-51.52
25.	Kandla	0.35	7.97	-7.62
26.	Keshod	0.10	3.72	-3.62
27.	Rajkot	11.11	41.59	-30.48
28.	Vadodara	37.34	91.56	-54.22
29.	Bhavnagar	1.54	18.35	-16.81
30.	Bhuj	4.06	12.30	-8.24
31.	Jamnagar	2.33	4.56	-2.23
32.	Porbandar	4.42	19.70	-15.28
33.	Surat	32.26	55.11	-22.84
34.	Kangra (Gaggal)	2.56	14.15	-11.58
35.	Kulu (Bhuntar)	0.86	17.14	-16.27
36.	Shimla	0.25	14.90	-14.66
37.	Jammu	30.41	54.05	-23.64
38.	Srinagar	95.11	96.62	-1.51
39.	Deogarh	0.01	0.42	-0.41
40.	Ranchi	60.25	99.49	-39.25
41.	Bangaluru	4.97	42.59	-37.62
42.	Belgaum (Belagavi)	2.17	27.52	-25.35
43.	Hubli (Hubballi)	6.46	29.75	-23.29
44.	Mysore	3.15	9.69	-6.54
45.	Leh	14.99	25.08	-10.08
46.	Agatti	0.97	8.52	-7.56
47.	Bhopal	29.40	94.86	-65.46
48.	Gwalior	0.30	9.75	-9.44

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Indore	87.55	112.58	-25.02
50.	Jabalpur	5.86	24.94	-19.08
51.	Khajuraho	3.92	41.36	-37.44
52.	Akola	0.03	2.66	-2.63
53.	Aurangabad	15.70	74.41	-58.71
54.	Gondia	6.07	32.49	-26.42
55.	Jalgaon	0.28	3.90	-3.63
56.	Kolhapur	0.18	6.98	-6.79
57.	Solapur	0.20	3.92	-3.71
58.	Imphal	29.22	87.84	-58.63
59.	Shillong (Barapani)	1.23	16.37	-15.14
60.	Dimapur	6.07	33.15	-27.08
61.	Bhubneshwar	129.42	152.41	-22.99
62.	Jharsuguda	0.48	11.86	-11.38
63.	Puducherry	2.08	6.44	-4.36
64.	Amritsar	176.08	214.96	-38.87
65.	Bhatinda	0.21	5.52	-5.31
66.	Ludhiana	0.29	6.75	-6.46
67.	Pathankot	0.10	5.84	-5.74
68.	Adampur	0.23	0.87	-0.63
69.	Bikaner	0.32	5.51	-5.18
70.	Jaipur	262.65	265.14	-2.49
71.	Jaisalmer	1.65	3.11	-1.46
72.	Jodhpur	10.48	23.71	-13.22
73.	Kishangarh (Ajmer)	0.41	22.71	-22.3
74.	Kota	0.66	4.24	-3.59
75.	Udaipur	49.51	80.67	-31.17

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Pekyong	0.32	22.64	-22.32
77.	Coimbatore	91.11	108.64	-17.53
78.	Madurai	49.67	82.47	-32.8
79.	Salem	0.36	6.80	-6.43
80.	Thanjavaur	0.01	0.18	-0.17
81.	Tuticorin	3.51	11.38	-7.86
82.	Vellore	0.01	0.94	-0.92
83.	Hyderabad (Hal)	35.07	87.40	-52.33
84.	Warangal	0.00	0.56	-0.56
85.	Agartala	28.60	69.11	-40.5
86.	Kailashahar	0.00	0.48	-0.48
87.	Kamalpur	0.00	0.08	-0.08
88.	Khowai	0.00	0.09	-0.09
89.	Agra	1.29	13.25	-11.96
90.	Prayagraj	2.67	6.2	-3.53
91.	Gorakhpur	4.25	8.48	-4.24
92.	Kanpur	1.85	14.38	-12.53
93.	Lucknow	259.88	289.65	-29.78
94.	Varanasi	115.52	176.66	-61.14
95.	Bareilly	0.03	0.12	-0.09
96.	Hindon	0	0.01	-0.01
97.	Moradabad	0	0.01	-0.01
98.	Pant Nagar	1.06	11.39	-10.33
99.	Dehradun	31.86	69.53	-37.66
100.	Balurghat	0.00	0.32	-0.32
101.	Cooch Behar	0.04	5.02	-4.98
102.	Malda	0.02	0.16	-0.14

Statement-II*Details of Profitability of 6 PPP Airports for the FY 2018-19*

(` in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of airport	2018-19		
		Revenue	Expenditure	Profit(+)/ Loss(-)
1.	Ahmedabad	405.78	353.31	52.46
2.	Guwahati	254.28	223.70	30.59
3.	Jaipur	262.65	265.14	-2.49
4.	Lucknow	259.88	289.65	-29.78
5.	Mangalore	111.43	69.95	41.48
6.	Thiruvananthapuram	440.56	359.41	81.15

Statement-III*Financial status of 6 other PPP Airports proposed for the FY 2018-19*

(` in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of airport	2018-19		
		Revenue	Expenditure	Profit(+)/ Loss(-)
1.	Tiruchirapalli	116.69	98.77	17.92
2.	Bhubaneshwar	129.42	152.41	-22.99
3.	Raipur	65.04	95.52	-30.48
4.	Indore	87.55	112.58	-25.02
5.	Varanasi	115.52	176.66	-61.14
6.	Amritsar	176.08	214.96	-38.8

Pending projects/schemes

2819. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry; and
- (b) the details of projects/ proposals received from the State Government of Goa pending with Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of the schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Only one proposal has been received from the State Government of Goa for setting up of Model Career Centre under National Career Service project which was approved during FY 2015-16. There is no proposal from the State Government of Goa which is pending.

Statement

*The details of the schemes/projects under taken by the
Ministry of Labour and Employment*

1. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour:

- (a) **National Child Labour Project (NCLP):** The Scheme is implemented since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labourers. Children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

To ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of NCLP Scheme, a dedicated online portal named PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been developed.

(b) **Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to**

bonded labour: The Central Government has implemented a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016 under which financial assistance to the tune of ` 1.00 lakh, ` 2.00 lakh and ` 3.00 lakh, respectively are being provided to the released bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation along with the following non-cash assistance:—

- (i) Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
- (ii) Land development.
- (iii) Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- (iv) Animal husbandry, diary, poultry, piggery etc.
- (v) Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- (vi) Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- (vii) Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system and
- (viii) Education for children.

2. **Converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJ, JBV) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):** The scheme has been implemented since June, 2017 to provide life and disability cover to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility.

3. **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM):** This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the benefit of unorganised workers. Under the scheme, minimum assured monthly pension of ` 3000/- will be provided to the beneficiaries after attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ` 15000/- or less and not a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation/Employees' state Insurance Corporation/National Pension Scheme can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

4. **Pension Scheme for Traders and Self-employed persons:** This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the traders in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turnover, not exceeding ` 1.5 crore and who are not members of EPFO/ ESIC/NPS/PM-SYM or an income tax payer. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of ` 3,000/-.
5. **National Labour Institute:** V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), an autonomous Institute under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is a premier Institute of Labour Research, Training and Education in the area of Labour and related issues. The Institute conducts various research studies and training programmes on various labour related issues.
6. **Strengthening of System and Infrastructure of Directorate General of Mines Safety (SSD3):** The scheme has been formulated by merging two on-going schemes of namely (i) "Strengthening of Core Functions of Directorate General of Mines Safety (SOCFOD)", and (ii) "Mine Accident Analysis and Modernization of Information Database (MAMID)". The objectives of the scheme are:—
 - (i) To implement e-Governance in Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) including digitization of plans, abandoned mine plans and other important documents;
 - (ii) To implement Risk-based Inspection System for coal and non-coal mines;
 - (iii) To render scientific and technical supports to the field officers of DGMS;
 - (iv) To develop and maintain infrastructures of all kinds for DGMS and its backup supports;
 - (v) To develop, improve and update need based rescue and emergency response guidelines to the mining industry;
 - (vi) To mitigate risk of disasters and accidents in mines through detailed analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrences and accordingly activate promotional channels;
 - (vii) To disseminate mine information through various reports, technical instructions/guidelines, circulars on electronic as well as other conventional media;

- (viii) To conduct need based Safety and Occupational Health Survey in mines;
- (ix) To introduce, implement and support the e-based examinations systems including digital record management system;
- (x) To update training facilities in DGMS for imparting structured training to DGMS officers and key personnel of mining industry;
- (xi) To develop, improve and update protocols, guidelines and standards in key areas for guidance of operations in mines; and
- (xii) To implement "Swachhta Abhiyan" within DGMS.

7. Strengthening and Development of Directorate General factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) Organization and Occupational safety and Health (OSH) in factories, ports and docks: The scheme is aimed to strengthen the infrastructure facilities at DGFASLI organizations for improving occupational safety and health status of workers in factories, ports and docks throughout the country.

8. Labour Welfare Scheme:

- (a) **House:** Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) 2016, was introduced w.e.f. 22.03.2016 to provide subsidy of ` 1,50,000/- (per beneficiary) in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15 (i.e., ` 37,500, ` 90,000 and ` 22,500) to Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Mines, Dolomite Mines (LSDM)/Mica Mines and Cine Workers for construction of pucca houses. It was decided for convergence of Revised Integrated Housing Schemes (RIHS) with the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) of the Ministry of Urban Development (Urban) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (b) **Education:** Under the scheme "Financial Assistance for Education to the Wards of Beedi/Cine/Iron, Manganese, Chrome, Limestone and Dolomite Mine Workers", financial assistance from ` 250/- to ` 15000/- (depending upon class/course) are transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- (c) **Health:** The basis objective of this scheme is to provide Health to more than 50 lakh poor and illiterate Beedi/Cine/Iron, Manganese, Chrome/Limestone and Dolomite/Mica Mine workers and their family members to

enhance the living standards of this section of workers. Health care facilities are being provided to Beedi, Cine and Non-coal Mine workers and to their families through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries located across the country.

9. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995: This scheme is framed under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Following three Schemes have been framed under the Act:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPF).
- (ii) The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS).
- (iii) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (EDLI).
 - (a) EPF Scheme provides for compulsory saving of employees working in establishments covered under the Act. Benefits provided under this scheme include PF Accumulation plus interest upon retirement, resignation or death. Partial PF withdrawals are also allowed for occasions such as house construction, higher education, marriage; illness etc.
 - (b) EPS Scheme provides for monthly pension for members of EPF scheme on superannuation/retirement or disability. Monthly pension is also provided for dependents of deceased member *viz.* widow(er), children, parent/nominee.
 - (c) EDLI Scheme provides for insurance benefits in case of death of a member of EPF scheme, while in service. Insurance benefit upto ` 6 Lacs is paid.

10. Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam: The scheme provides for family pension-cum-life insurance for Plantation Workers in Assam, Deposit Link Insurance Scheme for Tea Plantation Workers in Assam. These schemes are administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Act administered by the Government of Assam. The provision caters for Central Government contribution to the Scheme as also for the reimbursement of administrative charges.

- 11. Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS):** Provides for collection and publication of statistics, conducting enquiries, surveys and research studies on various Labour subjects.
- 12. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY):** This scheme was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India was paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) both, for a period of three years for new employees earning upto ` 15,000/- per month. This scheme had dual benefit where the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and these workers have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. The last date of registration under PMRPY through employer was 31st March, 2019.
- 13. National Career Service (NCS):** The scheme is implemented as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. The services under NCS are available online and can be accessed directly, through career centre, common service centres, post offices, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc. The various stakeholders on the NCS platform include job-seekers, industries, employers, employment exchanges (career centres), training providers, education institutions and placement organisations.
- 14. National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled (NCSC-DAs):** 21 National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled (NCSC-DAs) are functioning in the country under the administrative control of Directorate General of Employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment. These Centres evaluate residual capacities of Persons with Disabilities, provide Vocational Training, and extend Vocational Rehabilitation assistances etc. to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The Services of NCSC-DAs are open to Persons with Disabilities irrespective of the gender and education in the category of Locomotor, Visual and Hearing impaired, Mild Mental Retardation and Leprosy Cured.

- 15. National Career Service Centre Centres (NCSCs) for SC/STs:** The scheme is implemented for "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Vocational Guidance and Training, thereby enhancing the employability of SC/ST job seekers.
- 16. Central Board for Workers Education (Dattopant Thengadi National Board For Workers Education and Development):** Workers Education Scheme is an umbrella scheme for .conducting the programmes for creating awareness among the workers and educate the Workers belonging to unorganized and rural sector, including organized sector. The Workers Education Scheme is covering PAN India focus on target activities including North East Region, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.
- 17. Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhar-seeded identification numbers:** Under the scheme a National Database of Unorganized Workers is created and shall be seeded with Aadhar for delivering social security and welfare schemes.
- 18. Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws, Chief Labour Commissioner:** Provides for expenditure incurred in connection with Promotion of harmonious industrial relations, speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline, etc. for improving industrial relations, personnel policies and practices, etc. in public section undertakings.

NSSO report on the unemployment

2820. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a recent report of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on the unemployment issue of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last five years joblessness stood at 45 year high and continues to rise in 2020 and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the impact of rising unemployment on industry and the public, particularly youth and the steps taken by Government to increase formal employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18. The survey report has recently been released by the Government.

(b) and (c) To assess the employment and unemployment situation in the country, an annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment. As per the results of these surveys, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above in the country to the extent available is given below:—

Survey*	Unemployment Rate
2017-18 (PLFS by NSO)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on various schemes.

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

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *Inter-alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ` 10 lakh,

are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NSC) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content for job seekers. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in).

NPS beneficiaries in Konkarn region

†2821. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the pension to traders, shopkeepers and their employees under National Pension Scheme (NPS) is being given in the districts of Konkarn region of Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of people identified for giving pension under NPS; and
- (c) the number of beneficiaries of pension under NPS in the districts of Konkarn region of Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched a National Pension Scheme for Traders, Shopkeepers and Self-Employed Persons on 12.09.2019. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. The traders, shopkeepers and self-employed persons in the age group of 18-40 years with an annual turn-over, not exceeding ` 1.5 crore and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded)/PM-SYM and not an income tax payer, are eligible to join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Subscribers, after attaining the age of 60 years, are eligible for a monthly minimum assured pension of ` 3,000/-. State Governments have been required to identify the beneficiaries and motivate them to enroll under the scheme. The total number of enrolment under NPS Traders in the Maharashtra includes Konkarn Region is 836 as on 12.03.2020.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bonded labour data and schemes

2822. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains data on the social background of bonded labour cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the budgetary allocations towards the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme for the year 2019-20 and the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of expenditure of the scheme for the year 2019-20 and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories. The Central Government assists the State Governments in their task of rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. The Central Government does not maintain any data in this regard.

(c) and (d) The budgetary allocations and expenditure towards the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme for the year 2019-2020 is as below:—

BE 2019-20 (` in lakh)	RE 2019-20 (` in lakh)	Expenditure (` in lakh)
800	100	34.75

Impact of Coronavirus on employment

2823. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the impact of Coronavirus on employment in the country; and
- (b) what is the number of employees retrenched due to the above reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), first in China and now having being confirmed in more than 100 countries, has emerged as a key risk to human health as well as global growth outlook through numerous channels like trade, production and supply chain disruptions; decline in demand; lower tourism and business travel; and productivity losses from the health impact on work force. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been coordinating the efforts of the Central Government in terms of preparedness, control and containment measures and has also been working with State Governments in order to mitigate the impact of the virus outbreak in India.

(b) No such data is available.

Implementation of PMRPY

2824. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are irregularities found in implementation of job formalisation scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protashan Yojana (PMRPY);

(b) if so, the details thereof since its implementation and the reasons and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether provident fund is also misused in this, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon with corrective steps being taken in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) with effect from 09.08.2016 with an aim at incentivizing the employers to recruit new employees and also to formalize employment. The scheme was for "new employees" for the first three years of their employment from the date of acquiring new Universal Account Number (UAN) on or after 01.04.2016, provided they continue in employment in any EPFO registered Establishment.

Based on the recommendations of the Concurrent Audit done internally by EPFO, a process of de-duplication was carried out with respect to beneficiaries under PMRPY

and it was found that 70,342 establishments had availed benefit under PMRPY for a total of 7,62,013 ineligible member beneficiaries, amounting to a total of ` 285.27 crores approximately and an amount of ` 307.60 crores (including interest and damages) has been recovered from such employers till 23.01.2020.

(c) The recovery from establishments does not affect the PF benefits of the employees as their PF benefits have been deposited by the employers with EPFO. Only the subsidy which the employers have availed has been recovered from such employers due to ineligibility.

Bonded labour in the SC/ST community

2825. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage from SC/ST community amongst the bonded labourers rescued in the last three financial years; and

(b) whether there is any special measures being taken by the Central Government to address caste-based vulnerabilities leading to trafficking of schedule caste and scheduled tribe labour and their consequent bondage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory. For these functions, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities. The Central Government does not maintain any such data in this regard.

(b) 'Police' is State subject under the seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and as such prevention of the crime of human trafficking in bonded labour cases is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. The Government has provided financial assistance to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units and 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been

set up in various Districts of the States. The Government has approved a scheme for setting up/strengthening Anti Human Trafficking Units in all districts of States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund. Government also provides financial assistance to the States and Judicial Academies in States to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conference' to sensitize police officials, judicial officers and prosecutors about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role in curbing trafficking. The Government has also issued various advisories to States and UTs from time to time on preventing and combating human trafficking.

Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, 2016

2826. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals under the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, 2016 that have come to the Central Government from States requesting fifty per cent advance to do survey, awareness generation and evaluatory studies since May, 2016;

(b) how many States has fifty per cent advance been released under the said scheme under each of the aforesaid categories since May, 2016;

(c) the budget allocated by the Centre for the States to expend on the aforesaid categories since May, 2016; and

(d) how much of such budget has been availed and utilised by the States since May, 2016 on the aforesaid categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Since May, 2016, a total number of 6 (six) complete proposals requesting fifty per cent advance to do survey, awareness generation and evaluator studies have been received from Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu under the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, 2016. Fifty per cent advance has been released to all States mentioned above for aforesaid Categories.

(c) and (d) No separate budget is earmarked for survey, awareness generation and evaluatory studies.

Schemes for maternity benefit

2827. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated only ` 10 lakh for 'Incentives to entities for providing Maternity benefit' schemes as against proposal of ` 420 crore, reasons therefor;

(b) the additional steps being taken to end discrimination by private sector against hiring women who are deterred by paid maternity benefit that they need to provide, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government maintains any data of women who are forced out of their employment due to pregnancy, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is taking any actions against private companies who terminate women's employment due to pregnancy, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A concept note on the proposed scheme 'Incentives to entities for providing Maternity Benefit' was submitted to Ministry of Finance seeking 'in principle' approval in September 2018. As the 'in principle' approval was not received, the scheme could not be operationalized. Awaiting the 'in principle' approval, a token provision was proposed.

(b) As per the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the appropriate Government for enforcement of the provisions of this Act is the concerned State Government for all industries, shops and establishments except mines and circus. After the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 was notified, advisories were issued to all State Governments/UT Administrations for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act in letter and spirit.

(c) No such data maintained centrally.

(d) The complaints received for violation of provisions of the Act by respective Governments are dealt with as per the provisions of the Act.

People died in industrial disasters/accident

†2828. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of people died in industrial disasters/accidents during the last five years; and

(b) the number of those accidents that happened because of lack of safety devices, out of the said accidents that occurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), an attached office of Ministry of Labour and Employment through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories/Directorates of Industrial Safety and Health of the States/Union Territories collects information of fatal injuries, non-fatal injuries in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The details of fatal and non-fatal injuries for the calendar years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). However, DGFASLI doesn't maintain descriptive details of industrial accidents *viz.* nature of accidents, cause of accidents, type of injuries, place and time of accidents etc. in the country. It is maintained by respective State/Union Territories.

Statement-I***Details of Fatal Injuries in registered factories State-wise (2013 – 2017)***

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Andhra Pradesh	97	82	68	68	68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*
4.	Assam	8	13	8	12	10
5.	Bihar	4	2	10	11	17

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	#	#	NIL	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	97	113	74	81	72
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	21	12	15	16
9.	Delhi	13	1	6	10	37
10.	Goa	10	5	8	3	5
11.	Gujarat	250	209	206	272	229
12.	Haryana	51	35	41	67	49
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11	13	4	9	14
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	#	3	NIL	1	NIL
15.	Jharkhand	37	32	29	21	17
16.	Karnataka	82	84	72	54	49
17.	Kerala	27	24	20	18	16
18.	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*
19.	Madhya Pradesh	48	41	44	30	30
20.	Maharashtra	199	187	145	150	137
21.	Manipur	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
22.	Meghalaya	3	1	NIL	2	3
23.	Mizoram	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
24.	Nagaland	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	Odisha	58	46	55	46	52
26.	Puducherry	3	6	5	2	3
27.	Punjab	29	16	21	23	20
28.	Rajasthan	55	39	33	15	31
29.	Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*
30.	Tamil Nadu	109	105	87	104	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Telangana	*	71	57	63	70
32.	Tripura	2	2	4	1	NIL
33.	Uttar Pradesh	#	45	39	46	58
34.	Uttarakhand	11	7	21	10	9
35.	West Bengal	96	63	38	54	#
TOTAL		1312	1266	1107	1189	1084

Note: (i) *:There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #:Data not provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of the State/UT.

Data Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

Statement-II

Details of Non-Fatal Injuries in registered factories State-wise (2013 – 2017)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	48	46	70	69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	472	147	78	247	103
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*
4.	Assam	57	58	40	41	54
5.	Bihar	156	7	188	184	80
6.	Chandigarh	2	#	NIL	NIL	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	43	75	50	56	84
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57	47	58	39	30
9.	Delhi	14	9	20	26	37
10.	Goa	44	81	71	56	52
11.	Gujarat	1611	1334	1516	1169	1189
12.	Haryana	46	58	39	40	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	23	23	23	31	27
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	#	18	14	2	1
15.	Jharkhand	92	96	115	69	59
16.	Karnataka	588	665	612	464	358
17.	Kerala	386	234	326	158	236
18.	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*
19.	Madhya Pradesh	465	383	348	358	268
20.	Maharashtra	2013	1687	1471	1352	1167
21.	Manipur	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
22.	Meghalaya	3	1	1	1	3
23.	Mizoram	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
24.	Nagaland	#	#	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	Odisha	196	165	167	169	136
26.	Puducherry	25	12	16	20	35
27.	Punjab	103	98	100	115	117
28.	Rajasthan	706	624	571	133	343
29.	Sikkim		*	*	*	*
30.	Tamil Nadu	415	293	327	344	192
31.	Telangana	*	60	39	56	117
32.	Tripura	4	8	3	3	NIL
33.	Uttar Pradesh	#	47	57	63	52
34.	Uttarakhand	35	42	21	44	15
35.	West Bengal	19250	19180	13940	57	#
TOTAL		26852	25500	20257	5367	4866

Note: (i) *:There are no registered factories in this State/UT.

(ii) #:Data not provided by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of the State/UT.

Data Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) of States/UTs.

Nation-wide trade unions strike

2829. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government taken note of the recent nation-wide strike observed by the trade unions demanding to fulfil their 12 point charter;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has had any talks with the leaders of trade unions to know their demands; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the recent strike on 8.01.2020 and 12 point charter of demands of the trade unions. The details of the strike are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Conciliation officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) under the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) intervened after receiving notice of strike from Trade unions and invited both the management as well as the Trade union for discussion in order to resolve the dispute causing these strikes notices. A meeting with Central Trade Union Organisation under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Labour and Employment was held on 2nd January, 2020. The following agenda were discussed in the said meeting:—

- (i) Improving ESIC Services;
- (ii) Initiative taken for the welfare of workers; and
- (iii) Issues relating to demands of Trade Unions.

Statement***Details of Nation-wide Trade Unions strike***

Industry	Name of the Union/federation	Absenteeism observed due to strike
1	2	3
Banking	AIBEA, AIBOA, BEFI, INBEF, INBOC	The average absenteeism observed due to the general
General	Joint Forum of Trade unions of Delhi	strike was 15%

1	2	3
Defence	National Defence Workers Union, Ammunition Factory Workers Union, All India Defence Federation, Ordnance Employees Union, Ambernath, Naval Armanent Depot Civil Employees Union, COD Mazdoor Union, Ordnance Factory Karamchari Union	The average absenteeism observed due to the general Strike was 15%
Port Trust	Cochin Port Staff Association	
Power Sector	Power Grid Employees Union (WR-2)	
Medicine and Pharmaceutical	Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Medical and Sales representative Association	

Data regarding employment/unemployment

2830. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted/is considering to conduct a big survey to collect correct data regarding employment/unemployment from across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the actual job opportunities created since 2014 and the basis on which the said survey is likely to be conducted and the persons likely to be covered under it;

(c) whether as per Government data growth rate is lowest during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the said challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) National Statistical

Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched a new regular and household based Employment-Unemployment Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSO. The PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas as well as generating the annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas.

Outcome of PLFS *Inter-alia* gives Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) *i.e.* percentage of persons who were either 'working' or 'seeking or available for work', which is 36.9%.

(c) The annual GDP Growth Rate during the last five years at constant (2011-12) prices, is given below:—

Year	GDP Growth Rate (in %)
2014-15	7.4
2015-16	8.0
2016-17	8.3
2017-18	7.0
2018-19 (FRE)	6.1

FRE – First Revised Estimates.

(d) Government has been undertaking various measures to boost GDP growth. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as an important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has led to an increase in inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. More recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity. In particular, the corporate tax rate had been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is

amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate to incentivize exporters, fully automated electronic refund for Input Tax Credits in GST and revised priority sector lending norms for exports credit.

In addition, the Union budget 2020-21 proposes to invest ` 100 lakh crore on infrastructure development over the next five years for enhanced connectivity and employment generation. To encourage start-ups, the limit for tax-exemption has been proposed to be increased from ` 25 crore to ` 100 crore. Moreover, to incentivize business as well as foreign investors, the Distribution Tax on companies is proposed to be done away with.

Upgradation of ESI hospitals

2831. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make upgradation of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to establish more new dispensaries;
- (c) whether Government is also considering to empanel more hospitals under ESI; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken following steps to upgrade ESI hospitals in the country:—

- (i) Enhancement of the bed strength in ESIC/Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Hospitals by 50%, if bed occupancy is more than 70% during last three consecutive years. Accordingly, medical manpower strength and provision of additional equipment stands revised as per ESIC norms.
- (ii) Encouraging adoption of certain minimum parameters in ESIS Hospitals by the States for medical manpower, equipment and drugs availability.

(iii) Additional incentives of ` 200/- per IP per annum to the State having more than 70% bed occupancy in all ESI hospitals.

(b) From time to time, based on receipt of request/consent from State Govt., ESIC grants "In Principle" approval for setting up of new ESI Dispensaries in the country.

(c) and (d) Empanelment of tie up hospital is an on-going process which is carried out based on need of ESI Hospitals for medical services required to be out sourced. At present, 1442 tie up hospitals are empanelled under ESIC pan India.

Lay off in private sector

2832. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3000 OYO employees in the country have lost their jobs in the name of restructuring and trimming exercise process of OYO during last two years 2018 and 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are sample layoffs from several private organisations therefor;

(c) if so, the detailed report has been received by Government on retrenchment of employment during last two years thereof; and

(d) the proposal of Government to save the employees therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Labour falls under the concurrent list. Both Central and State Governments are competent to enact and amend labour laws for their respective jurisdiction. The provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 protect the rights of employees. The Central Government and the State Government take action against violation of ID Act relating to their respective jurisdiction. No such incidence in respect of OYO employees has been reported to the Central Government. As per information furnished by Labour Bureau, based on the monthly voluntary returns furnished by the Labour Departments of the States and the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), the details of

retrenchment and lay off in public, co-operative, joint and private sectors of last two years are as follows:—

Year	Retrenchment		Lay-off	
	Affected Units	Affected Workers	Affected Units	Affected Workers
2018	7	97	22	3688
2019	2	98	19	3340

Employment generation in rural areas

2833. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of employment generation in rural areas during last three years and the current year till date, year-wise;
- (b) the details of employment generation in rural areas in organised and unorganised sectors during 2019-20 till date, sector-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of new employment provided to women work force in rural areas during last three years in organised and unorganised sectors, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government is implementing the following schemes for generation of employment opportunities in rural areas:—

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand driven wage employment programme. Details of Persondays generated during the last three years and current Financial Year 2019-20 (as on 28.01.2020) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(ii) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is being implemented by the Ministry since 2017-18 to help the rural poor to set-up enterprises at village level in non-agriculture Sector. The year-wise number of employment generated is at Annexure-I. In addition to this, two other schemes in the field of skill development for rural poor youth, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) are also being implemented in the country, which are as follows:–

- (a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), which is a placement linked skill development program for wage employment.
- (b) Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) enabling a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Microenterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs.

The number of candidates placed in jobs/settled under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), through better access to markets and urban/semi-urban growth centers, has improved employment opportunities available to the rural population. The details of road length achievement made during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the results of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above is 46.8% out of which the estimated workforce in organized sector was 19.2% and in unorganised sector was 80.8%. Further, the estimated percentage distribution of usually working persons by broad industry division on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country is given below:–

Workforce by Major sectors	2017-18
Primary	44.1%
Secondary	24.8%
Tertiary	31.1%

State/UT-wise estimated worker population ratio which includes organised and unorganised sector for above survey period ratio for persons aged 15 years and above to the extent available is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of candidates placed in jobs/settled under DDU-GKY and RSETI and road length achievements during last three years

Schemes/Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in lakh)	23565.00	23373.36	26796.95	20577.37 (As on 28.01.2020)
Estimated number of employment generated under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)	—	43615	61481	59481 (Upto December, 2019)
Number of candidates placed under DDU-GKY	147883	75787	138248	125668 (Till Jan., 2020)
Number of candidates Settled under RSETI	364536	350097	296307	207390 (Upto Jan., 2020)
Completed Length under PMGSY	47457.39	48715.03	49039.89	16117.83 (Till 05.02.2020)

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement-II

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT age groups: 15 years and above

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	Labour Bureau						PLFS		
		2013-14			2015-16			(2017-18)		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.3	51.9	66.4	78.6	54.1	66.6	75.9	47.3	61.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.1	42.3	49.8	64.5	36.0	50.6	67.2	13.8	43.3
3.	Assam	78.6	20.1	50.7	71.4	17.5	46.4	75.0	10.6	43.8
4.	Bihar	73.5	14.6	46.9	73.8	13.8	46.1	64.0	3.8	35.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.3	48.8	63.9	82.2	61.7	72.1	77.5	52.8	65.5
6.	Delhi	63.9	4.8	36.4	68.9	17.0	45.1	78.3	3.1	43.9
7.	Goa	64.4	15.9	41.9	71.7	17.5	43.8	69.0	25.1	46.1
8.	Gujarat	81.5	32.6	58.0	78.2	23.8	52.0	74.4	21.6	49.1
9.	Haryana	70.4	12.1	43.2	68.8	14.7	42.9	67.2	13.2	41.3

10.	Himachal Pradesh	70.7	42.1	56.7	65.5	13.7	39.7	71.2	50.0	60.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.3	10.0	39.1	62.3	6.8	35.8	73.8	30.5	53.2
12.	Jharkhand	72.7	14.7	45.5	73.8	20.0	48.9	70.1	15.1	43.2
13.	Karnataka	79.9	34.3	57.7	78.2	35.7	57.5	77.2	27.2	51.9
14.	Kerala	69.1	23.2	44.6	69.4	21.6	44.3	67.0	20.8	41.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	82.3	33.2	59.4	70.5	18.5	45.9	78.0	34.9	57.3
16.	Maharashtra	76.4	44.7	61.2	74.6	45.5	60.3	72.8	36.7	55.0
17.	Manipur	69.6	26.9	48.5	69.1	31.9	50.9	65.3	18.7	43.1
18.	Meghalaya	76.7	48.8	63.2	74.8	44.1	59.8	78.3	55.5	66.3
19.	Mizoram	80.0	53.0	67.6	74.6	63.4	69.1	73.1	25.9	50.2
20.	Nagaland	60.9	31.0	47.1	67.2	55.2	61.6	53.1	10.5	33.0
21.	Odisha	76.0	21.2	50.0	75.8	17.3	47.8	73.6	18.9	45.6
22.	Punjab	69.1	7.7	39.7	69.4	8.8	40.1	67.7	12.5	41.1
23.	Rajasthan	71.6	21.8	48.3	71.2	21.9	47.7	69.7	30.4	50.3
24.	Sikkim	72.7	27.9	52.4	68.1	21.5	45.7	74.2	45.8	60.6
25.	Tamil Nadu	77.7	43.5	61.0	78.1	47.8	62.9	71.6	36.7	53.7

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Telangana	81.1	67.8	74.5	71.4	52.0	61.7	68.3	37.3	52.9
27.	Tripura	75.4	16.2	45.5	73.6	15.6	44.6	71.1	10.3	42.5
28.	Uttarakhand	66.3	19.3	42.4	67.1	19.5	43.9	64.5	18.8	41.5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	55.8	8.1	43.8	72.4	9.7	43.0	71.0	14.0	42.5
30.	West Bengal	79.2	15.5	48.7	80.1	18.1	50.2	77.7	19.5	48.5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.9	28.1	49.4	81.7	24.8	53.6	76.5	17.8	48.0
32.	Chandigarh	75.4	6.8	42.2	75.0	3.6	43.7	73.6	14.4	47.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.6	11.6	45.8	72.8	20.7	48.7	85.2	55.7	71.0
34.	Daman and Diu	59.2	4.6	35.6	74.7	16.2	47.5	71.9	25.5	48.5
35.	Lakshadweep	47.6	4.2	26.2	32.1	23.9	27.8	72.8	10.1	42.1
36.	Puducherry	64.9	24.5	44.7	81.3	29.4	53.2	63.3	6.6	33.7
	ALL INDIA	71.6	27.2	52.1	74.1	24.6	50.4	72.0	23.7	48.1

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Interest rate on EPF deposits

2834. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposed changes in the interest rate on Employees Provident Fund (EPF) deposits for 2019-20;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that the existing rate of 8.65 per cent is already considered low and any further decrease will only demoralize the 6 crore subscribers of retirement fund body;
- (c) whether Government is making any efforts to increase the interest rates; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). The CBT, EPF in its 226th meeting held on 05.03.2020 has recommended a rate of 8.50 per cent per annum as Interest rate on EPF deposits for the F.Y. 2019-20 as compared to 8.65 per cent per annum for the F.Y. 2018-19.

The rate of interest on EPF is determined on the basis of estimated earnings for the concerned financial year on the total investment corpus in the EPF. Further, in determining the rate of interest on EPF balances in each year, the Central Government satisfies itself that there is no overdrawal on the Interest Account as a result of the debit thereto of the interest credited to the accounts of members. The rate of interest to be credited to EPF members' accounts is based on all Incomes and Liabilities for the particular financial year as per Para 60(4) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme 1952.

Decrease in global price natural gas

2835. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the natural global gas price may have to a ten year low;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said move is expected to benefit city gas distributors, fertilizer units and power firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) At present, Natural Gas in the form of LNG is being imported in the country under Open General License. The procurement, pricing and supply of imported LNG is being done on techno-commercial basis on mutually agreed terms between buyers and sellers. As per New Domestic Gas Price Guidelines — 2014, the domestic gas price is linked to four international markets. The price of domestic natural gas was US\$ 5.05/MMBTU in November, 2014 and is US\$ 3.23/MMBTU in March, 2020. The price change of gas accordingly impacts the end consumers and also as per their agreement.

LPG connections under PMUY

†2836. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of beneficiaries of free LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) whether Government have the figures of operational connections out of the connections allotted, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is making a provision to enhance the grant for gas subsidy to continue these free connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have released 8 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Currently, LPG subsidy at Delhi market for PMUY beneficiaries is ` 252 per 14.2 kg. cylinder.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of 'LPG connections under PMUY'*

Sl. No.	State	Connections Released (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45
4.	Assam	34.88
5.	Bihar	85.49
6.	Chandigarh	0.001
7.	Chhattisgarh	29.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15
9.	Daman and Diu	0.004
10.	Delhi	0.77
11.	Goa	0.01
12.	Gujarat	29.02
13.	Haryana	7.31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.36
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.45
16.	Jharkhand	32.62
17.	Karnataka	31.48
18.	Kerala	2.56
19.	Lakshadweep	0.003
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71.73
21.	Maharashtra	44.31
22.	Manipur	1.57

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	1.51
24.	Mizoram	0.28
25.	Nagaland	0.55
26.	Odisha	47.47
27.	Puducherry	0.14
28.	Punjab	12.24
29.	Rajasthan	63.81
30.	Sikkim	0.09
31.	Tamil Nadu	32.42
32.	Telangana	10.73
33.	Tripura	2.72
34.	Uttar Pradesh	147.67
35.	Uttarakhand	4.05
36.	West Bengal	88.62

Reduction in prices of petrol through ethanol blending

2837. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any studies to demonstrate reduction of petrol price from ethanol blending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for continuing ethanol blending policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government is promoting biofuel programme with the broader objectives of reducing import dependency, generating employment, providing better remuneration to farmers, promoting better waste management practices, etc.

Since the deregulation of petrol price in the country with effect from 26.06.2010, retail selling prices of petrol is determined by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) based on various parameters like product price in international market, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight, other cost elements, etc. The retail selling price of petrol may vary on daily basis due to volatility of petrol prices in the international market. The procurement prices of ethanol for blending in petrol are fixed for the entire Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) which commences from 1st December to 30th November but the final landed cost of ethanol includes GST and transportation charges. OMCs have been allowed by the Government to proportionately factor in the additional/lesser cost of ethanol blended in the petrol in the retail selling prices of the ethanol blended petrol.

Increase in share of natural gas

2838. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to increase share of natural gas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of cities and towns in the country where gas is being supplied to consumers through gas pipelines; and
- (d) the details of cities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana where gas through pipeline is made available and what is the target set for next five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Natural Gas being an alternative cleaner fossil fuel has a major role in catering the growing energy demand in a sustainable manner. To increase the share of gas in the primary energy mix of the country, Government is progressively taking steps to enhance domestic gas production and develop requisite gas infrastructure including gas pipelines, city gas distribution networks and import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals. The initiatives to develop ecosystem of gas infrastructure across the country have a potential of investment of about ` 2.00 lakh crore in Gas Grid, LNG Terminal and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in next 5-8 years.

(c) and (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability. So far PNGRB has authorized 230 GAs for development of CGD network across country up to 10th CGD Bidding Round covering more than 400 districts in the country in 27 States/Union Territories including the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. State-wise details of the GAs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana where piped gas is being supplied/to be supplied are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Geographical Areas covered till 10th CGD bidding round
in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, East Godavari District (excluding areas already authorized), West Godavari district, Krishna district (excluding areas already authorized), Vijaiwada, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram Districts; Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts; Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District
2.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts
3.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem and Khamman Districts; Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Raj anna Sircilla Districts; Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts; Medak, Siddipet and Sangareddy Districts; Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy and Vikarabad Districts; Nalgonda Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts

Price of petrol and diesel

2839. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the hike in prices of petrol and diesel announced by the Central Government recently;
- (b) how much out of this increased price, the Central Government have earned by way of increased Central taxes; and
- (c) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to give up their share of increased taxes and if so, what has prevented them from following the same course of action themselves?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The prices of petrol and diesel as on 10th January, 2020 and 16th March, 2020 at Delhi are given below:—

(`/litre)		
Dated	Petrol	Diesel
10.01.2020	75.96	69.05
16.03.2020	69.59	62.29
Decrease	6.37	6.76

Currently, the Central Government levies Excise duty on petrol and diesel, whereas State Governments levy VAT/Sales Tax. Excise duty is levied on specific basis (fixed amount per litre) and VAT/Sales tax (by most of the states) is levied on an *ad-valorem* basis. Special Additional Excise Duty/Road and Infrastructure Cess was increased by ` 3/litre on petrol and diesel with effect from 14.03.2020.

(c) In the past, Central Government had reduced Excise duty and had requested the State Governments to reduce VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel.

Single window clearances for oil exploration

2840. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken/initiated any steps towards single window clearances for exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has launched a portal that connects upstream companies to different arms of the Government and allows electronic filing/online submission of applications to obtain various clearances/approvals/Certificates like Petroleum Exploration License/Petroleum Mining Lease, Vessel Clearance, Expat Clearance, Production Sharing Contract Management Processes and Essentiality Certificates etc. In addition, DGH portal also provides for online submission of applications through Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) portal and viewing the status of application for environmental clearance.

Coal Bed Methane Policy

2841. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to update the Coal Bed Methane Policy of 1997, or introduce a new policy on unconventional hydrocarbons, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the Coal Bed Methane blocks allocated to companies for exploration and exploitation, State-wise list thereof;

(c) whether any company has begun commercial production of Coal Bed Methane, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total production of Coal Bed Methane for the previous five years, including 2019-20 and a State-wise list of the same; and

(e) whether the Ministry has studied the environmental impact of Coal Bed Methane, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Ministry has brought out following policies/notifications after Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy 1997:—

- Policy for extension of exploration phases for exploration and production under CBM contracts in 2007.
- Guidelines for pricing and commercial utilization of CBM in 2011.
- Notification for grant of right to exploration and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries from all coal bearing areas for which they possess mining lease for coal in 2015.
- Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy was introduced in 2016 wherein all types of hydrocarbon resources, both conventional and unconventional can be explored and exploited.
- Policy framework for Early Monetisation of CBM in 2017.
- Notification for consolidated terms and conditions for grant of right to exploration and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries from all coal bearing areas for which they possess mining lease for coal in 2018.
- A policy framework for Exploration and exploitation of Unconventional hydrocarbons in existing acreages under existing Production Sharing Contracts, CBM contracts and Nomination fields was introduced in 2018. A policy framework to promote and incentivize enhanced recovery methods for Oil and Gas was notified by the Government in 2018.

(b) 33 blocks have been allotted to various companies in four CBM bidding rounds. State-wise list of CBM blocks is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Details of CBM producing blocks and its operators are as under:—

Sl.No	Block	Operator
1.	Raniganj (South)	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited
2.	Raniganj (East)	Essar Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Limited
3.	Sohagpur (West)	Reliance Industries Limited
4.	Jharia	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
5.	Bokaro	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

(d) CBM production in the previous five years till February 2020 is as under:—

Sl.No.	State	CBM Production (MMSCM)
1.	Jharkhand	17.11
2.	West Bengal	2103.24
3.	Madhya Pradesh	879.42
TOTAL		2999.77

MMSCM: Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters.

(e) Operators are required to take environment clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change before starting CBM operations in the area.

Statement

State-wise list of CBM blocks

Sl. No.	Block	Coalfield	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Raniganj (South)	Raniganj	West Bengal
2.	Raniganj (North)	Raniganj North	West Bengal
3.	RG(E)-CBM-2001/I	Raniganj East	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
4.	BB-CBM-2005/III	Birbhum	West Bengal
5.	Jharia	Jharia	Jharkhand
6.	BK-CBM-2001/I	Bokaro	Jharkhand
7.	NK-CBM-2001/I	North Karanpura	Jharkhand
8.	SK-CBM-2003/II	South Karanpura	Jharkhand
9.	NK(W)-CBM-2003/II	North Karanpura	Jharkhand
10.	RM-CBM-2005/III	Rajmahal	Jharkhand
11.	RM(E)-CBM-2008/IV	Rajmahal	Jharkhand
12.	SP(West)-CBM-2001/I	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh
13.	SP(East)-CBM-2001/I	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh
14.	ST-CBM-2003/II	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
15.	SR-CBM-2005/III	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh
16.	ST-CBM-2008/IV*	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
17.	SP(N)-CBM-2005/III	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh
18.	SP(NE)-CBM-2008/IV	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
19.	SH(N)-CBM-2003/II	Sonhat	Chhattisgarh
20.	MR-CBM-2005/III	Mand Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
21.	TR-CBM-2005/III	Tatapani Ramkola	Chhattisgarh
22.	BS(1)-CBM-2003/II	Barmer Sanchor	Rajasthan
23.	BS(2)-CBM-2003/II	Barmer Sanchor	Rajasthan
24.	BS(3)-CBM-2003/II	Barmer Sanchor	Rajasthan
25.	BS(4)-CBM-2005/III	Barmer Sanchor	Rajasthan
26.	BS(5)-CBM-2005/III	Barmer Sanchor	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
27.	TL-CBM-2008/IV	Talcher	Odisha
28.	IB-CBM-2008/IV	IB Valley	Odisha
29.	WD-CBM-2003/II	Wardha	Maharashtra
30.	KG(E)-CBM-2005/III	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh
31.	GV(N)-CBM-2005/III	Godavari	Telangana
32.	MG-CBM-2008/IV	Mannargudi	Tamil Nadu
33.	AS-CBM-2008/IV	Assam	Assam

Viability Gap Funding for Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada

2842. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada is pending due to Andhra Pradesh State's poor financial position to provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has requested Government to provide VGF for proposed petrochemical complex, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed estimated cost of Petrochemical Complex and VGF; and

(d) whether Government is considering to provide VGF for the project either as a grant or at least loan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), GAIL India Limited (GAIL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) signed a MoU on 27th January, 2017 at Vishakhapatnam for the Petrochemical Complex with an estimated cost of ` 32901 crore at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. Feasibility study has been carried out for the project. Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have indicated to the GoAP that Viability Gap Funding is necessary to make the project viable. GoAP has requested Government of India (GoI) to fund the Viability Gap for this Project. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has conveyed to GoAP that Refinery and Petrochemical

Projects are capital intensive projects and require huge amount of investment. It was also conveyed that the proposed project shall have a direct, indirect and induced impact on the economy of the Andhra Pradesh which shall, besides industrialization, result in substantial increase in income, output, employment and tax earning in the State. Accordingly, State Government may take appropriate decision on the issue in overall interest of the State.

Increase in domestic LPG prices

2843. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in domestic LPG prices recently;
- (b) if so, the extent of rise with reasons; and
- (c) the present cost of a LPG cylinder and subsidy given on it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidized rate. The price of non-subsidized Domestic LPG is available at the website of IOCL i.e. www.iocl.com.

As on 1st March, 2020 the price of non-subsidized domestic LPG cylinder (14.2 kg.) is ` 805.50 and non-PMUY consumers is getting a subsidy of ` 231 per 14.2 kg. cylinder.

Royalty to States by ONGC

2844. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the upstream companies including Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) are paying the royalty to the States on post-discounted prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain State Governments have represented to the Union Government for payment of royalty according to the established mechanism and at prediscounted prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken by Government and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Payment of royalty at post discount prices has since been discontinued with effect from 1.07.2015.

(c) and (d) Government of Gujarat had filed a Special Civil Application in the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad for payment of royalty at pre-discount prices. Gujarat High Court *Inter-alia* pronounced that royalty on crude oil is to be paid on pre-discounted price. Aggrieved by the order, ONGC filed a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court. Supreme Court stayed the operation of the impugned judgment subject to the condition that ONGC pays royalty to State of Gujarat on pre-discounted price of crude oil with effect from 1st February 2014 onwards. Subsequently Government of Assam also filed a writ petition before the High Court of Guwahati and further moved to the Supreme Court. All the stake holders reached an agreement (dated 17.02.2017) and it was decided that Government of India will pay to the Government of Gujarat (` 8392 crore) and Assam (` 6306 crore) for the dues of royalty for the period from April, 2008 to January, 2014. Supreme Court had disposed both the petitions as per the above agreement. Accordingly, the Government of India had paid the dues payable on account of differential royalty to the State Governments of Gujarat and Assam.

Export of petroleum products

2845. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petroleum products are being exported from the country, if so, the details thereof, including product-wise revenue; and

(b) the revenue generated from domestic oil and gas producers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The product-wise export details of petroleum products during 2018-19 is given below:—

Export of petroleum products

	2018-19		
	Quantity	Value	
		US\$ (Billion)	` (crore)
LPG	0.4	0.3	1976
Petrol	12.9	8.6	60419
Naphtha	7.0	4.1	28893
Aviation Turbine Fuel	7.4	4.9	34030
Kerosene	0.02	0.01	98
Diesel	27.8	17.6	123519
Light Diesel Oil	0.1	0.05	364
Lubes/Lube Oil Base Stock	0.01	0.02	106
Fuel Oil	2.2	0.9	6537
Bitumen	0.02	0.01	72
Petcoke/Carbon Black Feed Stock	1.1	0.5	3255
Others*	2.1	1.2	8429
TOTAL PRODUCT EXPORT	61.1	38.2	267697

*Other exports include VGO, Benzene, Hexane, MTO, Sulphur etc.

(b) Domestic oil and gas producers paid a total amount of approximately ` 34,300 crore to the Government of India as Cess, Royalty and Profit petroleum during the year 2018-19. In addition, total amount of royalty paid to State Governments during 2018-19 from oil and gas production is approximately ` 13,400 crore.

Natural Gas and Petroleum extraction

2846. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been undertaken by the Ministry to examine Natural Gas and Petroleum extraction potential of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) had approved constitution of a Multi Organization Team comprising of representatives of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Directorate General Hydrocarbons (DGH) to carry out re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources of India in all its 26 sedimentary basins in 2014.

The reassessment study of conventional hydrocarbon resources was completed in November 2017 and the same has been approved by MoP&NG.

The prognosticated conventional hydrocarbon resources in 26 sedimentary basins of the country are of the order of 41.87 billion tones (oil and oil equivalent of gas).

Gas agencies in Chhattisgarh

†2847. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas agencies existing in Mana region of Raipur district in Chhattisgarh at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that local people are facing many difficulties because of the lack of gas agencies in the Mana region of Raipur district, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any letter for the establishment of new gas agencies in Mana region from the local representatives; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there are total 42 LPG distributorships in Raipur District of Chhattisgarh including one distributorship in Mana Region.

(c) and (d) Appointment of LPG distributorship is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sale potential that makes them commercially viable.

PMUY in Assam

2848. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG connections in Assam and total consumption of LPG in Assam during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in Assam, district-wise; and

(c) the details of the selected beneficiaries yet to be provided LPG connection under PMUY in Assam, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 01.03.2020, there are 71.03 lakh LPG consumers in the State of Assam. During the last three financial years and the current financial year (*i.e.* April, 2016 to February, 2020), total LPG sale by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the State of Assam is 1533 TMT.

(b) District-wise details of LPG connections released in the State of Assam under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The target to release 8 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has already been achieved on 7th September, 2019. Further, release of LPG connections is a continuous process and LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection. OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process.

Statement*District-wise Details of LPG connections released under PMUY in Assam*

Sl. No.	District	Connections released (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Baksa	113
2.	Barpeta	234
3.	Biswanath	0.87
4.	Bongaigaon	0.59
5.	Cachar	1.32
6.	Charaideo	0.41
7.	Chirang	0.77
8.	Darrang	1.53
9.	Dhemaji	0.81
10.	Dhubri	1.64
11.	Dibrugarh	1.10
12.	Goalpara	1.09
13.	Golaghat	1.27
14.	Hailakandi	0.72
15.	Hojai	0.84
16.	Jorhat	0.76
17.	Kamrup	2.21
18.	Kamrup Metropolitan	0.63
19.	Karbi Anglong	0.58
20.	Karimganj	1.02
21.	Kokrajhar	0.87

1	2	3
22.	Lakhimpur	1.24
23.	Majuli	0.24
24.	Marigaon	1.28
25.	Nagaon	2.60
26.	Nalbari	1.56
27.	North Cachar Hills	0.23
28.	S Salmara Mankachar	0.73
29.	Sibsagar	0.90
30.	Sonitpur	1.40
31.	Tinsukia	1.06
32.	Udalguri	0.97
33.	West Karbi Anglong	0.17

Inclusion of natural gas in GST

2849. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made a renewed request to the Finance Ministry for inclusion of natural gas in the ambit of GST to promote the use of the environment-friendly fuel by reducing multiplicity of taxes and improving business climate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which GST shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while, petroleum products are included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Service Tax Council. All the States and Union Territories (UT) with Legislature are represented in the GST Council by their Minister-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by

the State/UT. Any decision regarding levy of GST on petroleum products has to be decided as per recommendation of the GST Council. The matter for bringing excluded petroleum products including Natural Gas have been taken up with Ministry of Finance.

Enhancement of crude oil storage capacity in the country

2850. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme to enhance the storage capacity of crude oil considering the fact that energy demand in the country is forecasted to grow more than any other country in the world in the next two decades;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of India, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at 3 locations, *viz.* Vishakhapatnam, Mangaluru and Padur. All these locations were commissioned and dedicated to the nation in February, 2019. As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, the total capacity is estimated to provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement. In addition, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) currently have stock for 64.5 days. Hence, total capacity storage of crude oil and petroleum products is 74 days. Further, in 2018, Government has given 'in principle' approval for establishment of two additional SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at two locations *viz.* Chandikhol in Odisha and Padur in Karnataka.

Changes in process of gas pump allocation

†2851. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State Governments with whom agreements have been signed by gas companies for gas-pumps;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether State Governments can not allot gas-pumps on their own;
- (c) whether the gas companies intend to provide the right to States to make changes in their process and rules of gaspump allocation; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Natural Gas is a Union subject. Central Government, as per Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 has constituted PNGRB which grants authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). The authorized entities develop the CGD network including CNG station infrastructure as per their techno-commercial consideration, rules and processes to fulfill the work plan. PNGRB has so far authorized 230 GAs for development of CGD network across the country covering more than 400 districts spread over in 27 States/UTs. At present, there are about 2004 CNG stations in the country.

Allotment of petrol pumps

2852. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has simplified the process to apply for allotment of petrol pumps in the country;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the process for applying and allotment of petrol pumps; and
- (c) the State-wise and company-wise details of the petrol pumps set up in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have simplified the process of application and allotment of Retail Outlets as per the advertisement issued in November/December 2018. The salient features of the simplified process are as below:—

- (i) User friendly on-line application only and processing.

- (ii) <http://www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in> is a common platform for applying online to Public Sector OMCs.
 - (iii) Self-certification/declaration of the eligibility criteria by applicants and scrutiny only after selection.
 - (iv) All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria on nationality, age, education and provision of suitable land will qualify for further selection process.
 - (v) Transparent process of selection through on line computerized draw of lot/bid opening. Marks based evaluation system and interview are not part of the present selection process.
 - (vi) Candidate to produce the documents after selection.
 - (vii) Residence certificate for Rural ROs done away with.
 - (viii) Communication with applicants through SMS/email registered by the applicants. All communication to the candidate online through emails.
 - (ix) Payment of application fee, initial security deposit for processing of application is through online payment mode only.
 - (x) All applicants can see the status of selection on the web portal.
 - (xi) A well-defined grievance redressal system in place.
- (c) State/PSU OMC-wise details of the petrol pumps set up in the country during the last three years are given in the Statement

Statement

*Number of Retail outlets commissioned during 2016-17 to 2019-20
(April-December)*

State/UT	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5	0	5
Andhra Pradesh	102	136	160	398

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	12	19	3	34
Assam	50	61	27	138
Bihar	87	240	83	410
Chandigarh	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	72	95	104	271
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1
Delhi	0	0	1	1
Goa	3	0	1	4
Gujarat	166	135	188	489
Haryana	79	199	125	403
Himachal Pradesh	24	31	26	81
Jammu and Kashmir	18	16	10	44
Jharkhand	46	48	58	152
Karnataka	180	209	153	542
Kerala	45	49	39	133
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	165	286	164	615
Maharashtra	214	233	260	707
Manipur	15	22	5	42
Meghalaya	11	7	12	30
Mizoram	4	4	0	8
Nagaland	6	10	2	18
Odisha	66	90	49	205
Puducherry	2	1	1	4
Punjab	27	72	46	145

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	130	268	164	562
Sikkim	0	4	1	5
Tamil Nadu	153	253	145	551
Telangana	134	185	190	509
Tripura	4	6	2	12
Uttar Pradesh	279	589	418	1286
Uttarakhand	14	29	19	62
West bengal	75	86	36	197
ALL-INDIA	2183	3389	2493	8065

Import of LNG from Qatar

2853. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered Qatar stake in gas fields power plants in return for long-term off-take assurance for its LNG shipments and reduce prices in tune with global trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total import of LNG at present from Qatar and prices thereof; and

(d) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited in the light of international scenario of hike in natural gas prices, sanctions and low production and export curbs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India and Qatar discussed about LNG supplies to Indian market as well as the prices keeping in view the global LNG market condition.

(c) and (d) Indian companies imported 10 MMT LNG during the last FY 2018-19 from Qatar, as per the contracts entered by them with Qatari companies. The fluctuations in global crude and LNG prices affect the price of natural gas in the country.

Production by public sector oil companies

†2854. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual production of the public sector oil companies out of the total production of petrol and diesel in the country;

(b) whether the refineries being run by the said oil companies decide the gate-price of petrol and diesel;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the formula adopted to fix the sale price of the same; and

(d) the details of the average maximum and minimum amount of the earned profit by the said companies after adopting the said formula?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of annual production by the Public Sector Oil Refineries out of the total production of petrol and diesel in the country during last three years are given below:—

(figure in Million Metric Tonne)

Description	Production of Petrol		Production of Diesel	
	Public Sector Oil Refineries	Total	Public Sector Oil Refineries	Total
2016-17	19.3	36.6	60.0	102.1
2017-18	21.4	37.8	65.2	108.1
2018-19	22.4	38.0	67.7	110.6

(b) to (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements and accordingly product-wise margin are arrived.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of profit/(loss) earned by these refineries during the last three years is given below:—

(` in crore)

Company	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
IOCL	19,106	21,346	16,894
HPCL	6,209	6,357	6,029
BPCL	8,039	7,976	7,132
NRL	2,101	2,044	1,968
MRPL	3,642	2,224	332
CPCL	1,030	913	(213)

Publishing of subsidised gas prices by LPG

2855. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have stopped publishing subsidised gas prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of subsidised cooking gas have risen by ` 62/- per cylinder or 13 per cent in the last six months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The price of non-subsidized Domestic LPG is available at the website of IOCL i.e. www.iocl.com.

(c) and (d) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidized rate. The subsidy on Subsidized Domestic LPG increase/decrease with the increase/decrease in the product price in international market and decision of Government on subsidy.

The increase in the price of domestic subsidized LPG cylinder at Delhi during the last six months is given as under:—

(`/142 kg. cylinder)

Effective	Domestic Subsidized LPG
01.10.2019	538.95
01.03.2020	574.50
Increase	35.55

Note: Price of domestic subsidized LPG indicated above is the effective cost to consumer at Delhi for Non-PMUY consumers.

Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav (SAKSHAM)

2856. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has launched Mega Campaign and SAKSHAM (Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav), a fuel conservation campaign recently, if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked for the said purpose;

(c) the details of the number of energy efficient programmes in different sectors during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the campaign has created awareness among public about fuel conservation, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to utilise online platform for various customized campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) had organised a nationwide Mega Campaign which includes SAKSHAM (SANRAKSHAN KSHAMTA MAHOTSAV) from 16th January to 15th February, 2020 aiming to spread awareness about the importance, benefits and various methods of conserving petroleum products

and to reduce emissions for better health and greener environment, with budget of ₹ 18 crore for F.Y. 2019-20. Energy efficient programmes undertaken by PCRA in different sectors during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (See below). Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube are also used for various campaigns to spread the message of fuel conservation and environment protection.

Statement

Details of the number of energy efficient programmes in different sectors during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Sector	Activity	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (April-Feb.)
1.	Industrial	Energy Audits	278	239	311	171
2.		Institutional Training Programme	673	783	917	901
3.		Industrial Workshop	681	779	815	743
4.		Seminar/Technical Meet	215	219	241	222
5.		Audits under PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) Scheme	5	12	6	17
6.	Transport	Driver Training Programme	4098	3544	3686	3228
7.		No. of Depots for KMPL improvement	—	—	—	14
8.		Training for Driver Training Instructors	84	94	45	—
9.		Transport Workshop	2968	3014	2252	2977
10.	Domestic	Domestic Workshop	1952	2275	3021	3022
11.		Youth Programme	2823	3186	4048	4510
12.	Agriculture	Agriculture Workshop	1585	1845	2396	2465
TOTAL			15362	15990	17738	18270

Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam natural gas pipeline

2857. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of status of Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam natural gas pipeline;
- (b) when the project was started and whether there is any time and cost overrun;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the project is going to be completed and details of villages and number of households that are going to be benefited through the proposed line?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities to lay, build, operate or expand gas pipeline and for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB has informed that they have authorized 391 km. long Kakinada-Vishakhapatnam-Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline (KSPL) to Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (APGDC) on 16.07.2014. APGDC has been granted extension until 30th June, 2020 and 30th June, 2021 to complete Kakinada-Vishakhapatnam and Vishakhapatnam-Srikakulam pipeline sections of KSPL respectively and are at various stages of execution. This pipeline is passing through the villages/districts of East Godavari, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh and will provide CNG/PNG as per minimum work programme in these districts.

Piped cooking fuel to households

2858. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL Gas be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to cover more districts in the country with piped cooking fuel to households;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up more CNG stations in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability. Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) (domestic) connections and establishment of CNG Stations is a part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network by an authorized entity. So far PNGRB has authorized 230 GAs for development of CGD network across country up to 10th CGD Bidding Round covering more than 400 districts in the country in 27 States/Union Territories (UTs) which covers around 71% of India's population and 53 % of its area (including urban and rural areas).

There are 1,989 operational CNG Stations in the country as on 01.02.2020. The authorized entities are committed to set up CNG pumps as per Minimum Work Program in authorized GAs.

Expansion of oil refining capacity

2859. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expand the oil refining capacity by 80 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country needs to meet the incremental requirement of fuel by BS-VI grade petrol and diesel, CNG and biofuels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Joint Venture (JV) refineries have plans for capacity addition including investment in greenfield refineries. The refining capacity is expected to increase from 249.4 MMTPA currently, to about 443 MMTPA by 2030.

(c) and (d) Government has decided that Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emission standards fuels will be implemented across the country w.e.f. 01.04.2020 and supply of BS-VI fuels in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has been started w.e.f. 01.04.2018. Government has also started supply of BS-VI auto fuels in 20 Districts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. To meet the incremental demand of petrol and diesel, refineries have capacity expansion/upgradation plan including for supply of BS-VI quality petrol and diesel. Government has also notified the National Policy on Biofuels-2018 on 08.06.2018. An indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel is proposed by 2030. The goal is to be achieved by reinforcing ongoing ethanol/biodiesel supplies through increasing domestic production, setting up Second Generation bio-refineries, development of new feedstock for biofuels, creating suitable environment for biofuels and its integration with the main fuels etc.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. In order to expand natural gas availability across the country, PNGRB identifies Geographical Areas for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity and natural gas availability.

Welfare measures for differently abled persons

†2860. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of differently-abled in the country according to census report and number of unemployed therefrom;
- (b) whether it is a fact that differently abled are one of the neglected sections of the society and they have to face a lot of problems in their daily life as well;
- (c) the details of welfare measures taken and schemes implemented to bring them into the mainstream; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that differently-abled people do not get necessary

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

health services and if so, the action taken/to be taken to provide them with the best health services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per census-2011 the total number of persons with disabilities in India is 2.68 cr., out of them 1.71 cr. are non-workers.

(b) and (c) Persons with disabilities (PwDs) are one of the marginalised sections of the society. There are instances of difficulties faced by Divyangjan in accessing the facilities and benefits meant for them. The Government has taken various steps for their empowerment and inclusion. The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD Act), 2016 which came into effect from 19.04.2017. The said Act provides various rights and entitlements for PwDs. It provides for not less than 5% reservation in seats in Govt./Govt. Aided higher educational institutions and not less than 4% reservation in Govt. Jobs for PwDs. The Act focuses on promoting education, health, social security, recreation and sports activities for PwDs.

Primarily, relief to persons with disabilities is a State subject by virtue of Entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India and accordingly, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to frame schemes and programmes to help PwDs live a productive and independent life. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its major schemes such as:—

- (i) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):** Under ADIP Scheme assistance is provided to persons with disabilities in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhancing their economic potential. The scheme also has a provision to support cochlear implant surgery to hearing impaired children upto 5 years of age at a cost of up to ` 6.00 lakh per child.
- (ii) **Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, mainly for creation of barrier free environment including Accessible India Campaign and skill development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

- (iii) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Under the scheme grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
- (iv) **Scholarship Schemes** under which the Government provides scholarships for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric (for classes IX and X), Post-matric (from class XI up to Post Graduate degree/diploma level), Top Class Education (Post graduate degree/diploma in notified institutes), National Fellowship (M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses), National Overseas Scholarship (for overseas education at P.G./Doctorate level) and Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities (SwDs).

(d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of provision of health services to all including differently-abled people is that of respective State/UT Governments.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched by them in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all especially to vulnerable people including persons with disabilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

This support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives,

PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Further, Section 25 of the RPwD Act, 2016 provides for priority in attendance and treatment of persons with disabilities.

Reservations in social welfare schemes for differently-abled

†2861. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in place to give reservation or priority to persons from SC/ST/OBC categories in social welfare schemes being implemented for specially-abled persons;

(b) the State-wise numbers of speciallyabled persons from SC/ST/OBC categories provided with medical aid equipments during last five years; and

(c) the State-wise percentage of specially-abled persons from SC/ST/OBC categories who could not get medical equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) allocates 16.60% and 8.60% of the total budget earmarked for various schemes to SC and ST categories respectively. However, there is no provision in place to give reservation or priority to persons from OBC categories in social welfare schemes being implemented for specially-abled persons by this Department.

(b) At present, there is no provision to provide medical aid equipments to any category of persons with disabilities.

(c) Not applicable, in view of answer to (b) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Decline in fellowships for SC/ST/OBC

†2862. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the benefits of non-NET fellowship, National fellowship and Overseas fellowship provided to the students of SC/ST/OBC categories are reducing day-by-day;
- (b) the details of fellowships provided to the students of SC/ST/OBC categories during last three years;
- (c) the total funds spent to provide fellowships during last five years alongwith the fellowship amount provided to the students from SC/ST/OBC categories; and
- (d) the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is an increase in the number of SC/OBC/ST students selected for award of fellowships/scholarships under the schemes of National Fellowship for SCs (NFSC), National Fellowship for OBC students (NFOBC) and National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as well as under the National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST Students being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The year-wise details of students selected during the last 03 years, under these schemes are as under:—

Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NFSC	2000	2000	2311
NFOBC	900	1200	2200
NOS (including Masters, Ph.D. and M.Phil.)	108	183	100
National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST Students	2197	2078	2519

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The details of total funds released during the last five years, under these schemes are as under:—

(` in crore)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
NFSC	148.84	200.55	196.00	225.40	240.00	1010.79
NFOBC	9.43	18.30	27.00	20.00	30.00	104.73
NOS including Masters, Ph.D. and M.Phil.)	8.78	13.45	14.02	3.13*	5.97*	45.35
National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST Students	00	31.39	73.12	70.22	82.09	257.01
TOTAL	167.05	263.69	310.14	315.62	352.09	1408.6

*The new system of booking of expenditure adopted by Ministry of External Affairs from 2017-18 onwards took time to settle down due to which bookings were low even though there was no delay in issuance of scholarships to the awardees. The entire funds of ` 20.00 crore allocated under the scheme in 2019-20 have already been spent and booked.

Report by NCSK on manual scavengers death

†2863. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the data released by National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) in which it is stated that on an average one sanitation worker dies every fifth day during cleaning sewer or septic tank since 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of appropriate enforcement of law enacted for rehabilitation of manual scavengers, this situation is turning scary day-by-day; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take concrete action for due changes and for emancipating this class of the society from this curse by removing the enforcement related drawbacks?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Supreme Court of India in its verdict dated 27.03.2014 in Civil Writ Petition No. 583 of 2003 *Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs Union of India and Others* had directed the States and Union Territories to identify all the cases of death of persons in sewers and septic tanks that have occurred since 1993 and pay compensation of ` 10 lakh each to the families of the victims of such deaths. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis have requested the States and Union Territories to furnish monthly reports of such cases. Details of such cases that have occurred since 2017 as identified and reported by the States are given in the Statement (*See below*) and therefore it would be incorrect to deduce that on an average one sanitation worker dies every fifth day during cleaning sewer or septic tank since 2017.

(b) and (c) Manual scavenging as well as hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks are prohibited under Prohibition of Employments Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013). Engagement of persons either for manual scavenging or hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is cognizable offence and is punishable with fine and imprisonment. Government have also notified "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules 2013)" under which manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is permissible in exceptional cases where mechanized cleaning is not possible and such permission can be given only by the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality for the reasons to be recorded in writing. In such cases, the employer who engages persons for manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is required to provide safety gear and equipment and ensure safety precautions prescribed under the Rules. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have circulated the Standard Operating Procedure for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks to all States and Union Territories. In addition, National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules 2013)" regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 524 such workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 04.03.2020. An action plan has been formulated for mechanization of cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and septage in consultation with the Ministry of Housing and

Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Action Plan envisages appointment of Responsible Sanitation Authority and setting up of well equipped Sanitation Response Unit in each district to ensure mechanical conveyance for desludging as well as cleaning of sewer/septic tanks.

Statement

Details of cases of death of persons died while cleaning sewers and septic tanks and First Information Reports and compensation paid to the families as reported by the States to National Commission of Safai Karamcharis of during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017	2018	2019 (upto 31.12.2019)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	9	2
2.	Bihar	6	6	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0
4.	Chandigarh	3	0	0
5.	Delhi	13	10	8
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	2	16
8.	Haryana	11	6	14
9.	Kerala	1	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4	1	7
11.	Maharashtra	4	7	17
12.	Punjab	4	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	6	2	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	9	15
15.	Telangana	0	2	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	18	11	21
17.	West Bengal	7	0	2
TOTAL		93	68	110

De-addiction centres in the country

2864. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the use of drugs is increasing;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to reduce the use of drugs;
- (c) whether Government proposes to start de-addiction centres in all districts;
- (d) if so, details of action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to start de-addiction centres in all district hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) A National Survey to collect State-wise data on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use was conducted in the country during the year 2018, which is the first comprehensive National Survey in the country. The report presents major findings of the survey in terms of proportion of Indian population using various substances and those affected by substance use disorders. This survey indicates that there are wide variations in the extent and prevalence of substance use across different States and between various substances.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy. The activities under the NAPDDR, *inter alia*, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/Universities, workshops/seminars/with parents, community based peerled intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community, provision of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations based on the recommendations of State Governments/UT Administrations for running Integrated

Rehabilitation Centres for addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including adolescents.

(e) The Ministry has approved the proposal of National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (NDDTC, AIIMS) for providing financial assistance for establishment of Addiction Treatment Facilities at 125 Government Hospitals in phase-wise manner over a period of three years.

**Committee to study uneven distribution of
reservation among OBCs**

2865. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) status of Committee constituted to study uneven distribution of reservation benefits among different castes in the Central OBC list;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given a further extension of six months to submit its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the Committee is going to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) No such Committee has been constituted. However, the Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under Article 340 of the Constitution to examine the issues of sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes. The tenure of the Commission has been extended from time to time and latest by six months, till 31st July, 2020 *vide* a Gazette notification dated 27th January, 2020. The Commission is mandated to submit its report by 31.07.2020.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

2866. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) under implementation in the country; and

(b) the details along with the number of persons/people covered under the scheme since its inception, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a Central Sector Scheme namely "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" (RVY) on 1st April, 2017 with the objective to provide the senior citizens, living below poverty line and suffering from any of the age related disability/ infirmity, with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity manifested. Devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided free of cost to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities in the camp mode. The scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) as the sole implementing agency. The scheme of RVY is entirely funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). So far, total 138 distribution camps have been organised across the country under RVY.

(b) As on 13.03.2020, the details of the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise, under the scheme since its inception is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of total number of beneficiaries under RVY

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries		
		F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	342	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2720	2676	1007
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	384	943
4.	Assam	0	0	316
5.	Bihar	1665	261	496
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	711	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1480	1971	0
11.	Goa	2407	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2760	861	1961
13.	Haryana	1611	563	1609
14.	Himachal Pradesh	76	118	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	247
16.	Jharkhand	21	1839	0
17.	Karnataka	0	1320	1048
18.	Kerala	687	275	1646
19.	Lakshadweep	0	528	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3980	11024	818
21.	Maharashtra	3126	18401	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	1822	5469	2510
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	2661	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	1352
27.	Puducherry	1529	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	1434	0
29.	Rajasthan	4210	2707	5298
30.	Sikkim	0	1814	804
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	1415	150
32.	Telangana	0	1473	592

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tripura	795	0	1158
34.	Uttarakhand	1100	1537	1404
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4080	5831	21447
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		34069	65615	44806

Budget allocations under SRMS

2867. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of deaths during the cleaning of sewers during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget allocations towards Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was fully utilised in 2019-20, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the targets achieved during the last year under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as well as the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis monitor such cases regularly with the States and Union Territories. Details of such cases during 2019 as reported by the States and Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Budget allocation, Revised allocation and funds released under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) during 2019-20 upto 16.03.2020 are as under:—

(` in crores)

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds Released (upto 16.03.2020)
110	99.93	80.80

(d) SRMS being a demand driven scheme, no targets are fixed under the scheme. Rehabilitation benefits provided under SRMS during 2019-20 upto 29.02.2020 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Rehabilitation Benefits	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Onetime Cash assistance @ ` 40,000/-per beneficiary.	13247
2.	Skill Development Training with monthly stipend of ` 3000/-	1778
3.	Capital Subsidy upto a maximum of ` 3,25,0007-	114

Statement

State/UT-wise details of deaths caused during cleaning of sewers during the year 2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019 (upto 31.12.2019)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Delhi	8
3.	Gujarat	16
4.	Haryana	14
5.	Karnataka	7
6.	Maharashtra	17
7.	Punjab	3
8.	Rajasthan	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	15
10.	Uttar Pradesh	21
11.	West Bengal	2
	TOTAL	110

Committee to examine issues related to creamy layer

2868. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set up a Committee to examine issues related to creamy layer and suggest simpler ways to determine who belonged to this category;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the main recommendations, if the Committee has submitted its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee was constituted by the Government of India on 08.03.2019 to examine the issues related to Creamy layer equivalence among the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

(c) Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.09.2019, which is under consideration.

Scholarships for SC students

†2869. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the types of scholarships provided by Central Government to the students (girls/boys) belonging to Scheduled Castes at primary, secondary and college level;
- (b) the State-wise details of fund contributed by State Governments; and
- (c) the year-wise and State-wise details of hostels constructed for students (girls/boys) at various levels of education during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN KATARIA): (a) This Department is providing Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students (Girls/Boys) under the following schemes:—

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to SC students for studying at post matric stage, *i.e.* classes XI and XII and higher.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre- Matric Scholarship to SC students studying in class IX and X.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students pursuing studies beyond 12th class in selected institutions.
- (iv) Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship to SC students for pursuing Master's and Ph. D abroad.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to SC students, the State Governments are contributing in the form of their respective Committed Liability. The State-wise details of existing annual Committed Liability are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Under the Pre-Matric SC scheme, from 2019-20 the Central Government bears 60% of the annual requirement of the State under the scheme or Notional Allocation from available funds, whichever is lower. For North Eastern States, the ratio is 90 (Centre): 10 (State). The balance requirement is taken care of by the State Governments themselves.

Under the Central Sector Schemes, there is no State share and entire Scholarship amount is released to the beneficiaries directly from this department/implementing agencies under the scheme

(c) This Department is providing grant-in -aid to State Governments and other implementing agencies for construction of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls under the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY). The year-wise and State-wise details of Hostels sanctioned under the scheme during the last five years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Existing Annual Committed Liability under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students

(` in Crore)

Sl.No	States/UTs	Committed liability
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	560.09
2.	Bihar	115.85

1	2	3
3.	Chandigarh	6.48
4.	Chhattisgarh	50.45
5.	Daman and Diu	0.00
6.	Delhi	17.26
7.	Goa	0.39
8.	Gujarat	309.43
9.	Haryana	317.61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	123.24
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.67
12.	Jharkhand	35.35
13.	Karnataka	360.93
14.	Kerala	144.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	298.09
16.	Maharashtra	1128.58
17.	Odisha	238.28
18.	Puducherry	12.53
19.	Punjab	780.00
20.	Rajasthan	247.32
21.	Tamil Nadu	1526.45
22.	Telangana	467.77
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1748.32
24.	Uttarakhand	111.43
25.	West Bengal	237.54

Note: North East States are exempted from Committed Liability.

Statement-II

*Number of Hostels sanctioned State-wise during (2014-15 to
2018-19) under BRJCY*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 No. of Hostels	2015-16 No. of Hostels	2016-17 No. of Hostels	2017-18 No. of Hostels	2018-19 No. of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
2.	Assam	0	0	0	8	16
3.	Haryana	1	3	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Kerala	1	0	0	1	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	20	4	1
9.	Maharashtra	3	1	0	0	0
10.	Manipur	5	3	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	0	1	3	1	0
12.	Punjab	3	2	2	1	3
13.	Rajasthan	2	9	0	0	0
14.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	2	0
16.	Tripura	0	1	2	0	0
17.	West Bengal	3	2	2	0	0
18.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2

**National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with
Multiple Disabilities**

2870. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to open a National Institute of Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities in northern parts of country as complementary to the one in Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline by which Government plans to do so and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the present Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) working in the country, State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to extend the CRCs in other States/UTs with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai caters to requirement of such persons with disabilities across the country.

(c) Department has established Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) as outreach Centres/extended arms of the National Institutes under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD). CRCs provide rehabilitation services to all categories of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), train rehabilitation professionals, workers and functionaries, undertake programmes of education and skill development and create awareness amongst parents and the community regarding needs and rights of PwDs. So far 20 CRCs have been set up. State-wise list of CRCs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government of Haryana has been requested vide letter dated 27.06.2019 to allocate 15 acres of land and 4000 sq feet of built up space as temporary accommodation for establishment of CRC in Haryana.

Statement*State-wise details of CRCs*

Sl. No.	Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)	State/UTs
1.	CRC, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	CRC, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
3.	CRC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
4.	CRC, Guwahati	Assam
5.	CRC, Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
6.	CRC, Patna	Bihar
7.	CRC, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	CRC, Kozhikode	Kerala
9.	CRC, Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh
10.	CRC, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
11.	CRC, Davengere	Karnataka
12.	CRC, Nagpur	Maharashtra
13.	CRC, Agartala	Tripura
14.	CRC, Naharlaghun	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	CRC, Ranchi	Jharkhand
16.	CRC, Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
17.	CRC, Balangir	Odisha
18.	CRC, Gangtok	Sikkim
19.	CRC, Portblair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
20.	CRC, Shillong	Meghalaya

Re-classification of reservation criteria

2871. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to delay the re-classification of reservation criteria to include some communities in the SCs list and STs list, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a Cabinet Note sent by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is pending for clearance since August last year;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to re-classify the reservation criteria to include the fresh demands from the communities deprived reservation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a), (c) and (d) There is no proposal for revision of the criteria followed for inclusion of a community/caste/tribe in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No Cabinet Note of last year of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is pending in the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Creamy layer formula for OBCs

2872. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is different creamy layer formula for OBCs employed with State and Central Government and those in Public Sector Undertakings and banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Expert Committee constituted under Shri B. P. Sharma has since submitted the report about the creamy layer equivalence among Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the anomaly in the creamy layer formula between posts in State Government and Central Government would be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The determination of creamy layer for Central services including Central Public Sector Undertakings and banks is guided by DoPT's O.M. dated 08.09.1993. As regards the services under the State Governments, these come under the List II of the Seventh Schedule *i.e.* State List of the Constitution. The information regarding creamy layer formula of OBCs adopted by the State Governments is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.09.2019, which is under consideration.

Commission for sub-categorisation of OBCs

2873. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a six month extension in the tenure of the commission to examine subcategorisation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also approved an addition to the commission's terms of reference;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the commission will now examine the ambiguities in the Central list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has notified the latest extension of the Commission to examine the issues of sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes, by six months, till 31st July, 2020 *vide* a Gazette notification dated 27th January, 2020. The following

terms of reference was added to the existing terms of reference of the Commission, notified *vide* Order S.O.3210(E) dated 2nd October, 2017:—

"to study the various Entries in the Central List of OBCs and recommend correction of any repetitions, ambiguities, inconsistencies and errors of spelling or transcription".

Funds for Post-Matric Scholarship

2874. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/spent for SC/ST students under Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Post-Matric Scholarship during the last three years, particularly in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether many State Governments are requesting for the release of pending payment of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in disbursement of funds; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the timely payment of scholarships fund to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The details of Central Assistance released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes during the last three years. State-wise, including Maharashtra, are given in the Statements-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Entire due Central Assistance upto 2019-20 has been released to States/UTs who had submitted complete proposals under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes. Provision has been made in the Scheme guidelines for timely submission of proposals by State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the scheme and timely release of due Central Assistance to States/UTs.

Statement-I

*State-wise Central Assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship
Scheme for SC students during last three years*

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu Kashmir	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	583.31	750.56	754
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	4747.56	20891
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1904.68	1991.84	2597
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	4369.00	21256.91	0
TOTAL		279876.65	341409.06	592815.44

Statement-II

*Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations
under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students*

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2016-17 Fund released	2017-18 Fund released	2018-19 Fund released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	10.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9777.62	8269.11	13945.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136.32	5803.65	1883.82
4.	Assam	266.65	2516.48	3248.03
5.	Bihar	0.00	71.25	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	53.63	26.19	3.41
9.	Goa	645.00	364.80	536.26

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Gujarat	22040.27	14609.74	32429.12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	931.36	3123.36	278.15
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587.84	2322.56	637.93
13.	Jharkhand	8148.39	2716.50	5281.32
14.	Karnataka	8540.00	8873.31	7341.33
15.	Kerala	3122.00	2745.46	2674.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	10320.50	13405.24
17.	Maharashtra	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15
18.	Manipur	3385.20	6382.55	2026.76
19.	Meghalaya	3189.00	770.50	2457.52
20.	Mizoram	4267.52	2434.73	3528.21
21.	Nagaland	1344.00	2515.00	4716.66
22.	Odisha	15556.48	8784.18	14801.92
23.	Rajasthan	9800.00	19912.49	13598.95
24.	Sikkim	938.16	1247.32	1134.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	3061.85	2440.39	3933.65
26.	Telangana	11483.00	18031.25	9921.68
27.	Tripura	1323.90	2756.25	3626.55
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	1244.91	1210.54
29.	Uttarakhand	5090.57	600.25	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	2807.89	2219.39
TOTAL		155567.36	146386.79	164698.00

Budgetary allocation for education of SC students

2875. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation for education of Scheduled Caste students during the last five years;

(b) whether the budgetary allocation have been fully utilised by the States during each financial year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there was any shortfall in the disbursement of budgetary allocation of funds for the education of Scheduled Castes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The details of budgetary allocation made under the Schemes for education of Scheduled Caste students are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored Schemes of Post Matric (SC) and Pre-Matric (SC), Central Assistance is released to States/UTs. The details of Central Assistance released to States/UTs under these schemes during last five years are given in the Statements-II and III respectively (*See* below). Central Assistance is released to States/UTs based on the submission of due Utilization Certificate. In case any amount remains unspent at the end of year, the same is adjusted during the subsequent release of funds.

(c) 99.92% of the funds allocated at RE stage under these schemes during the last five years were disbursed to the implementing agencies.

Statement-I

*Details of allocation (Revised Estimate) of Budget during the last 05 years
under Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes (SC) Students*

(` in crore)

Name of the Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Post-Matric Scholarship	1904.78	2216.05	2820.70	3347.99	6000.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship	500.00	550.00	510.00	50.00	109.45
National Overseas Scholarship	6.00	16.12	15.00	15.00	15.00
National Fellowship	150.00	209.55	200.00	230.00	240.00
Top Class Education	21.00	31.42	31.00	35.00	25.00
TOTAL	2581.78	3023.14	3576.7	3677.99	6389.45

Statement-II

*State-wise Central Assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship
Scheme for SC students during last five years*

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	13341.00	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	683.28	810.00	1690.00	0	1500
3.	Bihar	3000.00	7476.00	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	0.00	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	628.00	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.00	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	1700.00	0.00	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	07.00	14.00	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	5964.00	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	2700.00	6867.00	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2700.00	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	91.00	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	911.00	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	3840.00	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4200.00	1647.00	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	10300.00	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	27988.00	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	1193.50	620.32	583.31	750.56	754
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	4222.83	8995.00	19879.80	4747.56	20891
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
22.	Punjab	37687.61	8930.00	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	8252.00	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	46.95	164.53	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	46064.00	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	8800.00	12454.00	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1768.59	1625.15	1904.68	1991.84	2597
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	46903.00	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	2519.00	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	2284.00	4369.00	21256.91	0
TOTAL		196337.63	221388.00	279876.65	341409.06	592815.44

Statement-III

State-wise Central Assistance released under Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X during last five years

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1554.35	4335.37	1798.74	0	0
2.	Assam	673.01	0	0.00	0	0
3.	Bihar	3127.82	10223.33	0.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	32.22	42	46.75	18.98	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1237.62	4662.14	2496.29	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.65	0.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Daman and Diu	1.67	2.65	0.00	2.68	0
8.	Delhi	0	0.9	0.00	2.36	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1200	1600.00	2100.12	0	0
11.	Haryana	0	3279.66	0.00	1500.00	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	531.13	363.80	143.01	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.25	0	129.83	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	1634
15.	Karnataka	3826.44	0	5819.59	0	0
16.	Kerala	1159.33	1731.06	1654.25	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8022.55	4300.00	13352.88	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	5977.37	0	0.00	0	0
19.	Manipur	28.13	32.49	0.00	38.92	0
20.	Meghalaya	3.62	0	0.00	0	0
21.	Odisha	5135.24	5440.43	3140.88	1849.79	996
22.	Punjab	2869.66	4862.00	2821.02	1843.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	4922.9	345.55	2101.16	0	3075
24.	Sikkim	0	5.22	0.00	5.74	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2323.68	10297.44	7382.39	0	0
26.	Tripura	302.13	199.10	205.48	55.34	259
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	2706
28.	Uttarakhand	1626.69	579.19	0.00	325.53	0
29.	West Bengal	7292.66	0	7201.58	300.12	2870
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0	196.53	0
TOTAL		51403.34	52470.31	50614.76	6282	11540

Decline in demand of steel industry

‡2876. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and demand in the steel industry of the country are declining on account of increased cost of raw materials and electricity as well as global competition; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to deal with these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. The domestic production and demand for steel as per the available data is provided in the following table:—

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Period	Production	% Change	Consumption	% Change
2017-18	104978	3.12%	90679	7.90%
2018-19	106560	1.51%	98708	8.85%
2018-19 April, 18 – January, 19	91457	—	80816	—
2019-20* April, 19 – January, 20	91480	0.03%	83896	3.81%

*Provisional.

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

Production of crude steel in India during April, 2019 — January, 2020 (Provisional) indicates a growth of 0.03% whereas consumption of total finished steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) in India during April, 2019 — January, 2020 (Provisional) indicate growth of 3.8%.

(b) In a deregulated and liberalized steel sector, the Government's role is that of a facilitator which lays down the policy guidelines in consonance with prevailing steel sector scenario for creating conducive environment. Government has brought Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products Procurement (DMI&SP) Policy,

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steel Scrap Policy, Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) alongwith Government's push for better infrastructure such as railways, roads, 'Housing for All by 2022', piped water to every household etc. to increase steel consumption and consequent production in the country.

Renovation and upgradation of the Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium

2877. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for renovation and upgradation of the Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium in Rourkela as the Government of Odisha in partnership with Hockey India will be hosting the Hockey Men's World Cup-2023 and the Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium at Rourkela which is under the Rourkela Steel Plant which has been selected as one of the venues to host the matches; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) received a Joint visit report of officials of State Government and Hockey India. The Joint visit report has been examined by Rourkela Steel Plant. As per the list of renovation/up-gradation activities in the visit report, a tentative estimate of approx ` 56.24 crores has been prepared for renovation and up-gradation of existing facilities of the present stadium along with other associated facilities.

Taking into account the requirement of domain expertise and budgetary constraint for the renovation and up-gradation of the stadium to world class standards for this mega event, Rourkela Steel Plant took up the issue with the concerned authority(ies) of State Government of Odisha for Budgetary and Technical support from State Government.

Retail network of SAIL

2878. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is considering to set up retail network of the country in many States to promote the sale of TMT bars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have also demanded the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has a retail network of dealers for more than a decade for sale of TMT bars and Galvanised Products. With changing dynamics in the market and requirement of the customers, SAIL's retail network has also undergone a change.

SAIL has embarked upon implementing a 2-Tier retail network of Distributors and Dealers in place of the existing single tier retail network of dealers. Currently, the retail network of SAIL has a presence in all states of the Country with 32 distributors and more than 2000 dealers.

Vacancy of IPS officers

†2879. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned and vacant posts of officers in Indian Police Service (IPS), State-wise details thereof and the status of vacant posts in West Bengal;

(b) the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacant posts promptly; and

(c) the State-wise number of women officers in Indian Police Service and whether Government also proposes to provide special reservation for women in Indian Police Service to increase their participation in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As on 01.01.2019, the State-wise sanctioned strength and in-position IPS officers including West Bengal is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignations, death, removal from service etc. All these factors are recurring in nature and relative with the rate of recruitment. To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Service Examination (CSE), 2005 to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As on 01.01.2019, 456 women IPS officers are there in-position in the 26 cadres of Indian Police Service. The State-wise in-position details of women IPS officers are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). As regards reservation for women in Indian Police Service to increase their participation, at present there is no such proposal with the Central Government.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2019

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	117	27
2.	AGMUT	309	252	57
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	195	159	36
4.	Bihar	242	212	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	142	115	27
6.	Gujarat	208	171	37
7.	Haryana	144	114	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	79	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	78	69
10.	Jharkhand	149	124	25
11.	Karnataka	215	175	40
12.	Kerala	172	130	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	266	39
14.	Maharashtra	317	255	62
15.	Manipur	89	64	25
16.	Nagaland	75	62	13

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Odisha	195	120	75
18.	Punjab	172	141	31
19.	Rajasthan	215	187	28
20.	Sikkim	32	31	01
21.	Tamil Nadu	276	236	40
22.	Telangana	139	104	35
23.	Tripura	69	53	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	445	72
25.	Uttarakhand	73	62	11
26.	West Bengal	347	272	75
TOTAL		4982	4024	958

Statement-II*Details of State-wise number of Women IPS Officers as on 01.01.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Women IPS Officers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	AGMUT	34
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	17
4.	Bihar	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	05
6.	Gujarat	15
7.	Haryana	15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	03
10.	Jharkhand	13

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	18
12.	Kerala	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23
14.	Maharashtra	22
15.	Manipur	08
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Odisha	20
18.	Punjab	15
19.	Rajasthan	26
20.	Sikkim	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	40
22.	Telangana	18
23.	Tripura	06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41
25.	Uttarakhand	13
26.	West Bengal	29

Existing steel based industries in the country

2880. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing steel based industries in the country, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the volume of export and import of raw steel and steel products during the last three years;

(c) whether indigenous production volume of coal and iron ore is sufficient to meet the demands of the steel sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the volume of coal and iron ore supplied against their total demand?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total number of steel based industries in the country in 2018-19 stood at 1217. State-wise details of existing steel industries is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Details of import and export of raw steel and steel products during last three years are given below:—

Year	Raw Steel and Steel Products (in million tonnes)		
	Import	Export	
2016-17	15.31	17.59	Chapter 72 and 73
2017-18	15.73	19.69	
2018-19	17.97	15.90	

Source: Department of Commerce.

(c) The production of iron ore in the country is sufficient to meet the current demand/consumption by domestic steel industry. However, the entire demand of coking coal is not met from the domestic production as the supply of coking coal in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal.

(d) The supply of iron ore during last year *i.e.* 2018-19 was 207.7 MT against its demand of 189 MT. During 2018-19 the total demand of coking coal for steel industry was 58.37 MT. Out of this 51.83 MT (excluding PCI and Anthracite Coal) were met through imports and 1.6 MT was provided by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Coal India Limited (CIL) and remaining was catered by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and TATA Steel.

Statement-I

State-wise details of steel plants (steel-based industries only of steel sector) functioning in the country during 2018-19

State	Units
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	28
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	4
Bihar	21

1	2
Chandigarh	3
Chhattisgarh	108
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
Delhi	2
Goa	9
Gujarat	112
Haryana	17
Himachal Pradesh	18
Jammu and Kashmir	17
Jharkhand	46
Karnataka	19
Kerala	30
Madhya Pradesh	33
Maharashtra	105
Meghalaya	5
Odisha	44
Puducherry	9
Punjab	232
Rajasthan	64
Tamil Nadu	82
Telangana	54
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	80
Uttarakhand	8
West Bengal	58
TOTAL	1217

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

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

GOVERNMENT BILLS

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, there is murder of democracy in Bengaluru. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Further discussion on the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, being discussed together. Next speaker is Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Yadav, please speak.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, an hon. Member has been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, ऐसे में कोई सुन ही नहीं पाएगा। मैं क्या बोलूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Your concern was noted in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your concern was noted in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please find out the update from Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, democracy is being murdered in Bengaluru. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, the House has to be in order first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Your concern was noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your concern was noted in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: It is the duty of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Yadav, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: A senior Member of this House has been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please ascertain what the issue is now. Please ascertain what the status is now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he has been arrested. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: It is breach of privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We will examine it. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will examine it, Jairam Ramesh ji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ये हमें बोलने ही नहीं देंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the House has to be in order first. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The House is in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can hear him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, we want to listen to our leader. ...(*Interruptions*)... हमारे नेता को बोलने के लिए वैसे ही कम समय मिला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please bring the House to order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): If there is breach of privilege, we will examine it and we will take appropriate action. ...(*Interruptions*)... A senior Member is about to speak. Kindly extend him the courtesy. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will examine it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: For Ram Gopal Yadav ji, we are keeping quiet. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019

and

The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 — Contd.*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारे बोलने के लिए केवल 8 मिनट का समय है, जबकि हमें इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए एक घंटे का समय चाहिए था। इसीलिए आप मुझे कुछ ज्यादा टाइम दे दीजिएगा।

*Continued from 17 March, 2020.

सर, जो इंडियन मेडिकल सेंट्रल काउंसिल 1970 की थी और होम्योपैथी सेंट्रल काउंसिल ऐक्ट, 1973 का था, इन दोनों को रिप्लेस करने के लिए ये दोनों बिल लाए गए हैं। हेल्थ कमेटी ने इस पर अलग-अलग दो रिपोर्ट्स, 115वीं रिपोर्ट और 116वीं रिपोर्ट दी थी। इसमें इंडियन मेडिकल सिस्टम पर 37 recommendations की थीं और उन 37 recommendations में से केवल 15 recommendations को स्वीकार किया गया है। इसी तरह से होम्योपैथी वाले बिल पर 24 recommendations दी थीं और उनमें से केवल 13 recommendations मानी गई हैं। जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें थीं, उनको सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मेरे पास बोलने के लिए ज्यादा टाइम नहीं है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं।

सर, एक तो हमारी हेल्थ कमेटी ने यह recommend किया था कि yoga और naturopathy को इसके purview में लाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि इसकी बहुत चर्चा होती है और सारी दुनिया में हम लोग विश्व गुरु होने की बात करते हैं और यह सही बात भी है, लेकिन उसको लाया नहीं गया है। इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि एक अलग से बिल आएगा। हमारी कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि जब तक बिल नहीं आता है तब तक एक yoga और naturopathy के लिए एक board create कर दिया जाए। यह सिफारिश भी नहीं मानी गई, जबकि यह करना चाहिए था। जब बिल आ जाता, तो यह अपने आप हट जाता। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हमने constitution of board of research के लिए recommendation भी की थी। महोदय, रिसर्च न होने से ही हमारी सबसे पुरानी जो विधा आयुर्वेद है, सिर्फ हमारी ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की कहीं, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, क्योंकि न जाने कितने समय से हम उसे देखते और सुनते चले आ रहे हैं, रिसर्च न होने से ही उसका पतन हुआ है।

महोदय, आज जब हम देश में कोरोनावायरस की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, अगर हमारा आयुर्वेद पहले जैसा एडवांस रहा होता, यानी प्राचीन काल जैसा होता, तो इस तरह के किसी भी वायरस में हमें कोई डर नहीं होता और न कोई भय होता, लेकिन आपने उसकी रिसर्च के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। आपने इस संबंध में कमेटी की सिफारिश भी नहीं मानी।

महोदय, इसका जो एक क्लॉज 6(8) है, उसके बारे में कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि जो लोग उसमें काम कर रहे हैं, कमीशन के जो चेयरमैन हैं या जो मैम्बर्स हैं, उन्हें प्राइवेट मेडिकल एजुकेशन में एक्सपोर्ट के रूप में या कंसल्टेंट के रूप में मनोनीत नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट्स हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उसे भी overrule किया गया अर्थात् उस सिफारिश को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

महोदय, पूरी हेल्थ कमेटी ने सर्वसम्मति से अपीलेंट ट्रिब्यूनल के लिए रिक्मेंड किया था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बजाय एक ट्रिब्यूनल बना दिया जाए। अब ट्रिब्यूनल की बजाय सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपील करनी पड़ेगी, तो उससे कोई राहत मिलने वाली नहीं है।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग पहले से हमारी दोनों की सेंट्रल कमेटीज थीं, उनमें काम कर रहे हैं, जैसे ही यह कमीशन बनेगा, उन्हें आप टर्मिनेट कर देंगे। मेरा कहना है कि आप इतने हृदयहीन मत बनिए और आपको मानवीय आधार पर उन्हें एडजेस्ट करना चाहिए, हमेशा एडजेस्ट किया जाता है। आपने न National Medical Commission वालों को एडजेस्ट किया और न इसमें आपने कोई सिफारिश मानी।

महोदय, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि तीनों बिलों में, NMC और दो ये, जिन पर हम अब चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इन तीनों में अधिकारियों ने कोई दिमाग नहीं लगाया। एक जैसे 58 Clauses हैं। इनमें केवल नाम बदल दिए गए और कमीशन के मैम्बरों की संख्या बदल दी गई। ऑलमोस्ट एक हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि पुराने स्टाफ को रखिए।

महोदय, हमने सिफारिश की थी कि जैसे Governing Body, AIIMS की होती हैं, उनमें दो लोक सभा के और एक राज्य सभा का मैम्बर होता है। वैसे ही इन सबमें, जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीज और आयुर्वेद और होमियोपैथी के संस्थान हैं, उनमें दो लोक सभा के और एक राज्य सभा का मैम्बर होना चाहिए। वह सिफारिश भी आपने नहीं मानी। अभी कितने AIIMS हैं, उनमें कितने MP पहुंचते हैं? अगर ये संस्थाएं होतीं, तो जिनमें जनता के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं अधिकारियों को लगता है कि वे देख रहे हैं कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं। उससे उनमें कुछ न कुछ सुधार होता है।

महोदय, यह तो बात हुई कि दोनों बिलों में जो कमेटी की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें थीं व नहीं मानीं, लेकिन मैं एक अन्य बात आपसे कहने जा रहा हूँ कि हमारे जो आयुर्वेद और यूनानी सिद्धान्त हैं या होमियोपैथी है और खास तौर से मैं आयुर्वेद और यूनानी सिस्टम्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हम आयुर्वेद की चर्चा करते हैं, तो हमें पांच बातें याद रखनी चाहिए-एक अथर्ववेद की, एक चरक की, एक सुश्रुत की, जो शल्य चिकित्सा के थे, चरक मेडिसिन के थे, एक धन्वतंरि की, वे तो सुश्रुत के गुरु ही थे। पहले आश्रम में पढ़ते थे और जब निकलते थे और अच्छे वैद्य बनकर निकलते थे। वे नाड़ी देखकर बता देते थे कि क्या खाया, कैसा खाया और क्या गड़बड़ी है, वे यह भी नहीं पूछते थे कि आपको क्या कमी है या क्या बीमारी है, वे बहुत काबिल लोग हुआ करते थे। ऐसा इसलिए था, क्योंकि उनकी शिक्षा बहुत अच्छी थी। आप जो ये बिल ला रहे हैं, वह शिक्षा में सुधार करने तथा अच्छे वैद्य बनाने के लिए ला रहे हैं। उसमें बहुत ज्यादा सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, जो नए आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजेज खुल रहे हैं, वे हमने देखे हैं, उनमें जो पढ़ाने वाले हैं, वे सड़क पर चलने वाले एक मामूली आदमी के बराबर भी आयुर्वेद के बारे में नहीं जानते हैं, तो अच्छे वैद्य कहां से निकलेंगे? सर, यह बिल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है क्योंकि

आज भी देश के गरीब लोगों का सबसे ज्यादा इलाज आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी के जरिए होता है। देश के 75 फीसदी लोग बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में, सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज कराने की हैसियत नहीं रख सकते और न ही उनमें जा सकते हैं। अब तो इलाज भी इतना महंगा हो गया है कि सारे अस्पताल फाइव स्टार होटल्स बनते जा रहे हैं। वहां कौन-कौन जाएगा? पिछली बार हमारे एक सीनियर मिनिस्टर मेदांता में एक दिन चले गए थे। जब शाम तक कुछ टैस्ट वगैरह का 90 हजार रुपये का बिल बन गया, तो बिल देकर लौट आए कि अब नहीं कराएंगे। सर, अब ऐसा इलाज हो गया है। योग के जरिये बिना दवा के, बिना किसी खर्च के आदमी के मन, मस्तिष्क को और शरीर को दुरुस्त रखा जाता है। इससे इम्युनिटी इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि उसे कोई रोग प्रभावित नहीं कर सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... योग का मतलब ही यह है। मैं साइंस का स्टूडेंट रहा हूं, आप इसका कुछ भी अर्थ लें, लेकिन योग का मतलब एडिशन होता है। वह मन, मस्तिष्क पर कोई जोर नहीं देता है और स्वास्थ्य को भी बढ़ाने का काम करता है। वह प्लस करता है, माइनस कुछ नहीं करता है। इसलिए इस योग और नेचुरोपैथी को, जिनमें एक पैसा खर्च नहीं होना है, इनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम कीजिए। अगर आपने बिल लाने का वादा किया है, तो बिल जल्दी लाइएगा या फिर इसमें बोर्ड को include कीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please conclude, Prof. Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं।

श्रीमान, हमने अपने सारे पुराने धर्मग्रंथों, वेदों, उपनिषदों और अन्य स्रोतों में आयुर्वेद के बारे में जो पढ़ा है, सुना है, उनमें वे सभी यह बताते हैं कि कोई ऐसा रोग नहीं था, जिसका इलाज इसमें नहीं हो। सर, ऐसा कोई रोग नहीं था। आयुर्वेद ने, यूनानी दवाइयों ने मरते हुए व्यक्तियों को जिंदा करने का काम भी किया था। ये जो पैथीज़ हैं, इनको बहुत ज्यादा प्रमोट करने की आवश्यकता है। पहले राजवैद्य होते थे, उनको राजा का, स्टेट का समर्थन प्राप्त होता था, इसलिए जब तक इस पैथी को स्टेट का समर्थन नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक इसका विकास नहीं होगा।

महोदय, एलोपैथी ने सभी को खत्म कर दिया है। अगर अभी भी एलोपैथी के डॉक्टर से कुछ कहेंगे, तो वे यही कहेंगे कि इसका scientific validation नहीं है। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप इसके जरिये कम से कम यह तो कर रहे हैं कि यह भी एक विधा है, इसका भी एक कमीशन है और लोग इससे भी स्वस्थ हों। अगर अच्छे वैद्य होंगे, तो लोगों को बहुत लाभ मिलेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका scientific validation कराने का अभी तक कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। हम लोगों ने अधिकारियों से बार-बार पूछा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसका scientific validation क्यों नहीं करवा रहे

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हैं? आप इसका scientific validation करवाइए और लोगों को सस्ता इलाज दिलाने की व्यवस्था की कीजिए, क्योंकि बड़े अस्पतालों में एलोपैथी के डॉक्टर्स के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी इलाज नहीं करवा सकता है। कुछ मामलों में होम्योपैथी रामबाण है और कुछ मामलों में आयुर्वेद भी रामबाण है। आपने मुझे यहां पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, as hon. Members have already submitted, this Bill has come out of a recommendation made by the Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog in 2016. Replying to the queries put by the Committee, the Ministry had replied this. The question was: Why was it ineffective and why do you want to repeal the old Bill? The reply was that there was absence of effective provisions in the IMCC Act, relating to the constitution of council, membership, to have transparent selection of members and their tenure, no provision in the Act for taking action against colleges for non-compliance of standards, so on and so forth. Similarly, to another question they replied this. The question was: Why was it not effective? The reply was that there was lack of effective provisions in the Act to address the issues relating to membership, conditions for removal of members and president in the case of non-performance or otherwise, etc. Basically, the answer given was that the problem was structural in nature, that if the structural organisation of the Indian system of medicine is achieved, then the entire propagation and use of the Indian system of medicines by the citizens and people of this country would take place. Now, as we know, the new Bill, which has come up, largely addresses the structural issues in terms of increasing the number of members, three experts, etc. Several issues have been discussed by the hon. Members. But the basic question, which Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav just mentioned, is, why haven't or why hasn't it taken off? Whereas many of these practices and many of these medicines started in this country, why has it not taken off? To my mind, the most important thing is research. The lack of research in these branches of medicine has resulted in people not having enough confidence to adopt these medicines. Now, if you look at the objective of the National Institute for Indian System of Medicines, I find that there is an objective which says adoption of latest medical research but there is nothing after that in the Bill about research, conducting research, what kind of research to be carried out, whether the research has to be published, what kind of publication has to be done, what kind of scientific research would be done. Now, I would give you a suggestion, Sir. In Allopathy or in the clinical trials, what they follow largely all over the world is something called as randomized

control trials which has been now taken to different subjects. In the Indian system of medicine or in Homeopathy, no such approach, no such methodology is prescribed. Nowhere has it been captured. The people are unaware of it with the result that there is no confidence to adopt the practices. Unfortunately, the Bill does not address any such concern and there is nothing mentioned about research *per se* as to how to conduct a research, what the process would be.

The second point why it has not taken off, to my mind, is promotion. The promotion of Indian system of medicine and Homeopathy has not had backing of the Government at all. Even if there was a Bill, the allocations have not been much. It is only in the recent times and only in a few States that this has taken off whereas the kind of promotion that has been available to the allopathic branch of medicine, the so-called modern system of medicine, has not taken place. I think we have a lot to do in case of promotion.

Regarding the joint responsibility of the governing bodies and institutions to remove the misconceptions of people, nothing has been done about that. The information and education communication which could be provided free to people has not taken place. Various research bodies could be actually tagged together and jointly they could think about developing new research methodologies in these branches, it has not taken off. Health camps, which you find all the time, the so-called modern system of medicine, organizing that does not place. It is only rarely. We do not have T.V. shows. For example, as hon. Member, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav was talking about, we do not have a first line of treatment except for Allopathy. We do not have any first line of treatment in the Indian system of medicine of Homeopathy. The same is to be developed, and I am not saying there is no potential. There is a lot of potential but develop research and scientific research, — I am not saying the process that is being adopted in Allopathy but you develop your own research methodology, your own research design and model — and then give it to the world. Now, unless that is done, an epidemiological kind of findings are there, we cannot have the first line of defence against diseases and epidemics. And if that happens, then, this kind of Indian system of medicine can actually take off. We do not have motivation. We have hospitals but they are not being monitored.

Now, another point, which is lacking in the Bill, is about the penalty. What is the penalty against quacks? What is the penalty against medical practitioners who are not registered and still practising? That is not mentioned.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

The next point, which I would like to mention, is about the appellate tribunal. The Government of India itself forms the committee, decides everything and also decides on the complaints. This is actually not a very happy situation. The States' representatives from the State Medical Councils do not find representation in the Central councils.

The last point, which I want to say again, Sir, is this. If you remember, my maiden speech in this House was on the Budget of the AYUSH Ministry when I had said that the philosophical underpinnings of all these four branches are completely different. It is not just different from Allopathy but it is different amongst the branches themselves. So, to club together three of the branches and only separate Homeopathy out, probably, would not give the final results that is expected. Thank you so much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you for adhering to your time. Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं 'The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019' और 'The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019' का समर्थन करती हूँ। इनका समर्थन मैं इसलिए करती हूँ कि इससे जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको भी आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी और यूनानी में इलाज मिल सकेगा। इन बिल्स के माध्यम से कहीं न कहीं चिकित्सा व्यवस्था को और बेहतर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अभी प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने जो बात कही, जो हमारी हेल्थ कमिटी के चेयरमैन भी हैं, मैं उसकी भी तारीफ़ करती हूँ। उन्होंने अपनी हेल्थ कमिटी के माध्यम से जितनी भी सिफारिशें रखी थीं, उनमें से बहुत सारी सिफारिशों को मंत्रालय ने माना है, लेकिन बहुत सारी सिफारिशें ऐसी भी हैं, जिन्हें कुबूल नहीं किया गया है। कल जब डा. विनय सहस्रबुद्धे भी अपनी बात रख रहे थे, तो वे चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में आधुनिकता की बात कह रहे थे। कहीं न कहीं एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को आज इतना ज्यादा बढ़ावा इसलिए मिल रहा है, क्योंकि वह आधुनिकता के दौर के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है, लेकिन वहीं हमारी बाकी की चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ उसके सामने कमजोर पड़ रही हैं। जब से यह हुकूमत आई है, तब से चाहे योग हो, आयुर्वेद हो, यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति हो या होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति हो, इन सबको बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की गई है। इसके लिए सरकार ने इनसे संबंधित दिवसों की घोषणा भी कर दी है। आज हम लोग अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस मनाते हैं, धनतेरस के दिन आयुर्वेद दिवस मनाया जाता है, 11 फरवरी को यूनानी दिवस मनाया जाता है, यह सब इसलिए किया जा रहा है, ताकि लोगों को इससे बेदार किया जा सके, इसके प्रति सजग किया जा सके।

مہودے، جہاں تک اس کے بجٹ کی بات ہے، میں ڈا. اممر پटनाک جی کی بات سے بیلکول ایٹےفراک رختی ہوں کی بجٹ میں اس کے لیے کم پروویژن رختا گیا ہے۔ اسے ایک مامولی سی بات سے سمجھیں کی اگر ہم کسی چھوٹی سی دکان سے کوئی ساڈی خریدنے جاتے ہیں، تو کیمت کم رھنے پر بھی ہمیں یقین نہیں ہوتا کی یہ ساڈی اچھی ہوگی یا غٹیا ہوگی، وہیں اگر سیپی کی مارکٹ میں کوئی دکاندار کسی سستی ساڈی کو مہنگی کرکے بھی بے رختا ہوگا، تو اس پر ہم جیادا یقین رختیں گے، اس لیے میں آپ سے گجاریش کرؤگی کی اس میں جو بجٹ ایلوکیشن دیا ہے، بجٹ کا جو پروویژن کیا گیا ہے، وہ بہت کم ہے۔ اگر ہم ان چیکٹسا پڈتیاؤں کو واسٹو میں ڈڈاوا دنا چاہتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کی آیوروڈ، ہومیوپتھی، یونانی ایٹیا دی چیکٹسا پڈتیاں آگے ڈڈیں، تو ان کے لیے بجٹ میں جیادا پروویژن کرنے کی जरورت ہے۔

آخیر میں میں ایک بات اور کھنا چاہتی ہوں کی یوگ اور نچوروپتھی کے لیے ایلگ سے بورڈ بناوا جائے۔ اس کے لیے بھی میں ہماری ہلتھی کمیٹی کے چیئر مین، پرو. رام گوپال یادو جی کی بات کی تائید کرتی ہوں۔ میں ایک بات اور کھنا چاہتی ہوں کی لوک سبھا اور راجی سبھا کے سڈس ایسکی بڈی کے بھی سڈس ہوں اور اس کے لیے میں مانگ کرتی ہوں کی ہماری ایک سیفاریش کو जरورت مانا جائے، بہت-بہت شکریا۔

†The National Commission for Indian System (بہار): می

†The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, اور of Medicine Bill, 2019

† 2019 کا سمرٹھن کریں۔ ان کا سمرٹھن میں اس لیے کریں ہوں کہ اس سے جو غریب لوگ ہیں ان کو بھی آیوروڈ، ہومیوپتھی اور یونانی میں علاج مل سکے گا۔ ان ہلوں کے ذریعہ سے کسی نہ کسی چکٹسا ویستھا کو اور بہتر کرنے کی کوشش کی جارہی ہے۔ ابھی پروفیسر رام گوپال جی نے جو بات کی، جو ہماری مڈلے کمٹٹی کے چیئر مین بھی ہیں، میں اس کی بھی تائید کرتی ہوں۔ انہوں نے اپنی مڈلے کمٹٹی کے ذریعہ سے جتڑی بھی سفارشی رکھی تھی، ان میں سے بہت ساری سفارشوں کو منترالے نے مانا ہے، لیکن بہت ساری سفارشی ابھی بھی ہیں، جنہی قبول نہی کی گئی ہے۔ کل جب ڈاکٹر ونے سہاسراڈے جی اپنی رکتے رہے تھے، تو وہ طریقہ علاج میں جدتکاری کی بات کہہ رہے تھے۔ کسی نہ کسی ایٹوبیٹھک طریقہ علاج کو آج اتنا زلڈہ بڑھلوا اس لیے مل رہا ہے، کہیں کہ وہ جدتکاری کے دور کے ساتھ آگے بڑھ رہی ہے، لیکن وہی ہماری باقی کے طریقہ علاج اس کے سامنے کمزور پڑ رہی ہیں۔ جب سے یہ حکومت آئی ہے، تب سے چاہے لوگ ہو، آیوروڈ ہو، یونانی طریقہ علاج ہو یا ہومیوپتھک طریقہ علاج ہو، ان سب کو بڑھلوا دینے کے کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ اس کے لیے سرکار نے ان

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

سے متعلق دوسوں کی گھوشنا بھی کر دی ہے۔ آج ہم لوگ بین الاقوامی یوگا دوس منائے ہیں، دھنتوس کے دن آبیرونی دوس منائی جاتا ہے، 11 فروری کو یونانی دوس منائی جاتا ہے، یہ سب اس لئے کی جارہا ہے، تاکہ لوگوں کو اس سے بھار کٹی جاسکے، اس کے پربی سبگ کٹی جاسکے۔

مہودے، جہاں تک اس کے بجٹ کی بات ہے، میں ڈاکٹر امرپٹنایک جی کی بات سے بالکل اتفاق رکھتی ہوں کہ بجٹ میں اس کے لئے بہت کم پروین رکھا گیا ہے۔ اسے ایک معمولی سی بات سے سمجھئے کہ اگر ہم کسری چھوٹی سی دکان سے کوئی ساڑی خریدنے جاتے ہیں، تو قیمت کم رہنے پر بھی ہم یہ نہیں دیکھتا کہ یہ ساری اچھی ہوگی لی گھٹی ہوگی، وہی اگر ساری ہی کی مارکیٹ میں کوئی دکاندار کسری سستی ساڑی کو مہنگی کر کے بھی بیچ رہا ہوگا، تو اس پر ہم زیادہ نہیں رکھی گے، اس لئے میں آپ سے گزارش کرونگی کہ اس میں جو بجٹ ایلوکیشن دی ہے، بجٹ کا جو پروین کٹی گیا ہے، وہ بہت کم ہے۔ اگر ہم ان طریقہ علاج کو حقیقت میں بڑھایا دینا چاہتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کہ آبیرونی، ہومی پتھی، یونانی وغیرہ طریقہ علاج آگے بڑھیں، تو ان کے لئے بجٹ میں زیادہ پروین کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

آخر میں، میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یوگا اور زچرو پتھی کے لئے الگ سے بورڈ بنائی جائے۔ اس کے لئے بھی میں ہماری مہلتہ کمیٹی کے چیئرمین، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی کی بات کی تائید کرتی ہوں۔ میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ لوک سبھا اور راجی سبھا کے سڈسے اس کی باڈی کے بھی سڈسے ہوں اور اس کے لئے میں مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ ہماری اس سفارش کو ضرور مانا جائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill. At the same time, there are so many limitations in the Bill. The Standing Committee chaired by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has made several recommendations. But, somehow, major recommendations are missing from the Bill. I would like to request the hon. Minister to please explain before going for the approval of the Bill as to how many recommendations have been considered; how many recommendations are included in the Bill; how many recommendations you have rejected and what are the reasons for that also. Sir, particularly, with regard to representation of the States, there should be more representation for the States. The representation of doctors is also only three in number. That should be increased to double in number because they are professionals and they can give valuable advice to the Government.

Another point is this. Sir, I want to bring it to the notice that here the Appellate Authority is only the Central Government. Instead of Central Government, the Appellate Authority should be an independent body so that they can function in a good manner.

Sir, another point is regarding the Advisory Council. There is no representation for the State medical colleges. I would request the hon. Minister to please consider the State medical colleges to be included in this Bill. Somehow, Yoga and Naturopathy are missing in this Bill. The Bill comes in the wake of rising demand to regulate the different traditional systems of medicine such as Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Yoga. The Bill, designed by the NITI Aayog, is modeled on the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 and Naturopathy and Yoga should also be included. Why it is disappeared in the Bill, we do not know. The Parliamentary Committee has sought the inclusion of Yoga and Naturopathy in the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, stating these age-old practices with focus on holistic health are an integral part of Indian culture and the AYUSH system. The Committee also recommended that a Board of Yoga and Naturopathy be constituted under Clause 18 in the Bill. Currently, there is no central regulatory body for registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners and standardization and recognition of 70 different courses of Yoga and Naturopathy. Almost 44 medical colleges affiliated to UGC, recognised universities offer Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Science.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

Registered as Yoga and Naturopathy medical practitioners in 15 States and Union Territories, there are over 10,000 students. Despite several representations from the organisations, the reasons not known, Yoga and Naturopathy are kept outside this Bill. Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Sciences is a Medical Degree representing Yoga and Naturopathy system of medicine of the country, a fact which has been acknowledged and reiterated by the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India in response to questions raised by hon. Members of Parliament on several occasions. Central Council of Indian Medicine, the current regulatory body covering Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha systems of Medicine, has on several occasions passed resolutions to bring Yoga and Naturopathy system of medicine under its purview. Fifteen States and Union Territories in the country are even conducting the programmes. In Naturopathy also, they are conducting post-graduate degree programmes in this country. Several universities are conducting this programme. The Government of India through an Executive Order tasked the work of Central Registration for Bachelor of Yoga and Natural Sciences medical graduates in 2017 to Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH. Yoga and Naturopathy has been an integral part of the Indian system of medicinal science since 1970. The Central Council for Research and Yoga, Naturopathy, was earlier under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and is now under the Ministry of AYUSH. Since 1989, India amalgamated Yoga with Naturopathy to develop a perfect blend of drugless, mind-body medicine and proven lifestyle intervention ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please conclude.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: ...by developing the medical education system through the first two colleges, which have been grown to 44 colleges in Yoga and Naturopathy. Our country propagates Yoga the most. It seems that our hon. Prime Minister is an international brand ambassador for Yoga. So, why is the Government excluding Yoga and Naturopathy from this Bill? I request the hon. Minister to answer this. At the same time, so many people in the rural areas, without any degree, without any qualification, are practising Yoga, Naturopathy and AYUSH medicine. A number of times, the people affected with Jaundice take medicinal leaves from the rural areas. Even there are so many doctors, bonesetters and others, who resolve all their medical problems. I request that any training for three-four months should be given to them

by doctors, RMP or PMP, and trained in this medicine and be given some certificate programme in that course.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shri Somaprasad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, last point....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my last point. ...*(Interruptions)*...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Shri Somaprasad, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not going on record. Shri Somaprasad, please continue. Your clock is ticking.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, the modern medicine and the system of Indian medicine, especially, Ayurveda are two different streams of knowledge. Ayurveda is the oldest and comprehensive system of medicine being practised in India since ages. India has a very long history and a strong base of traditional medicine like Ayurveda. The strength of Ayurveda and other Indian system of medicine lies in their three-fold holistic approach of prevention of diseases, promotion of health and care of disease. Ayurveda could make a sufficient impact in the context of preventive medicine. Ayurveda gives utmost importance to the patient's safety during the treatment through rational use of medicines. Hopefully, even though it is not sufficient, in recent period, there are several research activities which are going on in the Indian system of medicines. But, the existing laws related to the various aspects of Indian system of medicine are not sufficient to meet various challenges that are being faced now. It is true that it is high time to enact a comprehensive law covering each and every aspect of education, research, practice, production of medicine, medical ethics, etc. The new legislation which we are enacting now is not comprehensive. But, it touches major issues related to Indian system of medicine. When we think about Indian system of medicine, we should not forget Naturopathy and Yoga. The Bill is silent about Naturopathy and Yoga. Yoga and Naturopathy are part and parcel of Indian system of medicine. Their demand is that these branches should be included in this Bill. It is their longstanding demand. That is a genuine demand. I would like to know about the intention of the Government. At present, in India, there are eight lakh medical practitioners who are working. Out of it, 55 per cent are ayurvedic doctors.

*Not recorded.

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

484 ISM colleges are spread across the 26 States in our country. The ayurvedic doctors are doing a commendable job in providing first line of treatment, especially, in rural areas. It is good that adequate representation has been given to them in this Bill. But, when we go through the Clauses, still there are certain defects which should be removed. Sub-Clause (7) of Clause 6 says, “The Chairperson or a Member, ceasing to hold office as such, shall not accept, for a period of two years from the date of demitting such office, any employment, in any capacity, including a consultant or an expert in any private medical institution of Indian system of medicine.” ...*(Time bell ring)*... Sir, I need one more minute. The next sub-Clause 8 says, “Nothing in sub-section 7 shall prevent the Central Government from permitting the Chairperson or a Member to accept any employment in any capacity, including as a consultant or an expert, in any private medical institution.” When sub-Clause (8) is in operation, then, what is the use of sub-Clause (7)? Knowingly, the Government is permitting malpractices and corruption. The gates are widely opened. The Chairman and members, all of them are nominated and they are all good boys of the Government. There will be no hurdle to get permission from the Central Government. What will be the net result? There is every chance for members to become the representatives of private medical colleges. There is every possibility not only for corruption but also for favouritism. Sir, like that... ...*(Time bell rings)*... there is another sub-Clause. Sir, I need one more minute. The duties of the Medical Assessment and Rating Board is explained in Clause 28. One of the major duties is to carry out inspections of medical institutions for assessing and rating such institutions in accordance with the regulations made under this Act. Who will conduct this assessment? As per the proviso, for and on behalf of the Autonomous Board, some private agency, a third party will do this job. The inspection and assessment will be outsourced. What would be the final outcome? We have the bitter experience of Indian Medical Council. If this duty is outsourced, the malpractice and bribery would become part and parcel of the assessment. I strongly oppose this proviso. It should be deleted.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, DMK is opposing this Bill and requesting to send this Bill to a Select Committee. Sir, both the Bills are verbatim-same and are a mirror image. Sir, I find serious infirmities in this Bill. Clause 3 of the Bill takes away the participation of the professionals through Councils and

whoever was there in the decision-making process in the earlier Acts. Earlier, about 40 per cent of the professionals were there in the Council. Now this Council is renamed as a Commission. Now, it is going to be manned by the bureaucrats. The professionals who have put their heart, soul and life in fifty years of this Council, are now going to be hijacked by the bureaucrats. The professionals are going to be miniscule in number. The bureaucrats are going to kill the democratic system of professionals manning their own body. Sir, these bureaucrats, who are going to be the outsiders, can they man this professional body? So, we would request the Minister to please restore the Council with elected professionals, and let the professionals to man this Council. Sir, the new Bill tries to divide the society. Sir, Clause 4 (4)(a) and Clause 5 (1)(d) are trying to create a barrier among the persons who are going to be selected as a part-time professors as well as in the Select Committee. The persons who know Sanskrit language only for part-time professors and to be in Selection Committee, are going to be selected. Sir, why language is a barrier there? If so, why don't you make Tamil as one of the languages? Now, we are putting a person knowing Sanskrit in high pedestal to be selected than the persons knowing other languages. Therefore, Sir, this Clause 4 (4)(a) and Clause 5 (1)(d) are highly discriminatory, violative of Article 14 and violative of Article 16 of the Constitution. Sir, equality before law should be applied and equal opportunity should be given to all of them, that is what Article 16 says. Now, I do not know as to why you include Sanskrit language as a qualification to the post of part-time lecture and member of Select Committee. Therefore, there is a discrimination between the person who knows Sanskrit language and who do not know Sanskrit. Sir, Siddha is a unique system of medicine in Tamil Nadu. It can be traced back to the Siddhar period. The Siddhas have written this in Tamil language. So, why did you leave Tamil language while selecting persons who are well familiar with Siddha? Sir, one more important thing is that the Bill tries to discriminate Yoga and Naturopathy. Sir, our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, he floated AYUSH and he recognized Naturopathy and Yoga as one of the systems of medicine. It was there for about seventy years. Now, fifteen States in India regulate Yoga and Naturopathy through their executive orders. When the draft Bill was introduced by the NITI Aayog, it has clearly recommended for Yoga and Naturopathy. Now, when the Bill is introduced Yoga and Naturopathy are deleted. Sir, the Standing Committee recommended for inclusion of Yoga and Naturopathy. Yoga is taken to the whole world, as my previous speaker said, by the Prime Minister. Why are you forgetting Yoga

[Shri P. Wilson]

and Naturopathy? In Naturopathy, you can see natural way of healing. Yoga therapy, acupuncture, acupressure, magnetic therapy, mud therapy and hydro therapy, these all are the methods of curing the disease. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Now, you want to leave Yoga and Naturopathy. Sir, I would say that nearly 1,000 professionals are there, 42 colleges are there in India and ten colleges are there in Tamil Nadu imparting education on Yoga and Naturopathy.

Why do you have this NEET and NEXT examinations, and, NEET again, in the Post graduate course also? Sir, a uniform system of school education is not available throughout India. Every State has got their own system of education. Therefore, where is the question of having a level-playing field? This common NEET examination is going to cause a disaster. It has already caused disaster so far as the MBBS admission is concerned. Sir, I would say this common NEET is not at all required because each State has their own system of education. Sir, so far as the NEXT examination is concerned, why do you have another final examination when they have already passed the final exams, when the university has conducted the examination and given a degree? Why do you have another examination again in the form of NEXT? Sir, so far as the Post Graduate admission is concerned, you have the marks, you have the grades, why do you have another examination for Post Graduation? Therefore, Sir, I would request that let the 2 bills be sent to a Select Committee. You are trying to divide the people using language and caste. Please do not do it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This Bill would bring two important reforms. Firstly, it enables transparency and accountability and secondly it creates further trust on the Indian Medical Sciences. Sir, this Bill, if adopted, would establish two National Commissions, and these two Commissions, to promote the availability of affordable healthcare services and to streamline the functions related to academic standards, evaluation, assessment, and accreditation of educational institutions. Therefore, it is very important, and I, on behalf of my Party, stand to support this Bill. Sir, this Bill addresses two bottlenecks in the functioning of the present Council. This Bill also addresses the issue of supply of doctors as it promotes equity by ensuring adequate supply of quality medical professionals, and secondly, enforces high ethical standards. Sir, I have a few suggestions to be made to the hon. Minister. Many Members in

the House, particularly from the Opposition side, have raised the issue of non inclusion of Yoga and Naturopathy, and, in fact, 115th Report of the Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare has specifically stated that these two are important, and they are to be included in this Bill. However, they are excluded. It is very unfortunate, and I request the hon. Minister to include these two also in the Bill. Sir, if Yoga and Naturopathy are left unregulated, then, the system of medicine cannot have uniform professional standards and accreditation process. Therefore, posing an impediment is not at par with the other Indian Systems, such as Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, and Unani, Sir.

Sir, I draw your attention to Clause 11, Sub-Clause 2(C) of the NCISM Bill which says, 'This may result in disproportionate representation of various branches, what have been referred to in the Bill.' Sir, therefore, instead of State-wise representation, the State-wise representation may be converted into subject-wise representation from each of the State so that each branch of medicine is proportionately represented from that State or Union Territory.

Lastly, there is a need to address quackery most effectively. I draw your attention to Clause 33, Sub Clause 1 of NCISM which dilutes the entire system that is being created. Your attention is drawn to Clause 33. I am reading in verbatim. "No person, other than a person, who is enrolled in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be, shall practice." Now, there is a proviso to that. In the proviso, it is stated: " Provided that the Commission may permit a qualified person to practice in Indian System of Medicine without qualifying the National Exit Test, in such circumstances, for such period, as may be specified by Regulations." This dilutes the very objective of the provision. I, therefore, draw the attention of the hon. Minister to plug this loophole and we stand to support this Bill. Thank you very much.

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहां इंडियन सिस्टम ऑफ मेडिसिंस और होम्योपैथी के संदर्भ में जो दो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए आपके समक्ष प्रतिवेदन दे रहा हूं। अभी जितने भी हमारे सम्मानित वक्ताओं ने बोला, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने, अमर पटनायक जी ने और साथ ही अन्य कई वक्ताओं ने भी इस बात की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया कि यदि रिसर्च, promotion और standardization, यानी अनुसंधान, प्रसार और मानकीकरण हो गया होता या बेहतर ढंग से हम इन चीजों को प्रभावी ढंग से रख सकते हैं। उनके concerns बिल्कुल उचित थे, परंतु मेरे विचार से ये चीजें आज तक इसलिए नहीं हो पाईं, क्योंकि व्यवस्थित प्रभावी उपकरण,

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यानी जो एक effective mechanism चाहिए था, वह अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं था। सरकार ने इन बिलों के माध्यम से इस प्रकार का एक प्रभावी उपकरण बनाने का प्रयास किया है, जिसके द्वारा हम रिसर्च, standardization और इन चीज़ों को आगे स्थापित कर सकेंगे। अब मैं एक और बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम यह बात करते हैं कि आज इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं टेक्नोलॉजी का विद्यार्थी हूँ और मैंने यह देखा है कि पोलिटिक्स और टेक्नोलॉजी में यह संबंध है कि आप टेक्नोलॉजी का paradigm बदल दीजिए, पावर का paradigm बदल जाता है। सेकंड वर्ल्ड वॉर के बाद जैसे ही अमेरिका के पास एटम बम आया, पावर paradigm यूरोप से शिफ्ट होकर अमेरिका चला गया। आज यदि हम फार्मास्यूटिकल्स और मेडिसिंस के क्षेत्र में देखें, तो पश्चिमी देशों ने इतनी प्रगति कर रखी है कि यदि हम उसी branch of knowledge में उनके फॉलोअर बनना चाहेंगे, तो जैसे अमेरिका के Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ने — तो हमें उनके आसपास पहुंचने में दशक लग जाएंगे। परन्तु, यदि हम paradigm shift कर दें, तो वह paradigm shift alternative sources of medicine है, जिसमें होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेद आते हैं, जिनके पास यह आधार है, जिनका मूल आधार ही उन चिकित्सा पद्धतियों से अलग है। यदि हमने इसमें अपने को सही ढंग से स्थापित कर लिया, तो हमें 80 से 90 प्रतिशत मामलों में उन चीज़ों की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, जो वे हमें बड़े ऊंचे मूल्यों पर देते हैं।

मैं सिर्फ एक बिन्दु की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगा कि किस मामले में हमारे इंडियन सिस्टम और उनके सिस्टम की मूल प्रकृति अलग है। देखिए, जितनी भी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, वे सब चिकित्सा विज्ञान हैं। आप उनसे पूछिए कि व्यक्ति स्वस्थ है, तो इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ? अगर उसको कोई रोग नहीं है, तो वह स्वस्थ है। अगर उसे कोई रोग हो जाएगा, तो उसे उस रोग की दवा दे देंगे। परन्तु, बात यह है कि by name itself, आयुर्वेद आयु का विज्ञान है। यहां पर ऐसी भी औषधियां उपलब्ध हैं, जो आयु के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए उपयुक्त हैं और प्रभावी हैं। इसीलिए आप देखें कि बाकी जो western medicinal thoughts हैं, वे यह क्लेम ही नहीं करते कि general immunity को बढ़ाने के लिए उनके पास सिवाय multi-vitamins and multi-minerals देने के बहुत कुछ है। हम देख भी रहे हैं कि जिस प्रकार virus and immunology related खरते बढ़ रहे हैं, अगर हम इसे प्रभावी ढंग से रख पाएं, तो समझिए यह आयु का विज्ञान, आयु के संरक्षण और संवर्धन में एक प्रभावी रोल प्ले कर सकता है।

अब मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत से लोग यह कहते थे कि साहब, हमें उसके हिसाब से साइंटिफिक ढंग से इन चीज़ों को आगे रखना चाहिए। अब किसे साइंटिफिक कहें, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय? केवल 40-50 साल पहले की ही तो बात है जब यह कहा जाता

था कि यह फूल-पत्ती खाकर क्या कोई इलाज होता है? क्रोसीन, टेरामाइसिन, मेटासिन खाओ, आधुनिक बनो, नई-नई मेडिसिंस खाओ। आज 50 साल के अंदर हम फिर यह कहने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं कि *go back to herbal medicine*. भाई, साइंस तब सही थी या अब सही है? हम तो तब भी वही थे, आज भी वही हैं, आप बदल गए हैं। इस बदलाव को अब हमें विश्व को स्वीकार करवाने की आवश्यकता है बजाय इसके कि हम उनके हिसाब से अपनी व्याख्या करने का प्रयास करें।

अब मैं एक अन्य उदाहरण आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। जैसा कि हमारे कई सम्मानित वक्ताओं ने औषधियों के बारे में बताया। चरक से लेकर धन्वन्तरि जी तक ऐसे बहुत-से उदाहरण उपलब्ध हैं, परन्तु जिसको वैस्ट की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि माना जाता है, वह है सर्जरी। सर्जरी की जितनी डिटेल्ड जानकारी आयुर्वेद में उपलब्ध है, उतनी कहीं और नहीं है। सुश्रुत संहिता में 180 चैप्टर्स हैं, 1,100 डिजिज़ेज हैं, 121 इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स हैं, 650 मेडिसिंस हैं, जिनमें *animal, plant and metals*, ये सभी सोर्सेस से हैं और 300 से ऊपर प्रोजीजर्स हैं। इतना ही नहीं, शायद कुछ लोगों को सुनने में अटपटा लगे, परन्तु हड़प्पा सिविलाइज़ेशन, जिसे आज हम सिन्धु-सारस्वत सभ्यता कहते हैं, उसके *excavation* करने वाले सर जॉन मार्शल, जो ब्रिटिश टाइम में ऑर्कियोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के चीफ थे, उन्होंने अपनी बुक, जिसमें उन्होंने तक्षशिला के *excavation* का जिक्र किया है, उसके पेज नम्बर 210 पर लिखा है कि *surgical instruments of Indian Civilization second century* से अवेलेबल हैं। आज भी अगर आप पाकिस्तान के पंजाब प्रोविंस के म्यूज़ियम में जाइए, तो पाएंगे कि वहां दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व के *surgical instruments* रखे हैं। जब वहां पूर्व लोक सभा अध्यक्ष, मीरा कुमार जी गई थीं, तो वर्ष 2012 में उनके अखबारों ने इसको रिपोर्ट भी किया था। मैं केवल यह कहने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ कि *surgery*, जिसको बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट माना जाता है, वह बहुत पुरानी पद्धति है।

सर, उसके संबंध में एक और तथ्य मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। लोग प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के बारे में बात करते हैं। लंदन से निकलने वाली एक बड़ी फेमस मैगज़ीन, जिसका नाम *The Gentleman* था, उसमें वर्ष 1794 में दो डॉक्टर्स, टॉम्स क्रूसो और जेम्स फेंडिल ने बाकायदा एक आर्टिकल लिखा। यह लंदन में छपी हुई मैगज़ीन है और 1794 में वे लिख रहे हैं कि भारत के पुणे में 1793 में एक व्यक्ति की नाक कट गई थी। उस नाक को जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम से उन्होंने देखी *and that was successfully done*. यह उन्होंने रिसर्च पेपर पब्लिश किया। मज़ेदार बात यह है कि उन्होंने यह लिखा कि पुणे में जो नाक जोड़ने वाले थे, वे कौन लोग थे, वे कोई बहुत पढ़े-लिखे, हाई क्लास के नहीं थे। उन्होंने लिखा कि वे कुम्हार जाति के व्यक्ति थे, जो आज की तारीख में ओबीसी में आते हैं। यह दर्शाता है कि जो हमारा *advance source of knowledge* था, हम कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी कारण से उसे पीछे छोड़ते चले गए।

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आयुर्वेद कोई separate subject नहीं था, जिसको वे मेडिसिन साइंस से रिलेट करते हैं। जैसे हमारे यहां Zoology, बॉटनी, केमिस्ट्री एक sequence है, फ़िजिक्स, कैमिस्ट्री, मैथ्स, एक सब्जेक्ट का ग्रुप है, वैसे ही तीन सब्जेक्ट्स के ग्रुप में से एक आयुर्वेद था, जो बड़ा व्यवस्थित branch of knowledge था, वह था कृषि, पाक-शास्त्र और आयुर्वेद। कृषि means how to grow, पाक-शास्त्र means how to cook and आयुर्वेद means how to get the medicinal value. उन सारी values को हम अच्छी तरीके से समझें और यदि हम उन चीज़ों को समझ पाएं तो आज हमें एक और चीज़ में बहुत लाभ मिलेगा, यह जो structured mechanism सरकार लायी है। आज intellectual property को लेकर बहुत सारे विवाद हैं, यदि आयुर्वेद के ग्रन्थ हमारे प्रभावी स्थिति में थे, उन्होंने हमें नीम के पेटेन्ट से, हल्दी के पेटेन्ट से, तुलसी के patent से मदद की, किन्तु आज तक भारत सिर्फ प्रतिक्रियात्मक रहा कि जब दूसरे ने patent कराया, तब हम जाकर खड़े हुए और कहा कि यह हमारा है। यदि यह जो प्रभावी mechanism सरकार ने बनाया है, इसके द्वारा हम अब pro-active होकर कह सकते हैं कि ये सारे पेटेन्ट्स हमारे हैं तो trade-related intellectual property में भी आप समझ लीजिए कि इसका एक हमें बहुत अच्छा लाभ फ्यूचर में मिलने वाला है।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत सी देसी दवाएं हैं, जिनकी तरफ यदि हम ध्यान दें, यदि हम केवल उनका साइंटिफ़िक नाम पढ़ लें तो हमें बहुत कुछ आसानी से समझ में आ जाता है, जैसे हृदय के लिए अर्जुन का पेड़ होता है। आपने अर्जुनारिष्ट और अर्जुनासव सुना होगा। यदि आपने केवल उसकी बोतल देखी हो तो उसकी बोतल पर उसका साइंटिफ़िक नाम Terminalia Arjuna लिखा है। वह heart के लिए proven है and the name is Terminalia Arjuna. यह अपने आप में इस बात को दर्शाता है कि जो हम कह रहे थे... अब छोटी सी बात यह कि कॉमन भाषा में तुलसी के लिए Holy Basil शब्द प्रयोग होता है, holy शब्द तो अंग्रेज़ी ने दिया है, हमने नहीं दिया है, फिर भी कहीं न कहीं यह स्वीकारोक्ति है कि इसके अंदर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है। उदाहरण के लिए जिन-जिन वनस्पतियों को हमारे यहां स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से और पूजा की दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण माना गया, जैसे पीपल का वृक्ष है। पीपल के वृक्ष को holy fig कहते हैं, मगर उसका साइंटिफ़िक नाम Ficus Religiosa है। महोदय, उसमें religion है। वह उसमें Ficus Religiosa बता रहा है यानी ये मान रहे हैं कि यह धार्मिक दृष्टि से पवित्र माना जाने वाला जो पड़े है, इसके अंदर बहुत सारे medicinal गुण हैं। अंत में मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देखिए इसमें गर्व करने की आवश्यकता है, सिर्फ इसीलिए नहीं कि यह आयु का विज्ञान है, कल विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे जी ने जब इस विषय पर अपनी बात रखी थी तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि गर्व से कहो कि हम हैं, वह किसी दूसरी चीज़ के लिए कहा था, आप वह मत

कहिए, क्योंकि जब कहा जाए कि गर्व से कहो हिन्दू हैं, वह ठीक नहीं लगता, इसलिए गर्व से कहो हम हैं। मगर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आयुर्वेद अथर्ववेद का हिस्सा है and Veda is a religious text. Nowhere in the world can you find medical science as part of religious text. Nowhere can you find mathematics as part of religious text. इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो हमारा ज्ञान है, यह सिर्फ भारत के लिए ही नहीं, गरीबों के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि सबसे advanced level पर जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनके लिए भी उतना ही प्रभावी है और यह पूरे विश्व को आगे ले जाने की क्षमता रखता है। जो Australian College of Surgeons हैं, उन्होंने Sushruta को सर्जरी का जनक माना है Melbourne में, अमेरिका में क्या माना जा रहा है, वह सबको पता है। मैं यह पंक्ति कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा, जो अटल जी ने कहा था,

*"मेरे वेदों का ज्ञान अमर, मेरे वेदों की ज्योति प्रखर।
मानव के मन का अंधकार, क्या कभी सामने सका उहर?
मेरा स्वर नभ में घहर-घहर, सागर के जल में छहर-छहर।
इस कोने से उस कोने तक, कर सकता जगती सौरभमय।"*

आगे मैं विनम्रता के साथ कहूंगा कि

"हिन्दू तन-मन, हिन्दू जीवन, रग-रग हिन्दू मेरा परिचय।"

महोदय, यही जीवनशैली है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand in support of these Bills. However, I have received a number of representations from people in the field of Naturopathy and Yoga saying that they have been left out from the purview of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019. Ram Gopalji had mentioned that the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare recommended that Naturopathy and Yoga also be included in this Bill. I would like to urge the hon. Minister either to amend this Bill or give an assurance to this House that he would bring a separate legislation to cover Yoga and Naturopathy.

We are aware that in a number of States — as many as fifteen States — more than 40 institutions are teaching Yoga and Naturopathy. Now, we are talking of reaching out to every citizen in this country to provide him medical care. Our own Indian System of Medicine will provide a lot of relief even before going to a doctor. As a village boy — I had been a farmer — working in a village, I had an opportunity to look at various herbs. My esteemed friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, pulls my leg when I talk of *gomutra*. I had been to an ashram near Meerut and it was late in the night

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

when I reached there. I talked to swamiji there. And, I had to reach back to Meerut and I did not know the route. So, swamyji was kind enough to lend his driver to show me the path. As I was discussing with the driver, I asked him, 'Why are you here?' He said, 'Sir, I had cancer. I was suffering from serious cancer. There was no treatment which could cure me. Ultimately, I came to this ashram. In this ashram, I got relief from *gomutra* and my cancer was cured. And, I have decided to serve this ashram for the rest of my life and will not take up any job, because this ashram has given me a new lease of life.'

Let me explain one more experience of mine. I said that I was in a village doing cultivation. When I got elected to Parliament, I had to choose either to work in Parliament or to be a farmer. And, I had no option but to give up farming. When I had given up farming, I had a severe pain in knee joint. When I went to get it examined, a doctor told me, 'You need replacement of your knee joints.' I said, 'Doctor, short of this, tell me anything, I will do. But, I cannot go for knee replacement.' Then he said, 'You strengthen your muscles.' I said, 'Okay.' I was not able to climb the stairs. I started Vajrasan and practicing Yoga. Today, I am able to boldly tell you that I could do even wrestling without any difficulty. When hon. Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee, had a knee surgery, I thought if I had known it earlier, I would have definitely gone to Pradhan Mantriji and asked him to follow Vajrasan and he could have been cured without difficulty. Doctors told me that there is no question of recovery of pain there, it is worn out and it cannot be cured. But, with Vajrasan, today, my knee joints have been cured.

Sir, I had an opportunity to visit the USA a decade ago. I had a chance of interacting with several Indians over there.

I met a very elderly person. On meeting him, I wished him. He asked, "फर्नाडिस जी, बताइए कि मेरी उम्र कितनी है?" I got surprised. I said, Sir, "मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ। हो सकता है कि आपकी उम्र 70 साल है।" उन्होंने कहा, "नहीं।" Then, I asked him, "क्या 80 साल है?" उन्होंने कहा, "नहीं।" Then, I said, "सर, मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ। आप ही बता दीजिए।" उन्होंने कहा, "मेरी उम्र 104 साल है।" मैंने पूछा कि आप क्या करते हैं? उन्होंने कहा, "मैं योगा करता हूँ; I teach Yoga; I practise Yoga." And, at the age of

104 years, he was able to move like a young man! Yoga is our wealth. If you practise Yoga, maybe our budget on health care may be reduced by more than fifty per cent. It's a way of life. Coming to Naturopathy, my own wife goes to a Naturopathy centre in my district Darmasthala. She regularly goes there twice a year for 10 to 20 days and practices naturopathy. I have been to that centre. There is a beautiful naturopathy college. A number of children are being educated to be doctors and they, in turn, go for teaching Yoga and Naturopathy. A number of Members have spoken today on Naturopathy and Yoga. And, this is a must. In my own home, my maid had abscess. She was suffering and crying like anything. Though she was taking medicine, but that was not effective. So, I just asked her, "थोड़ी हल्दी ले लो and apply it with coconut oil. इससे आपको थोड़ा रिलीफ मिलेगा।" After three days, I asked her, "Did you go for operation?" I forgot to tell here that doctors had advised her for operation. She said, "नहीं, मेरा दर्द खत्म हो गया है।" So, nothing, but turmeric and coconut oil provided her relief. There are so many instances. One day, I was planning to come to Delhi. (Time-Bell-rings) On the way, I met a worker. He told me that he was going to Manipal Hospital. I asked him why he was going there. He told me that his leg was going to be amputated. I asked him when it was going to be amputated. He said, "After a week." I said, "This way, your situation will deteriorate. What you are going to do?" He said, "I don't know, Sir, what to do." Then, I said, "You take *sadabahar*, you will get some relief." He agreed to that. When I returned after the Parliament Session was over, I had a chance to meet him. I asked, "What happened, amputation नहीं हुआ?" He said, "मेरी बीमारी खत्म हो गई है।" He got cured with an ordinary life of *sadabhar*. He was saved of amputation! I can narrate the experiences of my whole life. But, I think, I don't have enough time as you have already rung the Bell. So, I would like to put an end to my speech here. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider about Ayurveda and Yoga. Thank you very much.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, these two Bills are positive steps, provided the Government considers the positive aspect of the Bills and the possibilities of these. And, those possibilities are to make those two, three, four, or, five areas of medical system foolproof. There, at present, quacks are ruling, bribes are ruling, and money is the practice, corruption is rampant. Corruption was very rampant. For a change, if the Government uses these Bills, it is positive. In that way, one will welcome that. But, the Indian system of medicines, mainly Ayurveda and Yoga itself, all of them have positive roots and they are scientific also. Forgetting science completely and

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

going behind superstitions will not help any system of medicine. An argument is now prevailing in the country that for everything including corona or cancer, cow dung or cow urine is the panacea. It is nothing but superstition, blindness and absolute disregard for science. Treat the medical systems of India as a scientific one, not as a primitive one and not as a matter to be considered only with the eyes of superstitions. There are tendencies in the country including from those of the Government to treat all these systems as part of the superstitions. This is my first point. So, if the Government takes the positive possibility and prospects of these Bills, it is good for the country. Naturopathy is also a part of the Indian system of medicines, but that is forgotten by the Governments. Please take ample consideration to also include the concerns of Naturopathy in the parameters of these Bills. When this becomes an Act, that is a must. It would also have its curative significance and impact on the country. That is also very important. While choosing the members to the commission, what should be the criterion? The criteria, of course, should not be money. It should not be political influence also. In the past, it was like that, either money or political clouts, or nearness to the people at power. That was the criterion. That has to be changed. Their knowledge in the subjects, their practice and the history of their practice should be taken into account. Such kind of people who are really meant for these treatments and its education and propagation, they should be considered for the commission membership. In a way, Rajya Sabha itself is becoming a place for people who are saying yes to the Governments; we are seeing it. Till the last six months back, a scar on the face of the Judiciary was such kind of nominations. But, now, all of a sudden, such kind of people are coming in as nominated and well dignified and *bona fide* Members. That should not be the practice. The Government may have some interest of politics and may have some friends. They may have something to do for them, for their service for the cause of the Government. But any commission, any committee, any membership of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, anywhere it is, should not be the place for recruiting and pushing in such kind of people. While we make the suggestion for the commission membership, please see that only one thing should be considered, that is, their knowledge of subjects, expertise, experience and their scientific approach to the issues. Then only this commission can be of use for the country and for the people. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me say that it was wonderful to hear the personal experience of Oscar Fernandesji. I am sure it is the use and practice of all the Indian systems of medicine that has brought him back hale and hearty to the House. Touch wood and wish him the best of health. Sir, I stand here to support the National Commission for the Indian Systems of Medicine Bill and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, which repeals the earlier Acts. The objectives are certainly laudable because it tries to streamline the streams of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. It ensures availability of adequate and high quality of medical professionals, the adoption of latest research work, periodic assessment of institutes and an effective grievance redressal mechanism, which is absolutely important, and, probably, was lacking in the earlier Bills. There have been some lacunae which have been pointed out by my colleagues earlier, I will not point out to that because of the paucity of time. I will only seek one clarification under each Bill. Sir, the first one is that the Bill, that is, the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine surprisingly does not include Yoga and Naturopathy, which a lot of my colleagues have already said, within its ambit. Sir, there have been demands for including Yoga and Naturopathy from several quarters. We fail to understand why it has not happened. In fact, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare noted in its Report and it specially says that both systems have been excluded without sufficient reason. There are Paras in the Report 4.15.6, 4.15.7, 4.15.8, and I summarize what it says, “Yoga is now practised world-wide.” Thanks to our hon. Prime Minister that it has been acclaimed all over the world, all along the globe. It is considered as a panacea for a meaningful life and living. Sir, without any regulatory measures, poor-standard institutes run by unqualified practitioners will remain unchecked, and, therefore, there was absolute necessity that Yoga and Naturopathy should have been included in this Bill.

Sir, secondly, under the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, I seek clarification even on this point. Sir, Clause 52 of the Bill says, “Every State Government, may, for the purpose of addressing and promoting healthcare in rural areas take necessary measures to enhance the capacity of healthcare professionals.” Sir, this provision is insufficient to address a very, very long pending demand that the Ayush practitioners should be integrated with the mainstream. Sir, here we see that considering the large portion of Indian population which lacks healthcare services due to acute

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

shortage of MBBS doctors, considering that the National Health Policy of 2017, National AYUSH Policy and many Government Committees have recommended that the need of modern medicine, training and allowing them to practice modern medicine should be extended to the AYUSH doctors or Ayush practitioners which is to the tune of 7,70,000, this will take care of the shortage of healthcare human resources. Sir, this was absolutely a golden opportunity to give access to the AYUSH practitioners, maybe, in a limited way, to be included under Clause 52 with a specific recommendation. Though it has not been done here, I suggest to the Government that it should be included in the Rules so as to make it easier for the AYUSH practitioners to reach out to all those people in the rural areas and the poor population of our country to receive healthcare services. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

My first request, through you, to the hon. Minister *Sahib* is, if you look at both the Bills and also recall the NMC Act, which was passed in the last Session, verbatim, the back-side of the Bills matches. I think, it is a very poor 'copy and paste' job. I urge this, I feel bad. It is not your fault but the team which works with you has to take these issues into cognizance. This is number one.

Number two, Sir, I want to make my complaint very clear. दो बिल हम एक साथ चला रहे हैं। अगर ये एक जैसे ही थे, तो अलग-अलग बिल की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रक्रिया और पद्धति को हमें दरकिनार करना चाहिए। कल को जब इतिहास पढ़ा जाएगा, तो कहा जाएगा कि देखिए, दो बिलों को एक साथ चर्चा में लाया गया। बहरहाल, कल रात मैं बैठा, तो मैंने भी टेबुलर अरेंजमेंट करने की कोशिश की कि मैं भी एक ही साथ दोनों बिलों को रखूँ। थोड़ी देर बाद मैं थक गया, क्योंकि मुझे लगा कि दोनों बिलों के चरित्र में कुछ अंतर है।

महोदय, हमारे सीनियर साथी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। अब सिर्फ दुआओं से काम नहीं चलता, अब खिलौने भी बिना चाबी के नहीं चलते। आपको कमेटी की ओर से काफी चाबियां मिली थीं, लेकिन आपने उन्हें क्यों दरकिनार किया? इसका कोई rationale नहीं है। आयुर्वेद की क्षेत्रीय विविधता है। उन विविधताओं को संज्ञान में न लेकर के, दरकिनार करना, मैं नहीं समझता कि कहीं से भी यह तर्कसंगत है या justify किया जा सकता है। फिर strength of members in Search Committee की बात है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा

कि आप इसको संज्ञान में लें। Yoga and Naturopathy के बारे में तमाम सदस्यों ने कहा है। मैं उनको दोहराऊंगा नहीं, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी ये बेरुखी शायद हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी अच्छी न लगे, इसलिए हमारा नहीं तो उनका ही ख्याल कर लीजिए और Yoga and Naturopathy को इस दायरे में ले जाइए। Clauses 6, 7 and 6(viii) regarding Government's position that permission of the Central Government, Chairperson and members consultant का काम ले सकते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

सर, आप यह discretion अपने आप मत रखिए। एक तरफ तो आप चीजों को privatize कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यहां चाहते हैं कि सारी शक्तियां आप ही के पास हों। यह discretion biased है और इसमें favouritism की बू आती है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसी बू आपको भी अच्छी नहीं लगेगी।

Sir, 'Board of Research', Clause 18 में भी, जिससे multi-disciplinary research promote होता, आपने वह भी नहीं किया। Talking about the NCISM, the Ministry has also not accepted, the recommendation of the Committee regarding the constitution of an appellate tribunal. सर, यह होम्योपैथी बिल में भी एप्लाइ होता है। यह मामला दोनों में ही है। यह आपके cooperative federalism, जिसको हम बार-बार यूज़ करते हैं, उसके नज़रिये से भी उचित नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट्स के साथ जो separation of powers है, यह उसके संदर्भ में भी उचित नहीं है।

सर, मैं क्लॉज़ 57(3) पर भी कहूंगा। एक तो वैसे ही बेरोजगारी का आलम बहुत भयावह है, कोहराम मच रहा है और दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को नौकरियों से बर्खास्त कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने आपका क्या बिगाड़ा है? आप उनको कहीं समायोजित कीजिए। आप बोर्ड में, कहीं भी, कोई भी कोई चीज बनाएं, उनको उसमें रखिए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपको उनके मदेनजर कुछ सोचना होगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। होम्योपैथी वाले में कमेटी की जो एक recommendation थी, for three Members of Parliament, I think you should readily take that into account. This is another suggestion of mine. Sir, talking about NCISM, regarding the regulation of paramedical courses, उसमें भी आपकी चुप्पी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, ये सारे सुझाव, जे हमने आपके सामने रखे हैं, उनका आशय यह कतई नहीं है कि मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में नहीं हूं, मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में हूं, लेकिन कोई भी चीज आधी-अधूरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सदन में कई चीजों का ज्ञान मिलता है। मेरे एक मित्र ने अभी कहा कि अथर्ववेद धार्मिक ग्रंथ है। नहीं, ये धर्म से पहले के ग्रंथ हैं। धर्म की अवधारणा बहुत बाद की है, ये उससे पहले से ग्रंथ हैं और हमने जो

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

आज तक पढ़ा है, उसमें कम से कम अथर्ववेद को धार्मिक ग्रंथ नहीं माना है। मैं इतना कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, यह आलोचना नहीं थी, कुछ सुझाव थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि योग के लिए आपकी बेरुखी, जिसके लिए मैंने पहले कहा है, वह बेवफाई की श्रेणी में जा रही है, इसलिए उसे बंद कर दीजिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। संसद के इस अपर हाउस के सभी सदस्यों ने इन दोनों ही बिलों का समर्थन किया है, इसलिए मैं भी इनके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैडम, इन बिलों में, खास तौर से जो The National Commission for Indian Systems of Medicine Bill है, इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है, इसकी ज्यादा चर्चा हुई है, बनिस्बत के The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, जबकि पूरी दुनिया में होम्योपैथी दूसरी ऐसी विधा है, जो सबसे ज्यादा उपयोग में लाई जाती है। ये दोनों महत्वपूर्ण बिल हैं, इसलिए मैं दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि दोनों बिलों के माध्यम से जो भारतीय चिकित्सा शिक्षा पद्धति है, पैसा है, मेडिकल प्रोफेशन है और इन संस्थानों से जुड़े जो विभिन्न पहलू हैं, वे दोनों उनके विकास और नियमन के लिए उपयोगी होंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज़ादी के 72 वर्ष बीत गए हैं, लेकिन हम आज तक डब्ल्यूएचओ के मानदंड के अनुसार चिकित्सक नहीं बना पाए हैं, अभी तक डॉक्टर्स पैदा नहीं कर पाए हैं। भारत में डब्ल्यूएचओ के मानक के अनुसार 1,000 की जनसंख्या पर एक चिकित्सक की जरूरत होती है, जबकि जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि हमारा देश अभी भी इस बेंच मार्क तक पहुंचने से कोसों दूर है। अस्पतालों में लगने वाली लंबी लाइनें, मरीजों की बढ़ती संख्या इस बात को प्रमाणित करती है। एक तरफ तो डॉक्टरों की कमी है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ अगर इस बिल को देखें, तो जैसा मनोज झा जी और तमाम सदस्यों ने यह बात कही कि Yogic Science और Naturopathy को इस बिल में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इस बिल में Yogic Science और Naturopathy को शामिल न करना इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है। पूरे देश में जितनी भी संस्थाएं हैं, चाहे नीति आयोग हो, चाहे संसद की स्थायी समिति हो, जिसके चेयरमैन प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव साहब थे और मैं भी उस समय उसका सदस्य था, और CCIM ने भी कोई मौकों पर योग और Naturopathy को कानूनी दायरे में लाने के स्पष्ट प्रावधान के लिए सिफारिश की है। देश में 45 मेडिकल कॉलेज 15 राज्यों में M.D. के courses और Under-graduation के courses चला रहे हैं। 6 मेडिकल कॉलेज ऐसे हैं, जो केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन चल रहे हैं, फिर भी योग और Naturopathy के लोगों को मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना और उनके संचालन का या फिर उनसे जो pass out होंगे, 4.5 साल-5.5 साल की academic और एक साल

की internship करने के बाद जब वे बाहर निकलेंगे, तो उन डॉक्टर्स का क्या होगा? आखिर उनका भविष्य क्या है? जो Indian medicine systems हैं, इनको National Commission Bill में भी शामिल नहीं किया गया है। ऐसे लोग, जो डिग्रीधारक हैं, वे आखिर किस नाम से जाने जाएंगे? वे डॉक्टर्स हैं, वे झोला छाप के नाम से जाने जाएंगे। इससे यह प्रमाणित होता है कि इस बिल को पूरे तरीके से ठीक से नहीं पूरा किया गया है।

इस बिल में मेरी दृष्टि से जो सबसे बड़ी कमी लगी, वह Exit Exam की है। NMC में भी इसके ऊपर चर्चा हुई थी और Standing Committee ने भी इसके बारे में अपनी बातें रखी थीं, जब इस पर चर्चा हुई थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, वे अपने उत्तर में जरूर बताएं कि final year में जो Exit Exam होगा, अगर बच्चा उसमें पास नहीं होता है, तो उस बच्चे का भविष्य क्या होगा? क्या उसे दोबारा exam देने की permission मिलेगी या फिर से वह 10+2 के standard पर रह कर अपना जीवनयापन करेगा? एक बात यह है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन बिलों के आने के बाद तमाम प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों को मान्यता देने और उनको regulate करने के लिए इसमें व्यवस्था की गई है। क्या मंत्री जी जिन प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों को permission देंगे, SC, ST और OBC के लोगों को reservation होगा कि नहीं? 2014 में जब से यह सरकार बनी है, तब से लेकर आज तक यह पूरे देश में privatization को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ा रही है। ये privatization तो करते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन privatization करने के बाद जो सरकारी नौकरियां थीं, जिनमें SC, ST और OBC के reservations होते थे, वे कटते जा रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजों में जो backlog है, चाहे आयुर्वेद के मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, चाहे यूनानी के मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, चाहे होम्योपैथी के मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, या फिर योग के हों, जो गवर्नमेंट के मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनमें जो ST, ST और OBC का backlog है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह backlog भरा जाएगा या कब तक भरा जाएगा?

मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019 Central Council of Indian Medicine को बदलने के लिए बना है। दिल्ली, हरियाणा, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि कुछ राज्यों के अंदर आयुष के डॉक्टर्स आज भी कुछ allopathy की practice करते हैं। Indian Medical Association ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उनके खिलाफ case file किया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अभी stay है और इन क्षेत्रीय सरकारों के हिसाब से वे कुछ क्षेत्र तक practice कर भी सकते हैं और कर भी रहे हैं। कुछ हाई कोर्ट्स ने भी इस matter में stay कर रखा है। जब तक यह फैसला नहीं आता, वे आयुष के डॉक्टर्स यह practice करते रहेंगे। आपने इस बिल के

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

Clause 2(h) में परिभाषित किया है, “Indian System of Medicine” means the Ashtang Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Sowa-Rigpa Systems of Medicine whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as the Commission may, in consultation with the Central Government, declare by notification from time to time.” इसमें यह क्लीयर नहीं है कि उन डॉक्टर्स का क्या होगा? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार को अपनी पोज़िशन क्लीयर करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे देश के अंदर एक से एक बढ़कर एक इलाज की पद्धतियाँ हैं। हर पद्धति को अपना सम्मान मिलना चाहिए और हर पद्धति के डॉक्टर्स को भी अपना सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में कभी-कभी एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स आयुर्वेद के डॉक्टर्स को कहते हैं कि ये झोलाछाप डॉक्टर्स हैं। जब वह बच्चा पढ़कर, ग्रेजुएशन की डिग्री लेकर, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन की डिग्री लेकर, विभिन्न महानगरों और गांवों के अंदर जाकर सेवा करता है, और अपनी प्रैक्टिस करता है, तो उसके लिए इस प्रकार की बात कहना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। या तो सरकार ने उन्हें डिग्री ही नहीं दी हो, लेकिन जब उन्होंने दूसरे डॉक्टर्स के ही समान डिग्री हासिल की है, तो फिर किसी को भी उन्हें झोलाछाप कहने का अधिकार न दिया जाए, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, यहां मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के अध्याय-4 के सब-क्लॉज़-1 के अनुसार कमिशन का एक चेयरमैन होगा, 12 मेम्बर्स होंगे, 16 part time members होंगे और इन सभी मेम्बर्स को भारत सरकार appoint करेगी। इसके क्लॉज़ 11 (C) में एक Advisory Council होगी, जिसमें इस बोर्ड के सभी मेम्बर्स सदस्य होंगे, साथ ही हर राज्य एवं Union Territory का एक-एक नॉमिनी भी उसमें होगा। राज्यों के नॉमिनीज़ वहां की चुनी हुई सरकारें भेजेंगी, लेकिन Union Territories के नॉमिनीज़ को भारत सरकार appoint करेगी। मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि दिल्ली समेत जिन Union Territories के अंदर चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं, वहां से एक-एक प्रतिनिधि Advisory Council के अंदर ले लीजिए, ताकि उन राज्यों को भी यह लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो medicine system है, उसके अंदर सलाह देने में हमारा भी कुछ योगदान है। अगर आप उनसे उनके इस अधिकार को snatch करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी किस्म की डॉक्टरी के इग्ज़ाम्स के लिए पहले आप National Eligibility Test रखते हैं। बच्चे को इस कोर्स में दाखिला लेने से पहले National Eligibility Test देना पड़ता है, फिर पांच साल तक वह MBBS करेगा, फिर सात साल में Post Graduation की पढ़ाई पूरी करेगा, उसके बाद उसको National Exit Test देना पड़ेगा। यहां तक तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन उसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि अगर वह इलाज करने के बजाय किसी कॉलेज में एपॉइंटमेंट चाहता है, तो उसको एक National Teaching Eligibility Test

भी देना पड़ेगा। एक बार जब आपने किसी व्यक्ति को सम्पूर्ण डॉक्टर घोषित कर दिया और किसी का ऑपरेशन करने तक का अधिकार दे दिया, तो ऑपरेशन के लिए आप उसको मनुष्य का शरीर दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मेडिकल कॉलेज में पढ़ाने के लिए उसको अलग से फिर एक टैस्ट देना पड़ेगा। जब उसने सात साल इस कोर्स के अंदर लगा दिए, दो-दो राष्ट्रीय टैस्ट भी दे दिए, फिर इस तीसरे टैस्ट की बाध्यता उसके ऊपर नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ जैसा मेरे सभी साथियों ने कहा, मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि इसके अंदर आप योग और नेचुरोपैथी को भी ऐड करें, जिससे सारी दुनिया में एक अच्छा संदेश जाए। चूंकि इस क्षेत्र के अंदर हम सारी दुनिया की लीडरशिप कर रहे हैं, इसलिए योग और नेचुरोपैथी को भी इसके अंदर लाइए। जैसे अभी अन्य मैम्बर्स ने आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी ये अलग-अलग बोर्ड्स बनने वाले हैं, उनके अंदर नॉमिनी के रूप में दो लोक सभा और एक राज्य सभा सदस्य भी जरूर रखे जाने चाहिए। आयुष की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सा पद्धति हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में रही है, उन सबको सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। आयुष के विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित करने में राज्य सरकारों का भी कुछ सहयोग आना चाहिए, ताकि हम अपनी प्राचीन चिकित्सा पद्धति से लोगों को अवगत करा सकें और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर सस्ता इलाज उपलब्ध करवा सकें। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति आयुष के माध्यम से इलाज करवाता है। एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स तो गांवों में जाने से भी घबराते हैं, जिससे गांव के स्तर तक एलोपैथी का इलाज उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। आयुष के डॉक्टर्स को विशेष रूप से हमें प्रमोट करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। ऐसे कई असाध्य रोग हैं, जैसे विशेष तौर पर चर्मरोग हैं, जिसका इलाज एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में संभव ही नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं एक मिनट का समय और लूंगा। यहां मैं अपने ही परिवार के एक सदस्य का उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं। मेरा बेटा जब सात-आठ साल का था, तब मैं एक एलोपैथिक हॉस्पिटल का जनरल सेक्रेटरी था। उस समय उसके शरीर पर एक फुंसी हो गई थी। एक फुंसी का पानी फैलता था, तो दूसरी फुंसी हो जाती थी। मेरे सारे जानकार एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स ने कहा कि ऑपरेशन करके इसकी सारी स्किन से ये निकालनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन उस समय मेरा जो फैमिली डॉक्टर था, उसने मुझसे कहा कि एक बार मुझे किसी अन्य डॉक्टर से भी सलाह लेने दीजिए। उन्होंने होम्योपैथिक डॉक्टर से सलाह ली और सिर्फ तीन दिन की दवाई के बाद मेरे बेटे के शरीर की सारी फुंसियां ठीक हो गईं। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि हर किस्म की चिकित्सा पद्धति को बराबर सम्मान देते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान की इन चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को पूरी दुनिया के अंदर प्रचलित करना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल के अंदर आप यह प्रावधान भी करें कि अगर एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स, आयुष के डॉक्टर्स को कम नज़र से आंकते हैं, तो सरकार उनके ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई करने का प्रबंध करे और किसी भी कीमत पर उनको झोलाछाप न कहा जाए, जय हिन्द।

LT. GEN (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, history of medicine is as old as the march of mankind, and, Prime Minister, Narendra Bhai Modi's vision of a Healthy India, a Fit India lies through the integrated system of Indian medicine and that vision leads to *Sarve Santu Niramaya*.

As far as structured courses and information is concerned, *vedas* are 5,000-years old and Ayurveda is an up-veda of four *vedas*. There has been a lot of discussion and controversy. I have been a senior health professional in Armed Forces, and, on behalf of the modern medicine or Allopathic medicine, I do not disown my fathers or forefathers, and, I claim it with pride that Allopathy is the daughter of Ayurveda. One of the best medical colleges in the country, rather second best, the Armed Forces Medical College, which I commanded ten years back, has its teaching complex named after Sushruta complex, the biggest auditorium is Dhanvantri Auditorium and the statue of Charak adorns the frontage of the college, though we give full respect to Pasteur, Alexander and Lister also. If we disown our parentage, then, we are not worth it. What an Allopathic Doctor looks through his eyes, as far as the present scenario is concerned. In Armed Forces, we say, threat perception and force assessment. I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, that India's total population as on today is 135 crore. Around 97 lakh people die annually in India from all causes, and, it includes deaths in violence, road-accidents, cancer, life-style diseases and infectious diseases. Around 2.5 crore children are born annually, and, around 1.5 crore population is added to Indian population every year.

Now, as per the latest information given by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there are more than 12 lakh Allopaths registered with the State Medical Councils and the Medical Council of India. Out of them, 10 per cent are NRIs or belong to Indian diaspora. Eighty per cent are available for work. There are approximately eight lakh Indian medicine doctors and it includes doctors from Homoeopath, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa and all. Around two million nurses and 2.5 lakh dental doctors are there.

A word was spoken about the ethics. Dr. Hanumanthaiah spoke about it. My view is that we are not competitors and we do not look down upon. In the present scenario, we see that there is a threat of COVID-19 and it has been declared a pandemic. In today's newspaper, protocol for administering the allopathic medicine, that is, antiretroviral medicine has been given and it said that it will be given only in high-

risk cases, that is, to patients who are old, who are infirm, or patients with co-morbidities. Under these situations, allopathy badly needs all the traditional medicines, ayurveda and all alternative medicines, it starts from our kitchen. Whether it is ginger or whether it is *tulsi* or whether it is *giloy* or even Chyavanprash. I am thankful to my friend, Dr. Anurag of Baidyanath, in the Lok Sabha, who supplied a bottle to us two months back as a complement. Under these situations, if you are infected with coronavirus, 50 per cent will not develop symptoms and next 23 per cent will be having very mild symptoms. Now allopathy medicine is only to be administered in symptomatic cases. But what about its prevention? Ayurveda says use *amla*, *adarak*, *haldi*, etc. All these things are at least supportive food rich in Vitamin C. I will say these are complementary medicines to each other. They are not competitors to each other. We have to have a broader view. Certainly, I agree allopathy has galloped. And as far as other systems of medicine are concerned, their financial viability without emergency medicine may not be possible or feasible. Every speaker is saying that they are practising allopathy and without allopathy their financial survival, I won't say 'impossible' but certainly in this materialistic world it is not comfortable. Under these situations, the National Medical Commission took note of it and it has been given to the State Governments, because health is a State subject and State Governments are at liberty to give them bridge courses. In Maharashtra, I was commanding the Armed Forces Medical College where I stayed for 14 years in that complex and ayurvedic doctors are practising surgery, ophthalmic surgery and some of them are doing excellently well because trainability is to everybody and knowledge is not one individual's domain. It can be learnt anytime by anybody. Therefore, wheresoever there is a need we should give them a bridge course. In the National Medical Commission, because there was a reaction from allopaths, we took the middle path and the middle path is that we left it to the State Governments. If they feel so, they are welcome to do that. Even in your allopathic system, half of the practice of allopaths or I must say 80 per cent of the medical practice is supported by nurses. There are B.Sc. and M.Sc. nurses.

In all the systems of medicine, modernization is there. I want to draw the attention of the House to it. Even in the BAMS, in their initial basic sciences, they are taught Gray's anatomy, pharmacology and pathology. The basic sciences course is the same. The duration of the course is the same. Entry point is again after 10+2 with science and the length of course is also the same. Under these situations, they are being

[Lt. Gen (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.)]

given emergency medicine course. Not only that, even in some corporate hospitals I have seen that house surgeon or residents are BAMS, and people are very happy with them. Having worked there for five-six months or one-two years, they also deliver. I will say that it is not a clash of civilizations, but it is a confluence of civilizations where one civilization is marching into another civilization. I won't call it piggybacking, but it is complementary.

On optimisation of specialists in Wellness Centres, ayurvedacharyas are posted at the levels of Community Health Centres and District Hospitals also. There is this issue of distribution of doctors, especially allopathic doctors, because the WHO requirement is one doctor per thousand people. That only Armed Forces can afford. Rest are not able to afford it because we post medical doctors by order and a doctor does a longer tenure at Siachen Glacier than even any infantry soldier. Other than those places, in a village of 10,000 population, even in my own village, doctor comes only twice a week. Medicine is not a part-time profession; it is a whole-time profession. I am proud that there are, at least, 42 doctors in Parliament and some of them really have a very objective view. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Madam, I am a soldier and I will stick to timing. I don't know whether it is a warning bell or an ending bell, but I will say that let us optimize our resources seeing our threat perception. Let us come with each other; let us march with each other. In the end, I will specify the need of this Bill. Again, I will take it to the Armed Forces. One thing is unity of command and another is multiplicity of command. A need for the National Medical Commission was felt because the Medical Council of India was an autonomous body and it became a State within State. Here, in these Councils also, there is a mention of bottlenecks, delays, deliberate delays, etc. Under this, the responsibility of delivery of comprehensive healthcare is of the Health Minister of the State. Therefore, whosoever is responsible, there should be a unity of command and unity of command will come through these National Commissions Bills. As far as federation and democracy in the constitution of these Medical Commissions is concerned, these are subjects of science. There are fixed syllabi; there are fixed approaches. In the diagnosis of a disease, we don't do hand-raising and we don't take a majority decision. It is a scientific decision. I support the Bill. It is a comprehensive Bill. As far as Yoga and Naturopathy are concerned, yes, they are the

sciences with slow action. A separate Bill can be brought forward for that. Hon. Prime Minister, Modiji, has popularized it all over the world and we will not lag behind. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Madam Vice-Chairman, I am not romantic on Indian systems of medicine like my senior colleague, Mr. Oscar Fernandes, or my friend, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi. But I am a believer in making the Indian system of medicine a much stronger system anchored in science, research and, most importantly, in written clinical documentation. I am well aware of the glorious traditions that the Indian medicine has had and I think the challenge before us is to make the Indian system of medicine an important element of our healthcare system based, as I said, on research. In 2015, a Chinese woman scientist got the Nobel Prize for her work on discovering a cure for malaria from Chinese systems of medicine and I see no reason why in the next ten years, an Indian scientist cannot get the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for discovering a cure for any of our ailments through the Indian systems of medicine. So, I come to this subject with an open mind. I do not come to this subject with a sense of awe or romance as far as the Indian system of medicine is concerned because I think we have to realize that science has moved on, research has moved on and experimentation has moved on, and the basis of modern medicine really is clinical documentation which has been the missing link in the Indian system of medicine.

Now, I want to have four very brief comments on the two Bills that we are passing. The National Health Policy of 2017 talks of integrative healthcare. The Kasturirangan Committee on the Draft Education Policy talks about medical pluralism. When I spoke on the AYUSH Ministry a couple of months ago, I myself advocated an integrated system of medical education. Not a separate system of medical education but an integrated system where you have core courses, where you have common foundation courses and then you have specialization either in modern allopathy or in the Indian system of medicine. Unfortunately, instead of integrating, we are now disintegrating. We passed the National Medical Commission Bill last year. Today, we are passing two Bills. One for Ayurveda and Unani and Siddha and another for Homeopathy and soon, presumably, the Minister would come with another Bill for a National Commission for Yoga and Naturopathy. Madam, instead of bringing them together, we are pulling them apart. What India needs is an integrated education system for medicine. We need

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

medical colleges giving education for the first two-and-a-half years in common courses, in common foundation courses and, then, students opting to specialize either in Indian systems of medicine or Homeopathy or in modern Allopathy. So, I would request the Government to please create a system which would bring all these different institutions together. Maybe, now that you have different commissions, you need an apex super commission to bring all these commissions together so that education in medicine is imparted in an integrated manner. You can start in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. You can start in JIPMER, in Puducherry, in the institutions that are under the control of the Central Government but I do wish to reiterate that India's healthcare requires integrated medical education where Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, tribal systems of medicine, all get integrated for the first two-and-a-half to three years, and then specialization takes place. So, I request the hon. Minister to please give thought to bringing an integrated structure and not this silos that we have created.

Second comment that I have, Madam Vice-Chairman, is this. Unfortunately, all the great champions of federalism are not here. The Anna DMK is not here, the TRS is not here, the BJD is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; DMK, you are with us. The BJD is not here. All the great champions of federalism are not here. Both these Bills are anti-federal. The National Medical Commission Bill was anti-federal and I want to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the Home Minister. When it was pointed out to the Home Minister that the National Medical Commission Bill was going to undermine the rights of States, he intervened and convinced the Health Minister that the Bill should be amended. That is how in the National Medical Commission, out of 33 members, 9 members represent State Governments. Madam, in the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine, out of 29 members, only 6 represent the State Governments. Regarding Homeopathy, out of 20 members, only 5 represent the State Governments. Health is a State subject. Medical education is a Concurrent subject. You have to give equal responsibility to the States in this area. I am afraid, both the Bills, that we would soon be passing, actually weaken and undermine the States. I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to bringing a greater sense of participation for the State Governments.

My third point is on fees. ...*(Time-Bell rings)*... मैडम, दो मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। Again, in the National Medical Commission, the Home Minister saw the light of what

I was saying, when I had moved an Amendment and the Government accepted the Amendment, to regulate the fees for, at least, 50 per cent of the seats in private medical colleges and deemed universities. Both these Bills are silent on fees. There is no provision to regulate fees in private colleges. I would urge the hon. Minister to please give thought to the regulation of fees which is the biggest problem as far as medical education is concerned in our country.

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

And the fact that there are no provisions in both these Bills on the regulation of fees is a serious lacuna in the Bills that we would be passing.

Finally, as I said in the beginning, Indian systems of medicine require modern systems of research. They require modern systems of science, and most importantly, they require modern systems of written clinical documentation. Under Clause 18 of the Indian System of Medicine Bill, hon. Minister, I would urge upon you to set up a board for research. Sir, you are setting up separate boards. I would urge you to set up a board for research. This would be a great signal that you will be sending to the Indian system of medicine community that you are valuing research as much as education. This Bill deals only with education. But, education without research is incomplete. Research without education is meaningless. Therefore, we need to integrate education and research and a very simple way would be to add under Clause 18 of this Bill, the Indian System of Medicine Bill, a separate board for research and bring topflight people in the modern scientific field to bring modern science into the practice, the theory of Indian systems of medicine. Finally, Sir, we have discussed Ayurveda; we have discussed Unani and we have discussed Siddha. My colleague and many others have talked of Yoga and Naturopathy. I also want to say that we have a very rich tribal system of medicine in our country. Now, one of the problems with the tribal system of medicine is its being oral. It has to be written. It has to be documented, as I said. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister in his over-arching jurisdiction over Indian systems of medicine also to give pride of place to tribal systems of medicine which have been practised in our country for ages, and which are still continuing to be practised today. Therefore, Sir, I welcome the fact that we are bringing these two Bills. There are shortfalls. There are lacunae. I would urge the hon. Minister to have these Bills passed, go back and see as to how the lacunae in these Bills can be addressed. The most important, in my view, is to bring modern science, modern

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

research into Indian systems of medicine. Let us not *poo-poo* modern science. Let us not assume that we knew everything about modern science thousand years ago. Science has moved on. Science keeps moving. Research keeps moving and, ultimately, clinical documentation is what is important. Therefore, Sir, with these words, even though I do not belong to my good friend, Shri Oscar Fernandes's school of thought, and he keeps trying to convince me every time he sees me about the virtues of *gomutra* and all other traditional modes of treatment, my ears are open, my mind is open. I have a skeptical approach. I am agnostic. I am not atheist in this approach but as I said there are people who are romantics but also I should point out that there are also many hypocrites. Many people who sing the praises of Indian systems of medicine but at the first opportunity when their illness is concerned would like to go to a modern allopathic doctor. So, I am neither a romantic nor a hypocrite, I am a realist. I want the Indian systems of medicine to be a global player. I want it to be an integral player in the Indian healthcare system, and I think some of the points that I have made, if the hon. Minister can give it some attention, I would be most grateful. Thank you, Sir.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देने के साथ-साथ सरकार को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि 60-70 सालों के बाद वह इस विधा पर एक कमीशन बनाकर इसकी अपलिफ्टमेंट के लिए एक बिल सामने आई है।

आयुर्वेद में हमें दो तरह से विचार करना होगा। एक, रोग होने के बाद उसका इलाज और दूसरा, रोग न होते हुए बचपन से खाने, पीने, रहन-सहन की व्यवस्थाएं हैं, वे भी आयुर्वेद के सिस्टम में ही हैं। क्या खाना चाहिए और क्या नहीं खाना चाहिए, किस रोग को दूर रखने के लिए कौन-सा खाना चाहिए और कौन-सा खाना नहीं खाना चाहिए। अगर हम इन दोनों चीजों पर बात करेंगे, तो हमें समझने में सहूलियत होगी।

हमारे बहुत-से विद्वान सदस्यों ने बहुत सारे प्वाइंट्स दिए हैं। हमारे यहां पुराने सिस्टम में वैद्यिक सिस्टम की व्यवस्था अश्विनी कुमारों से शुरू होती है। उसके बाद, अथर्ववेद में भी इसके बारे में दिया गया। फिर धन्वन्तरि जी आए और उनके चेलों ने भी बहुत-सी विधाएं दीं। अगर आज हम उसको renovate कर रहे हैं तो उसमें सिर्फ मॉडर्न शब्द खत्म हो जाएगा। मॉडर्न व्यवस्था allopathic में चल रही है। यदि हम research करना शुरू करेंगे तो पुरानी उसी व्यवस्था में, जो हमारे पूर्वज लोग, ऋषि-महर्षि लोग दे चुके हैं, पुनः उनको हम re-ensure करेंगे और फिर हम पेड़-पौधे और जड़ी-बूटियों पर आ जाएंगे, हम chemicals

पर नहीं आएंगे। इन दोनों का संबंध modernisation से नहीं बनता। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को दो-तीन सुझाव दूंगा। आज आयुर्वेद का upliftment करने की आवश्यकता है। समाज में विश्वास दिलाने की ज़रूरत है, ताकि इस पर लोगों का ध्यान आकृष्ट हो और इस विधा को लोग समझें, लोग इस पर depend करें। हमने पिछले 60-70 सालों में इसमें कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। हमारी जितनी भी modernised technology से chemicals पर आधारित medicines आयी हैं, उन पर हमें ज्यादा विश्वास होने लगा है। आज अगर हमको रिसर्च करनी है तो हमारे गांवों में जो दादी के नुस्खे कहे जाते हैं, छोटी-छोटी चीज़ों पर उसका निदान दिया हुआ है, हमें उस पर रिसर्च करनी होगी और उसको आयुर्वेद की संस्था में लाना पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि आपने जो कमेटी बनाने की लिस्ट दी है, उसमें सभी bureaucrats और पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। बड़े-बड़े देशों में वैद्य लोग हैं, जो आज भी उसकी practice करते हैं और उनकी बहुत अच्छी प्रैक्टिस है, उनका विश्वास भी है और उनके पास रोज़ हज़ारों लोग दवा लेने के लिए जाते हैं। क्या उस कमेटी में आप उन लोगों को शामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं, अगर वे कमेटी में शामिल होंगे तो वे आयुर्वेद के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छे सुझाव देंगे, क्योंकि वे practitioner हैं।

आज हमारे यहां एक प्राचीन system चला आ रहा है कि रोग से हो या हमारे संस्कार से हो, हम हर एक पुरानी चीज़ को अपनी परम्परा में ढाल लेते थे। आज भी हमारे गांव में एक परम्परा बनी हुई है कि अगर आपको पेट में गैस की बीमारी होती है तो आपको क्या-क्या खाना-पीना है और कैसे आपको रहना है? अगर हम इन सब छोटी-छोटी चीज़ों को लें और आगे बढ़ते जाएं तो हमको बहुत बड़े रिसर्च आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे गांवों में already समूची विधाएं हैं। जैसे अभी जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जो लोग हैं, वे अभी भी modern technology नहीं जानते हैं। इसलिए इस पर रिसर्च करनी है कि हम आयुर्वेद को develop करने के लिए जो छोटी-छोटी विधाएं पूरे देश में अलग-अलग चल रही हैं, उनको समेट कर एक सिस्टम में लाएं और सिस्टम में लाकर लोगों में विश्वास जागृत करें।

तीसरा यह कि हमारे यहां बड़े-बड़े medical colleges चल रहे हैं, AIIMS बन रहे हैं, उनमें कहीं न कहीं आयुर्वेद से जुड़े हुए वैद्यों की भी बहाली होनी चाहिए, ताकि दोनों का parallel effect सामने आ सके कि अगर allopathic medicine होती है तो साथ-साथ एक आयुर्वेद के डॉक्टर हैं, कुछ विधाएं ऐसी होती हैं जो पेट से संबंधित, गैस से संबंधित होती हैं, जिनका आयुर्वेद में ज्यादा अच्छा इलाज है। हम medical colleges खोलते समय अगर आठ मेडिसिन डॉक्टर्स को बहाल करते हैं तो उसमें हम एक वैद्य को compulsory क्यों नहीं करते हैं या जो आयुर्वेद विद्यालय हैं, उनमें एक certain limit की education को फिक्स करके उनमें से लोगों को यहां लाएं। अगर उन्हें लाएंगे तो एक साथ parallel डॉक्टर्स जो OPD में बैठते हैं, वहां उनका competition होगा तो पब्लिक में ज्यादा जागृति आएगी। उससे

म.प. 4.00 बजे

[श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह]

लोगों में विश्वास पैदा होगा। अगर हम इस technique को develop करते हैं तो लोगों पर economic प्रभाव कम पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आज medicine इतनी costly होती जा रही है, क्योंकि हमें उसके basic structure में basic chemicals को दूसरे देशों से मंगाना पड़ता है। एक पेपर में हमने पढ़ा था कि चीन में virus फैलने के बाद हमारे यहां केमिकल्स महंगे होंगे। वहां से केमिकल्स नहीं आएंगे, इसलिए दवा महंगी हो जाएगी। आज हम इस परिस्थिति में हैं, लेकिन आयुर्वेद की जितनी चीज़ें हैं, जितनी भी दवाएं बनती हैं, वे सब हमारे देश में, जड़ी-बूटियों में हैं। हमारे देश में जितनी जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, आज चीन border areas से उन्हें ले जा रहा है। हमारे देश में herbal के नाम पर जो चीज़ें पैदा होती थीं, आज अमेरिका और इंग्लैण्ड उन पर रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम उन पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। हमारे यहां sugar के बारे में... जैसा हमारे फर्नांडिस साहब ने गठिया के बारे में कहा, पैर के दर्द के बारे में कहा, इनके लिए छोटी-छोटी चीज़ें सब जगह खुली हुई हैं। हमारे हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट को चाहिए कि इन सब विधाओं पर रिसर्च करके उन पर एक नया सिस्टम बनाए, ताकि लोगों को आगे चलकर समझने, पढ़ने और सोचने में अच्छा हो और इसका विस्तृत प्रचार हो।

आयुर्वेद पर प्रचार नहीं हुआ है। आप देखेंगे कि गरीब तबके के लोग होम्योपैथी की दवाई लेने के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग जानकार नहीं हैं और साधारण लोग, कभी आयुर्वेद की दवाई लेने नहीं जाते हैं। हमें इसे promote करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम इसको डेवलप करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें आयुर्वेदिक विधा को डेवलप करना पड़ेगा और उसका प्रचार-प्रसार करना पड़ेगा। सर, इतने आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजेज़ खुले हुए हैं। मैं चार-पांच कॉलेजेज़ में गया और दो-चार डॉक्टर्स को अपने यहां लाना चाहता था। कहीं भी इस स्तर की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। यदि उनसे बेसिक चीज़ पूछते हैं, तो वे जानकारी भी नहीं दे पाते हैं, इसलिए जितने आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजेज़ हैं, उनके status को increase करना, उनके लिए पढ़ाई के अवसर भी बढ़ाना, तब उनको प्रैक्टिस में लाना और मेडिकल कॉलेज के डॉक्टर्स के साथ उनको parallel खड़ा करना होगा। सरकार को उन डॉक्टर्स के parallel व्यवस्था देनी होगी, ताकि वह देखे कि गरीब लोगों का वहां से सस्ती दवाई लेने के बाद बढ़िया इलाज होता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... और महंगा इलाज जो हम केमिकल दवाई लेकर करते हैं, वह थोड़ा हमको महंगा पड़ता है, इसलिए उन लोगों का diversion उधर हो, तो ये छोटी-छोटी चीज़ें इसके विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। अगर हम इस पर ध्यान देकर आगे चलेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

महोदय, दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि अभी योग पर बात आई, नेचुरोपैथी पर बात आई। यह एक स्वस्थ रहने की एक परंपरा है, निदान नहीं है। बचपन से योग की ट्रेनिंग दी

जाती है और यदि आदमी जीने के साथ-साथ योग करते रहेगा, तो उसकी लाइफ लंबी होगी। इस पर अलग से सोचने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब नेचुरोपैथी है। नेचुरोपैथी भी योग की तरह एक सिस्टम है, इसलिए सबको मिलाकर एक सिस्टम जो आप ले रहे हैं, उसके लिए अलग-अलग आयोग बनाते चलेंगे, तो जैसा कि कुछ लोगों ने सुझाव दिया है कि यह इतना विस्तृत हो जाएगा कि सब आपस में एक-दूसरे के साथ mix up हो जाएंगे या clash होने शुरू हो जाएंगे। इसलिए आयुर्वेद का सिस्टम अलग है — आयुर्वेद है, उसमें नेचुरोपैथी भी है, योग भी है और दवा की व्यवस्था भी है और उसमें रिसर्च भी है। रिसर्च करने में हमें बहुत ज्यादा किताब पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे पास जितने वेद और उपनिषद् हैं...(समय की घंटी)... सब में इसकी विधा दी गई है, लेकिन हम उनको न पढ़कर, अपने गांव के व्यवहार में, देहातों में जो परंपराएं हैं, वे भी आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम पर बनी हुई हैं, उन विधाओं को लेकर अगर हम उस पर ज्ञान लेकर उसे लिपिबद्ध कर लें और उसको हम implement करना शुरू कर दें, तो इसका विकास ज्यादा होगा और लोगों को समझ में आएगा और यह विधा ज्यादा popular होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरे ध्यान में एक बात आई है कि Standing Committee ने जो suggestions दिए थे, उनके ऊपर ध्यान न देने का क्या कारण है? यह पहली बात है। हम लोगों को उसके बारे में मालूम होना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि नीति आयोग ने भी यह बात कही थी और उन्होंने ड्राफ्ट भी दिया था, उसको भी आपने साइड में रखा हुआ है। तीसरी बात ऐसी है कि कैबिनेट ने भी कुछ suggestions दिए थे और प्रेस नोट भी आया था। उन्होंने कुछ amendments का सुझाव दिया हुआ है। आप उन्हें करने वाले हैं कि नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। अगर यह सारा मामला है, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह आप Select Committee को दोनों बिल देंगे, तो और अच्छा होगा और इसके ऊपर विचार होना बहुत जरूरी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

महोदय, यह बिल लोक सभा में introduce किया गया था। उसके बाद Standing Committee में भेजा गया था। कैबिनेट ने कुछ amendments के सुझाव दिए थे, उसका क्या हुआ? उसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। एक तो Medical Pluralism की बात करते हैं, लेकिन पूरी तरह से बिल में integrated practice के बारे में संदेह निर्माण हो रहा है। सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं। वहां होम्योपैथी के 80,000 डॉक्टर्स हैं। यह संख्या इतनी बड़ी है और मेरे ख्याल से महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा है। उनको इसमें इन्टीग्रेटेड डालना चाहिए, वह नहीं डाला गया है। आप यहां पर यह नहीं करेंगे, तो महाराष्ट्र में इसका क्या होगा? होम्योपैथी के बारे में जो बिल है, वह जो क्लॉज़ 52 है, उसमें amendment करके, उसमें इन्टीग्रेटेड प्रैक्टिसिज़ के बारे में बात करना बहुत जरूरी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक तो नीति आयोग ने आपको इस संबंध में कहा था। नेशनल कमीशन

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

फॉर इंडियन सिस्टम ऑफ मेडिसिन के बारे में जो ड्राफ्ट किया गया था, उस वक्त यह कहा गया था। यह फरवरी, 2017 का ड्राफ्ट था। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि Yoga and Naturopathy regulation with separate Board for Yoga and Naturopathy, उन्होंने सेपरेट बोर्ड की बात की है। वह इसमें कहीं भी नहीं आता है। वह इसमें क्यों नहीं आता है? एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की बात बार-बार की गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने योग के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर बात कही है और योग पूरी दुनिया में गया है। इसे मैं नहीं मानता हूँ क्योंकि दुनिया में योग पहले ही गया था। उसका advertisement प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत तरीके से किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसमें कोई doubt नहीं है कि योग से बहुत फायदा होता है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, क्या मेरा समय पूरा हो गया है? मैंने तो अभी बोलना शुरू किया है। यह मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि आप इसे क्यों टाल रहे हैं?

दूसरा, आयुष, योग, नेचुरोपैथी के बारे में कई लोगों ने रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिए हैं, उन पर आपने कोई दखल नहीं दिया है, मुझे लगता है कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है। Central regulation by the statutory cover means, जो quack डॉक्टर्स होते हैं, अगर आप इसमें statutory cover नहीं लाएंगे, तो इससे quack डॉक्टर बनेंगे। कई ऐसा बोलते हैं कि जिनको बच्चे नहीं होते हैं, उनको बच्चे कैसे होंगे, यह मैं देखता हूँ। इस तरह के advertisement होते हैं। जब हम उत्तर भारत में घूमते हैं, तो हर दीवार के ऊपर लिखा हुआ होता है कि बवासीर होगी, तो ऐसा करो, वैसा करो और हमें मिलो। ऐसी चीज़ें खत्म होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से उसका रेग्युलेशन होना बहुत जरूरी है। Yoga and Naturopathy have been an integral component of Indian system of medicine since 1970 in the Indian Government and in several States. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy which was earlier under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and now, it is under the Ministry of AYUSH, has been in existence since the year 1979. यह अभी की बात है, ऐसा मत समझिए। यह जो ज़ाहिर किया जाता है, ऐसा लगता है कि यह देश 2014 से चालू हुआ है। 2014 में हमने अंग्रेजों को यहां से निकाला और उन्होंने इनके हाथ में सौंप दिया, जो अंग्रेजों के बारे में हमेशा अच्छा बोलते थे, इसलिए उन्होंने इनके हाथ में सौंप दिया और यह सब कर रहे हैं। आप इसे जरा बंद कीजिए, यह पहले से हो रहा था।

मैं कुछ सजेशन दूंगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप नेचुरोपैथी, योग और सिद्ध का एक बोर्ड बनाइए। मुझे लगता है कि आप इनके बारे में बहुत गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने दो और उसकी चर्चा होने दो। हम बिल्कुल इसके समर्थन में हैं। इसका विरोध करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन एक बात जो बार-बार

इन्होंने कही, वह सबसे महत्व की बात है। इन सारी बातों पर रिसर्च होने की बहुत जरूरत है, वरना ऐसा ही होता रहेगा कि यह ऐसा मूत्र, वैसा मूत्र है, इसको इस्तेमाल करो। इससे लोग गलत फायदा भी उठाते रहते हैं। ऐसा मत करो, अगर उसमें से कुछ अच्छा है, तो जरूर ले लो। मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन बिना रिसर्च ऐसा करना बिल्कुल गलत है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। बिना रिसर्च आजकल जो प्रचार चालू है, मुझे whatsapp पर आता है, लोग गाय के पीछे दौड़ते रहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह गलत बात है। आप प्रचार करिए कि ऐसा मत करो। कोरोना के बारे में भी यह बोला जाता है कि ऐसा करेंगे, तो कोरोना नहीं होगा, वैसा करेंगे, तो कोरोना नहीं होगा, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जो हमारे समाज में पहले से ही चल रही हैं। एक तो मैं आयुर्वेद के बारे में कहूंगा कि इसमें बहुत सी चीज़ें मिल जाती हैं जबकि कुछ चीज़ें एलोपैथी में नहीं मिलती हैं, यह मेरा तजुर्बा है। होम्योपैथी के बारे में भी आप क्लॉज़ 52 में integration की बात रखिए। मैंने आपको अमेंडमेंट दिया है, आप उसको करिए। उसके बाद बिल को पास करिए, नहीं तो इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजिए, ऐसी मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, धन्यवाद।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह जो इंडियन मेडिसिन सेंट्रल काउंसिल ऐक्ट, 1970 है, इसका मंडेट यह था कि इसमें शिक्षा का स्तर पूरे भारत वर्ष में एक हो और जो भी वैद्य या प्रेक्टिशनर डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए, उनका स्तर भी एक होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस ऐक्ट के जरिए से ये दोनों बातें हो नहीं पाई हैं। यही बात होम्योपैथी के बारे में भी है। होम्योपैथी सेंट्रल काउंसिल ऐक्ट, 1973 आया था, उससे भी अपेक्षा थी कि ये दोनों बातें पूरी होंगी, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। इसके पहले भी इस तरह की कोशिश 2005 और 2010 में हुई थी, लेकिन उस वक्त पोलिटिकल विल इतनी मजबूत नहीं थी, उनकी इसको करने की इच्छा थी, परन्तु ऐसा हुआ नहीं। उस वक्त आयुर्वेद की तरफ इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस काम को किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि इंडियन सिस्टम ऑफ मेडिसिन को सुधारने के लिए जो यह बिल आया है, यह इस बात का सबूत है कि मोदी सरकार एक proactively काम करने वाली सरकार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी था, जहां पर प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी की अध्यक्षता में पूरा काम हुआ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आयुर्वेद में बड़ा potential है और आयुर्वेद का होना जरूरी है। इसके बारे में, मैं अपना एक अनुभव बताना चाहूंगा। मैं एक ट्रायबल एरिया में camp के लिए गया था। वहां पर एक 30-35 लोगों की टोली थी और वह बहुत दूर-दराज का एरिया था। मैंने उन लोगों से पूछा कि तबियत ठीक रहने के लिए आप लोग क्या करते हो? वे लोग बोले कि हमारे यहां एक वैद्य है, वह वैद्य हमारी तबियत

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

ठीक रहे, इसके बारे में बताते रहते हैं। मैं एलोपैथी का डॉक्टर हूँ, इसलिए मैंने जानना चाहा कि वह वैद्य कमाता कैसे है, उसको पैसे कैसे मिलते हैं? उसको आप लोग क्या देते हैं? इस पर वे बोले कि हम सभी मिलकर उसको अनाज देते हैं, पूरे साल में जो भी अनाज लगता है, वह हम लोग देते हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह बात तो सही है कि आप उसको साल भर का अनाज देंगे, लेकिन जब कोई बीमार पड़ता है, तब आप उसको एडिशन में और क्या देते हैं? उन्होंने बताया कि जब किसी को बीमारी होती है, तो उस घर से उसको अनाज नहीं मिलेगा, यानी ट्रीटमेंट इसलिए है कि सभी हेल्दी स्वस्थ रहें। यहां पर आयुर्वेद का जो मकसद है, वह एलोपैथी से बहुत अलग है। यह एक लाइफस्टाइल है जिससे कि हम बीमार न हों, इसके ऊपर फोकस किया जाता है और इसीलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आयुर्वेद को समझना है और उसे आगे बढ़ाना है। इस बिल के जरिए से हम आयुर्वेद को आगे बढ़ा पाएंगे, ताकि हम सभी हेल्दी रहें। जैसे अभी वेलनेस सेंटर्स बनाए हैं, वे इसलिए बनाए हैं, ताकि हम सब हमेशा आरोग्यमय रहें। आयुर्वेद आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कई बार हमें लगता है कि modern medicine या एलोपैथी में कैमिकल फैक्टरी से बनकर दवाइयां आती हैं, वैसा नहीं है। आप यदि कहेंगे कि chloroquine जिसको मलेरिया के लिए हम हमेशा यूज़ कर रहे हैं, उस chloroquine को सबसे पहले ट्रायबल ने देखा। ट्रायबल लोगों को जब भी बीमारी होती है या बहुत बुखार आता है, तो वे एक पेड़ की टहनी या स्टेम को यूज़ करते हैं। बाद में इस पर रिसर्च हुई और रिसर्च के बाद में पता चला कि उसमें quinine है और quinine की टैबलेट बनने लग गई और उससे मलेरिया ठीक होने लग गया। महोदय, फिर Quinine से Chloroquine निकला, क्योंकि Quinine के बहुत disadvantages थे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि basic drug पेड़-पौधों से निकलती है और बाद में उस पर research की जाती है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि पहले उससे Quinine निकली। Research के बाद Chloroquine बना। वैसे ही आज जिसे हम वियाग्रा कहते हैं, वह भी पौधे से ही बनाया गया है। पहले वह पौधे से पाया गया और फिर बाद में आजकल फैक्ट्री में बनाया जा रहा है। इसलिए हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि आयुर्वेद में बहुत potential है, लेकिन potential है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि लोग उसे अपनाएंगे। यह तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि हम लोगों को उसके बारे में सबूत देकर नहीं बताएंगे और इसके लिए ही रिसर्च की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने प्रिम्बल में ही लिखा है कि रिसर्च के लिए यह बिल बहुत उपयोगी होगा और आगे चलकर यह बहुत फायदेमंद साबित होगा। मुझे अभी उसमें रिसर्च के बारे में बहुत कन्फ्यूज़न हो रहा है। मेरे मन में सवाल उठता है कि क्या मेरा अनुभव ही evidence या सबूत है? उदाहरण के तौर

पर मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि कुछ साल पहले माहीम में एक दरगाह है और उसके पीछे एक creek है। वहां समुद्र का पानी आता है। वहां ऐसा हुआ कि मीठा पानी निकलने लगा। जब लोगों को पता लगा कि वहां मीठा पानी निकल रहा है, तो लोगों को बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि समुद्र में खारे पानी के बजाय मीठा पानी निकल रहा है। वे इसे चमत्कार मानने लगे। लोगों ने उसे पिया, तो उनकी बीमारियां दूर होने लगीं। चूंकि वह स्थान दरगाह के पीछे था, तो वहां बहुत लोग गए और उन्होंने वह पानी पिया, तो ठीक हो गए। इसलिए वहां बहुत लोग जाने लग गए। यह एक नहीं, दो नहीं, 100 नहीं, बल्कि हजारों लोगों ने यही कहा और यह सिलसिला सात दिनों तक चला। मैं यह real बात कह रहा हूं। बाद में उस पानी के बारे में रिपोर्ट आई कि आसपास की केमिकल फैक्ट्रियों से कुछ केमिकल्स के लीकेजेज़ हो रहे थे, इसलिए पानी में मीठापन आ रहा था। सबका अनुभव यह है कि उस पानी को पीने से बीमारियां दूर हुईं, यह उनका अनुभव है, लेकिन chemicals की वजह से पानी मीठा हुआ यह सबूत या evidence है, जो बाद में आया, Research के कारण आया।

महोदय, मैं शेफर्ड कम्युनिटी से हूं। हमारे यहां लोग भेड़ और बकरियां पालते हैं और उन्हें लेकर हम घूमते हैं। आमवस के दिन एक जगह पर हमारे लोग हजारों की संख्या में इकट्ठे होते हैं और वे भेड़ के कान में कुछ बोलते हैं। जैसा वे कान में बोलते हैं, वैसा ही होता है और बीमारी दूर होती है, ऐसा उनका मानना है क्योंकि यह उनका अनुभव है। जब मैंने उनसे यह कहा कि यह आपकी अंध-श्रद्धा है, तो वे बोले कि यह हम सब का अनुभव है। आप मुझसे नहीं, बल्कि 100 लोगों से पूछ लीजिए, उनकी बीमारी ठीक हुई है। मैं बोला कि ऐसा नहीं होता है, लेकिन वे बोले की आप यदि पार्लियामेंट में बोलते हैं, तो आपका वह अनुभव सही है, लेकिन मैं कॉमन मैन हूं, मैं सर्वसाधारण हूं, इसलिए मेरा अनुभव गलत है, आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं और यह आपका कैसा सिद्धान्त है? इसलिए हमें यह समझना पड़ेगा कि हम केवल अनुभव से यह नहीं बोल सकते कि यह सही है, या यही सत्य है। बल्कि उसके लिए supporting evidence चाहिए। Evidence, यानी क्या? मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह दवा मैंने ली और मेरा बुखार कम हुआ, इसका मतलब ऐसा नहीं कि उस दवा को आप सबको बांट सकते हैं और यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि यह बुखार के लिए अच्छी दवा है जब तक इसका कोई सबूत न हो। इसलिए आजकल जो हो रहा है, उसे समझना बहुत जरूरी है और उसी प्रकार से जैसे श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि इसके लिए आपको मॉडर्न साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी यूज़ करनी पड़ेगी, वैसे ही डबल ब्लाइंड रिसर्च स्टडी है।

महोदय, जैसा अभी डा. अमर पटनायक जी ने बताया था कि randomized control trial है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि डबल ब्लाइंड में क्या होता है। यदि मैं कहूं कि इस दवा से बुखार कम होता है, तो उसकी टेबलेट बनाई जाएगी और बुखार वाले 1,000 लोगों को यह टेबलेट दी जाएगी और वैसी ही 1,000 टेबलेट्स उसी रंग की, लेकिन उसमें अंदर

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

दवा नहीं होगी, वह फिर अन्य 1,000 लोगों को दी जाएगी। जो ट्रीटमेंट दे रहा है तथा जो टेम्परेचर नाप रहा है, उन दोनों को पता नहीं होता है कि कौन सी गोली में क्या है। फिर बाद में तय होता है कि सचमुच में उस दवा से किसे कितना फायदा हुआ। मान लीजिए कि एक गोली से 1,000 लोगों में से 100 लोगों का बुखार कम हुआ और दूसरी गोली से भी 100 लोगों का बुखार कम हुआ, तो समझ में आता है कि इस दवा से कोई असर नहीं हुआ, जिन लोगों का बुखार कम हुआ, वह अपने आप कम हुआ, उसमें दवा का कोई रोल नहीं था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से स्टडी जब तक नहीं होगी, तब तक हम नहीं कह पाएंगे कि फलानी दवा से 10,000 लोगों को आराम हुआ, इसलिए वह दवा सही है। नहीं तो हमारे *shepherds* का जो अनुभव है, वैसा ही हमारा अनुभव रहेगा। मुझे पता है कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेद पद्धति में बहुत पोटेन्शियल है, लेकिन उस पोटेन्शियल को यदि यूज़ में लाना है, तो हमें साइंस का *evidence based, not experience based* निर्णय बताना पड़ेगा और जब तक हम उस तक नहीं पहुंचते हैं, तब तक यह सही नहीं होगा। *Experience* (अनुभव) और *Evidence* (सबूत) — इन दोनों में जो अंतर है उसे समझना होगा और *research* के माध्यम से उन्हें जोड़ना होगा। योग के लिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि योग बहुत *important* है और लोगों ने इसको इसलिए भी *accept* किया है कि उसमें पूरी तरह से रिसर्च हुई है। उसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि मोदी जी ने स्वयं लीडरशिप लेकर, योग दिन की शुरुआत विश्वभर में की। इसीलिए यह योग सब तरफ पहुंच रहा है और सभी को उसका फायदा हो रहा है। जैसे *yoga part of ayurveda* है, वैसे ही आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, सिद्धा और बाकी और जो भी हैं, होम्योपैथी है, यदि हम इनका साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर एविडेंस बेस्ड प्रमोशन करेंगे, तो ये लोगों में, पूरे देश में, पूरे विश्व में अच्छी तरीके से पहुंच सकती हैं। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो उसका क्रेडिट भी हमें मिल सकता है और हमारी वजह से "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः" हो जाएगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसा करने से सभी लोग निरामय हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वे ये बिल लेकर आए हैं। इसमें स्टेट के लिए कहा गया था...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन उसमें एक एडवाइज़री कमेटी है, जिसमें सभी स्टेट्स का *representation* है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि जैसे इसमें स्टेट्स का *representation* और डॉक्टर्स का भी *representation* है, वैसे ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर शब्द डालकर फिज़िशियन.. महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, — the earlier Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 has not served the purpose — it is said, "to streamline

the functioning of Central Council of Indian Medicine and to bring transparency mechanism for grant of permission of medical institutions and improve the standards of medical education.” Now, the present enactment will serve the purpose or not, I don’t know, but I support the Bill. I wanted to submit to the Minister a few suggestions with regard to this enactment. Previously, it was referred to the Department-related Standing Committee which examined it. It recommended 32 suggestions, out of which only 15 were accepted. The important aspect is, Yoga and Naturopathy have been given discriminatory treatment in this Bill. The Minister has to take care of it. Another thing is, one Member from Lok Sabha and one Member from Rajya Sabha are to be considered while constituting the National Commission. That recommendation is also important. That has to be considered. In fact, the Medical Council is a professional body. Proportional representation has not been given in the National Commission. Only six members have been given. Being a professional body, it requires more number of representation in the National Commission. Likewise, medical treatment is a State subject. The States must be given proper representation. It has been given in the Bill. Now it is required to constitute a Commission by giving appropriate representation to the States. As far as the appellate body is concerned, it is a quasi judicial body, but it requires independent powers, but the Bill does not provide such independent power as far as appellate body is concerned.

The Indian system of medicine has to be re-oriented at the present stage. ...(*Time-bellings*)... The post-graduate diploma in clinical cardiology course has been conducted by the Indira Gandhi National Open University between 2006-2013. There are 1,700 graduates, but no recognition was given. They have approached the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court categorically directed the Central Government to consider it afresh on the ground that before commencing the course, the IGNOU had not obtained prior permission under Section 10A. Accordingly, the decision is not sustained and quashed. Recognition has to be given. Despite the directions of the hon. High Court of Delhi, it was not considered by the Ministry. I request the hon. Minister to consider it, to give recognition to PGDCC. There are 1700 cardiologist graduates. It has to be considered. Ultimately, my senior colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has suggested that it requires an integrated medical education system. I support the same. Unless that system is introduced, the purpose and the objects of the Bill may not be fulfilled. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान प्रणाली आयोग, 2019 और होम्योपैथिक आयोग, 2019, ये दो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक आज सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों विधेयकों के पारित होने के बाद देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में बहुत आमूलचूल सुधार होगा, क्योंकि इनमें महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए गए हैं।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश की आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा को एक सूत्र में पिरोने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रवेश परीक्षा होगी और इसके साथ ही साथ faculty members का selection भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होगा तथा राष्ट्रीय मानक के अनुरूप होगा। इस आयोग के अंतर्गत चार बोर्डों का गठन होगा, जो स्वायत्त रूप से अपना-अपना काम करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन विधेयकों के पारित होने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इनको प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जाएगा और इनसे हमारी जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति है, उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है।

मान्यवर, मुझे एक पीड़ा है। हमारे तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने विस्तार से इस पर चर्चा की और महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं, लेकिन आयुर्वेद के लिए जो सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, जिससे आयुर्वेद परिणामपरक हो, आयुर्वेद का इलाज परिणामपरक हो, उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी जो आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं हैं, वे उस उन्नत कोटि की हों, जिसके नतीजे लोगों को दिखाई पड़ें, लोगों को अनुभव हों, जिससे उनकी प्रमाणिकता बढ़े। वैदिक काल से लेकर जो आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं थीं, उनको बनाने के अलग तरीके होते थे और वे दवाएं विधि-विधान के साथ बनती थीं, लेकिन आज वे आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बड़े पैमाने पर फैक्टरियों में बनती हैं, इसलिए उनके वे परिणाम नहीं आते। मान्यवर, आयुर्वेद में रस, रसायन, कल्प, भस्म, इस तरह की चीजें तमाम प्रयास के बाद, शिद्वत के बाद, वैद्य लोग कई दिनों तक प्रयास के बाद भस्म इत्यादि तैयार करते थे और जिस मर्ज के लिए जो दवा होती थी, उसके प्रभावकारी परिणाम आते थे, लेकिन आज इस वैज्ञानिक युग में सारी चीजें बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियों में बन रही हैं, packaging हो रही है, बहुत अच्छे टैबलेट्स बन कर आ रहे हैं, लेकिन वे परिणाम नहीं आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति है, उसमें आयुर्वेद को इस देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यकता है कि हम अपनी आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसीज़ को सुदृढ़ करें, आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसीज़ की quality को improve करें, वहां पर बनने वाली दवाओं की गुणवत्ता निर्धारित करने के लिए कठोर मानक बनाए जाएं और वे ही दवाएं मार्केट में आएँ और लोगों तक, मरीजों तक पहुंचें। इसके लिए हमारी जो पौराणिक व्यवस्था थी, चाहे सुश्रुत संहिता हो, चाहे चरक संहिता हो, उनमें देवाओं के बनाने का जो तरीका है, उस तरीके से दवाएं बननी चाहिए। हमारा पूरा आयुर्वेदिक विज्ञान प्रकृति से जुड़ा हुआ है, हम प्राकृतिक जड़ी-बूटियों से दवाएं तैयार करते हैं। आज भी यह मान्यता है कि अर्जुन का जो पेड़ होता है, उसकी छाल से जो टैबलेट बनती है, वह हृदय रोगों के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होती है। नीम के पेड़ की पत्तियां निश्चित रूप से एंटीबैयोटिक के रूप में काम करती हैं। ऐसी बहुत सी दवाएं हैं, जो हम प्राकृतिक जड़ी-बूटियों से तैयार करते हैं।

लेकिन उन जड़ी-बूटियों की खोज, उन पर शोध, अध्ययन और उसके अनुरूप उन दवाओं को तैयार करना, रसायन तैयार करना, यह एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को या भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति को आपने इस विधेयक के माध्यम से एक मजबूत आधार दिया है, उससे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निश्चित रूप से योग्य चिकित्सक निकल कर आएंगे, जो अच्छे चिकित्सक होंगे, राष्ट्रीय मानक के अनुरूप होंगे तथा शोध और अनुसंधान का काम भी होगा। अज सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हमारी दवाओं के बनाने में जो शोध और अनुसंधान का कार्य करने के लिए हमारी जो फार्मसीज़ हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए। आज जो सबसे बड़ी चिंता है कि आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का परिणाम उतना अच्छा नहीं मिलता, उसका कारण है कि आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के बनाने में जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है, उसमें शिथिलता बरती जाती है। औद्योगिक ढंग से नहीं, बल्कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के अंदर आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं को बनाने की जो प्रक्रिया हमारे ऋषियों, मनीषियों ने निर्धारित की थी, हमारे पुराने वैद्यों ने जिस ढंग से उनको बनाया था, तभी वे दवाएं लाभकारी हुआ करती थीं। मैं समझता हूं कि पूरी दुनिया में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की ख्याति पहुंचाने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यक है कि अच्छे चिकित्सक हों, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जब तक अच्छी दवाएं नहीं होंगी, तब तक उन दवाओं से लोगों को, मरीजों को लाभ नहीं होगा। जब तक मरीजों को लाभ नहीं होगा, तब तक उस दवा की या उस चिकित्सा पद्धति की स्वीकार्यता नहीं होगी। हमें इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा और मैं उनको बधाई दूंगा कि वे जो दोनों विधेयक लाए हैं, ये भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में निश्चित रूप से मील के पत्थर साबित होंगे और इनसे देश की चाहे आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति हो, चाहे यूनानी हो, चाहे सिद्ध हो, चाहे होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति हो, इनमें बहुत सुधार होगा। लेकिन हमें इसके साथ ही आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं, यूनानी दवाओं और होम्योपैथिक दवाओं की गुणवत्ता के ऊपर भी विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। जब तक हम गुणवत्तापरक दवाएं नहीं बनाएंगे, तब तक हमको उनके व्यापक परिणाम नहीं मिलेंगे और जब तक व्यापक परिणाम नहीं मिलेंगे, तब तक हमारी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की स्वीकार्यता नहीं होगी। भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति अपने में पूर्ण है और उसमें जटिल से जटिल रोगों का इलाज है। जिस बीमारी में एलोपैथिक चिकित्सक ना कर देते हैं, उन रोगों का इलाज आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा के अंतर्गत होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि ये दोनों बहुत ही शानदार विधेयक आप लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन हमें आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के निर्माण के लिए भी उतनी ही प्राथमिकता के साथ प्रयास करना होगा, ताकि हम उत्कृष्ट कोटि की आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बना सकें, जो लाभकारी हों, परिणामकारी हों। इससे हमारी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की स्वीकार्यता बढ़ेगी। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक): सबसे पहले मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का तहेदिल से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आप सभी ने 'राष्ट्रीय भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान प्रणाली आयोग विधेयक, 2019' और 'राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग विधेयक, 2019' को समर्थन दिया और आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों का हमें सपोर्ट मिला। मुझे लगता है कि इससे आगे आने वाले समय में भी इसी तरह काम करने के हमारे हौसले और भी बढ़ जाएंगे। जो-जो भी माननीय सदस्य यहां बोले, उन सभी ने कई suggestions दिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्यों ने इस बिल को समर्थन दिया है।

महोदय, आयुष मंत्रालय की दो Councils थीं, 'Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine' and 'Central Council of Homoeopathy. 1970 में एक अधिनियम बना था और 1973 में Homeopathy Council बनी थी। इन दोनों चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का समग्र विकास और इनकी शिक्षा संबंधी जो काम थे, उनको ये दोनों ही Councils देख रही थीं। उक्त अधिनियम में 'भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद्' संबंधी जो समयानुसार परिवर्तन किए जाने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं हुए, जिसके कारण इसके तंत्र में ऐसे अवरोध पैदा हो गए, जिससे चिकित्सा शिक्षा पर गंभीर रूप से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा और गुणवत्तायुक्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में अनेक व्यवधान पैदा हुए।

महोदय, इसके 50 साल के बाद जब माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने कार्यभार संभाला, तब Ministry of Health and Family Welfare में आयुष एक छोटा सा विभाग मात्र था, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसका एक अलग मंत्रालय बना दिया और उसके बाद निश्चित तौर से इसके काम में गति आई है।

'भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद्' की कार्यप्रणाली को सुचारु बनाने, चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को अनुमति देने, तंत्र में पारदर्शिता लाने और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में चिकित्सा शिक्षा के मानकों में सुधार के लिए केन्द्र सरकार 'भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2005' को राज्य सभा में लाई थी, लेकिन किसी न किसी कारण से वह आगे बढ़ नहीं पाया। 2019 में हम 'राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग' का बिल लाए थे, लेकिन तब हमने उसे विद्‌ड्रॉ कर लिया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 2016 में 'भारतीय केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम' की समीक्षा के लिए नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया था। उक्त समिति ने 'भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग विधेयक, 2018' को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा लोक सभा में पेश करने और 'राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग विधेयक, 2018' की ही तर्ज पर अधिनियमित करने की सिफारिश भी की। उनकी सिफारिश के बाद ही 7 जनवरी, 2019 को 'भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग विधेयक, 2019' राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था। उसके बाद ये दोनों विधेयक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में पेश किए गए और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के जो suggestions थे, उनमें से मैक्सिमम को हमने इस विधेयक में accommodate किया

है, उसके बाद ही यह बिल आपके सामने लाया गया है। ज्यादातर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में पूछा है। भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा, चिकित्सा व्यवसाय और चिकित्सा संस्थाओं से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं के विकास और विनियमन के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग का गठन और आयोग को सलाह देने व सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक सलाहकार परिषद का गठन उसमें किया हुआ है। निम्नलिखित नामों से चार स्वायत्त बोर्डों का गठन, अर्थात् स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर स्तरों पर आयुर्वेद शिक्षा को विनियमित करने और उसके मानकों का निर्धारण करने के लिए आयुर्वेद बोर्ड बनाया हुआ है।

स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर यूनानी, सिद्ध और सोवा-रिग्पा शिक्षा को विनियमित करने और उसके मानकों को निर्धारित करने के लिए यूनानी, सिद्ध और सोवा-रिग्पा बोर्ड बनाने की सिफारिश है। चिकित्सा संस्थाओं का निरीक्षण करने और उनका निर्धारण व मूल्यांकन करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति हेतु चिकित्सा निर्धारण एवं मूल्यांकन बोर्ड तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्साभ्यासियों एवं व्यावसायिकों के बीच व्यावसायिक आचरण को नियमित करने तथा चिकित्सा आचार-विचारों को बढ़ावा देने और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के सभी लाइसेंसशुदा चिकित्सकों का एक राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर बनाए रखने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति आचार और पंजीकरण बोर्ड भी बनाया है।

स्नातकपूर्व चिकित्सा शिक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए एक समान राष्ट्रीय पात्रता-सह-प्रवेश परीक्षा का आयोजन इसमें हैं। भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्साभ्यासी के रूप में करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय एग्जिट टैस्ट का भी आयोजन किया है।

महोदय, इसके आगे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के शिक्षक के रूप में ही नियुक्ति देने के लिए भी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा का आयोजन है। नई चिकित्सा संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान करने की पद्धति है। भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर और राज्य रजिस्टर को बनाए रखने का तरीका भी है।

भारत में और भारत के बाहर स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों और चिकित्सा संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदान की गई चिकित्सा अर्हता को मान्यता देना और मान्यता को वापस लेना या अर्हता को अमान्य करना है।

महोदय, मुझे यहां कहने में आनन्द का अनुभव होता है कि आज आयुर्वेद भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि कई राष्ट्रों से हमारे पास डिमाण्ड आ रही है कि हमारे पास आप इस संदर्भ में रिसर्च और कोऑपरेशन में हमें एमओयू करिये, हम आपके साथ काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम-से-कम 14 अन्य राष्ट्रों में हमारे आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी और योग के एमओयू बन गये हैं और कम-से-कम 10 युनिवर्सिटीज़ में हमें चेयर प्रदान किए हैं और हमारे प्रोफेसर्स वहां जाकर पढ़ा रहे हैं और कम-से-कम 28 राज्यों में 58 इंफॉर्मेशन सेन्टर्स भी बनाये गये हैं।

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

महोदय, मुझे यह बताने में बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि यह जो एनसीआईएम विधेयक, 2019 को राज्य सभा में माननीय सभापति जी द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग से संबंधित स्थायी समिति के समक्ष परीक्षण और रिपोर्ट के लिए भेजा गया था। राज्य सभा सचिवालय ने 27 नवम्बर, 2019 के अपने पत्र के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग की स्थायी समिति की भांति चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग विधेयक, 2019 की 115वीं रिपोर्ट की प्रति को मंत्रालय द्वारा आगे विचार करने के लिए अग्रेषित किया था। स्थायी समिति ने विधेयक पर अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और संशोधनों और आशोधनों की सिफारिश की। मंत्रालय ने स्थायी समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग अधिनियम, 2019 तथा इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए संशोधन किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर उनके स्वयं के विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति हेतु राष्ट्रीय आयोग विधेयक, 2019 में कुछ संशोधनों/अतिरिक्त खंडों का प्रस्ताव किया।

संसदीय स्थायी समिति की रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई और तदनुसार राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के साथ आमेलित किया गया। मैं उनके डिटेल् में नहीं जाऊंगा। मैक्सिमम जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से सुझाव आए थे, कम-से-कम दो-तीन को छोड़कर जो उसमें बाकी थे, मेरे ख्याल से वे हमने पूरे...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने इसमें 50 परसेन्ट से कम माने हैं।

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: जो प्रावधान इसमें हैं, हमें ऐसा लगा कि उनके करने की जरूरत नहीं है, जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम आगे आने वाले रूल में एकोमोडेट कर लेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please address the Chair.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप इतना आश्वासन दे दीजिए कि योग, नेचुरोपैथी पर जल्दी बिल लाएंगे या इसमें समाहित करके बोर्ड बनायेंगे। सर, योग और नेचुरोपैथी वाली जो बात है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष के अंडर जो समिति गयी थी, उन्होंने रिकमंड किया था कि योग और नेचुरोपैथी के लिए अलग बिल बनायें। हमने बिल की तैयारी भी की है और वह consideration में है, यह मैं निश्चित तौर से आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा। वह हमारे विचाराधीन है और जल्दी से जल्दी हम इसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे।

सर, मैं एक बार फिर सभी मेम्बर्स का, जिन्होंने यहां हमें सपोर्ट दिया है, उस सपोर्ट का शब्दों में तो मैं आभार नहीं जता सकता हूं, क्योंकि आयुर्वेद — AYUSH system of medicines करीब पांच साल से पहले शुरू हुआ है। 50 सालों में इसके ऊपर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ, यह वैसी के वैसी ही थी। जो बजट 100 करोड़ का था, वहां 50 करोड़ भी

खर्च नहीं होता था। मैं खुशी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच सालों में हमने जो बजट खर्च किया है, पूरे के पूरे 100 परसेंट खर्च किया है। हमारे एक माननीय सांसद ने इसकी मांग भी की है, आप सभी जानते हैं। आप लोगों ने हमारे लिए इतने प्रयास किये कि बजट और बढ़ा कर दे दो, लेकिन हम मानते हैं कि हो जाएगा। हमें जो कुछ साधन-सामग्री मिली, इससे यह जो आयुष का कार्यभार है, उसको हम पांच सालों में आगे बढ़ाने में थोड़ा-बहुत कामयाब हुए हैं। हमें थोड़ा और मौका चाहिए। आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सजेशंस दिये हैं, वे सजेशंस सही रूप से आने चाहिए और इसके बारे में हम विचार करेंगे और जो कुछ हम रूल्स में ले सकते हैं, उनको रूल्स के अंदर हम डाल देंगे और उसकी कार्रवाई करने में आगे बढ़ेंगे।

माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी, जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, present Ministry has set up a Yoga Certification Board, जो आपने कहा था, वह हमने already एक Yoga Certification Board set up किया है। बिल जब आयेगा, तब यह जो बोर्ड है, तब तक इससे व्यवस्था देख लेंगे।

कई मेम्बर्स ने अपनी बात कही है। डा. अमर पटनायक जी ने कहा था कि, “In order to promote research, all Director-Generals of AYUSH Research Council are Members of this Commission as per the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.” इन सब को हमने इसमें सम्मिलित किया हुआ है। सभी Research Councils के जो DGs हैं, इन सबको हमने सम्मिलित किया हुआ है। माननीय श्री बांडा प्रकाश जी ने कहा था कि, “Central Government is Second Appellate Authority. The First Appellate Authority is the Commission. Creating a separate Appellate Tribunal will delay the decision-making process.” इसीलिए जो कुछ है, पहले जो कमिशन होगा, इसके बाद में मंत्रालय है और जरूरत पड़ी तो फिर इसके ऊपर भी निश्चित तौर से हम विचार करेंगे।

श्री के. सोमप्रसाद जी ने इसके बारे में जो बोला है कि “The provision allows the Chairman and Members of the Commission to accept the employment in any private medical institution within two years from demitting the office of the Commission. The Central Government shall take due procedure and ensure that there is no conflict of interest.”

महोदय, हमारे कई मेम्बर्स ने हमें अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। डा. विनय सहस्रबुद्धे, जो यहां हमारे मेम्बर हैं, उन्होंने आयुर्वेद का महत्व जिस तरह से हमें बताया है, मुझे लगता है कि हमें विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जैसे लोगों की guidance चाहिए। माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का जो मार्गदर्शन हमें हर रोज़ मिलता है, इनके सजेशंस के आधार पर इस आयुष मिनिस्ट्री को आगे बढ़ाने में हम निश्चित तौर से कामयाब होंगे।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

माननीय मानस रंजन भूनिया जी ने कहा था कि सबसे पहले जो हम चाहते हैं कि वह चाहे कोई सी भी पैथी हो, सभी पैथीज़ में अपनी-अपनी एक अलग ताकत है। कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि medicines का integration होना चाहिए। यह काम आयुष ने already शुरू किया हुआ है। कई जो बड़े हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, एम्स है या दूसरे जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहां integration का काम already शुरू हुआ है। आखिर हम सभी का प्रयास किसके लिए है, जो पेशेंट है, वह जल्दी ठीक होना चाहिए। इसीलिए यह प्रयोग सभी जगहों पर अभी थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा में चालू हुआ है। हमारे यहां 'आयुष' नाम की एक scheme है। उसमें हमारे Primary Health Centers में भी सभी तरह के डॉक्टर्स बैठते हैं। जिसको जो पैथी चाहिए, जो मेडिसिन चाहिए, वह लेकर आता है। अभी integration का प्रमाना शुरू हुआ है और यह integration निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेगा।

महोदय, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव साहब ने कहा कि कमेटी की तरफ से 33 recommendations थे, उनमें से आधे को भी नहीं माना गया, मैंने इस संबंध में बताया है कि जिनको हम रूल्स में adjust कर पाएंगे, उनको करेंगे। जो रूल्स हैं, उनमें इनमें से कई अपने आप adjust हो जाते हैं। हमने कहा कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगा, तो हम इनके ऊपर निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे।

महोदय, हमें यह बिल इसलिए लाना पड़ा, क्योंकि हमें आयुष पद्धति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और ताकत चाहिए। कुछ जगहों पर ऐसे कॉलेजेज़ थे, जो नाम के लिए कॉलेजेज़ थे, जहां यह कहा जाता था कि आप एडमिशन ले लीजिए, आप कॉलेज आइए या मत आइए, आप सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए आ जाइएगा। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे आयुष पद्धति के जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनमें confidence नहीं है, practice करने का confidence नहीं है। उनकी यह बात सही है, क्योंकि जब तक डॉक्टर कॉलेज में जाकर पढ़ेगा नहीं, तब तक उसमें प्रैक्टिस करने का confidence कहां से आएगा? इसमें इस तरह के जो strict rules हैं, आज उनकी बहुत जरूरत थी। एक-दो रूम में जो कॉलेज चलते थे, हमने ऐसे सभी कॉलेजेज़ को बंद करवा दिया। सिर्फ कागज पर ऐसे जो कॉलेजेज़ थे, उनको हमने बंद करवा दिया। हमें ये सब करने के लिए और ताकत चाहिए, इसलिए हम ये दोनों बिल आपके सामने लेकर आए हैं। आगे ऐसे ही कुछ और कानून आएंगे और हम उन पर अमल कर पाएंगे।

महोदय, यहां पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने योग और नैचुरोपैथी के बारे में बोला है, हमने उसके बारे में assure किया है कि जैसा नीति आयोग ने कहा है, उसी के मुताबिक हम नया बिल लाने के बारे में विचार करेंगे और जल्दी ही इस तरह का बिल लेकर आएंगे। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए हैं, हम उन सुझावों पर निश्चित तौर पर विचार

करेंगे। इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, इनसे हमें निश्चित तौर पर ताकत मिलेगी। हम आयुष मिशन के तहत NAM के जरिए कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं और सभी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में अपना योगदान दे रहे हैं। हमने NAM के तहत जो एक 50 बेड्स हॉस्पिटल की स्कीम बनाई है, उस स्कीम के तहत अब 100 से ज्यादा हॉस्पिटल्स बन रहे हैं। हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक हॉस्पिटल बनाने की योजना है। हम इसी तरह से बढ़ रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली के नजदीक बदरपुर में हमने ऑल इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ आयुर्वेद शुरू किया है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक बार वहां जाकर देखिए। हमने 2017 में उसको शुरू किया था। आज के दिन वहां दो हजार से भी ज्यादा पेशेंट्स ओपीडी में आ रहे हैं। यह 100 बेड्स का हॉस्पिटल है और हर दिन फुल रहता है और पेशेंट को जगह नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रकार से लोगों का रुझान आयुर्वेद के प्रति, आयुष के प्रति बढ़ रहा है। चूंकि हमारे institutions की संख्या बढ़ रही है, हमारा काम बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमें ताकत भी चाहिए और उसी ताकत के लिए हम इस बिल के माध्यम से आपके सामने आए हुए हैं। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हमें आगे भी आपका सहयोग चाहिए और विनती करता हूँ कि ये जो बिल्स हैं, इनको पारित करके हमें और ज्यादा अच्छा काम करने के लिए सहूलियत दें। मैं ज्यादा न बोलते हुए, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आप सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2019 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education, ensures availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals of Indian System of Medicine in all parts of the country; that promotes equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of such medical professionals accessible to all the citizens; that promotes national health goals; that encourages such medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research; that has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions and facilitates maintenance of a medical register of Indian System of Medicine for India and enforces high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services; that is flexible to adapt to the changing needs and has an effective grievance redressal mechanism and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 4) That at page 2, lines 22-23 *for* the words, “whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as”, the words, “supplemented by such modern advances, scientific and technological development as” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 4, there are nine Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 49 and 50) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; Amendment (No. 56) by Shri K. Somaprasad and Amendments (Nos. 5 to 10) by the hon. Minister. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present. Shri K. Somaprasad, are you moving?

CLAUSE 4 – COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I move:

(No. 56) That at page 4, line 7, *for* the word “six”, the word “ten” be *substituted*.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What are the Amendments by the hon. Minister?
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): They would have been provided to you as part of the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No; nothing is provided. ...(Interruptions)... What are the Amendments?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): I request the Minister to ensure that the Members have a copy of the Amendments that you are moving.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I raise one issue? ...(Interruptions)... Did we discuss the amended Bill or the un-amended Bill? What Bill did we discuss?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The Amendments are being voted on now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But where are the Amendments? ...(Interruptions)... We have not got the Amendments. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): They have been circulated. That is the information I have. ...(Interruptions)... I have been informed that the Amendments were circulated on the 28th of February, 2020. They have been circulated. You would have received it much earlier. Since many weeks have passed, you may not have paid attention.

I shall now put the Amendment (No. 56) by Shri K. Somaprasad to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Amendments (No.5 to 10) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 5) That at page 3, line 18 *for* the word, “twelve”, the word “fifteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 6) That at page 3, line 19 *for* the word, “sixteen”, the words “twenty-three” be *substituted*.

(No. 7) That at page 3, *after* lines 37, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(fa) the Director General, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi;

(fb) the Director General, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi;

(fc) the Director General, Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai;”.

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

(No. 8) That at page 4, line 5, *after* the word, “Sanskrit”, the words “Urdu, Tamil,” be *inserted*.

(No. 9) That at page 4, line 7 *for* the word, “six”, the word “ten” be *substituted*.

(No. 10) That at page 4, *for* lines 10 to 14, the following be *substituted*, namely:

“(c) six members from Ayurveda, one member each from Siddha, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa, to be appointed from amongst the nominees of the States and Union territories, under clause (ca) of sub-section (2) of Section 11, in the Advisory Council for Indian System of Medicine, for a term of two years in such manner as may be prescribed.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 5, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 51) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No. 11) by the hon. Minister. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. Now, the Minister.

**CLAUSE 5 – SEARCH COMMITTEE FOR APPOINTMENT OF
CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 11) That at page 4, line 32, *after* the word, “Sanskrit”, the words “Urdu, Tamil,” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.57) by Shri K. Somaprasad.

**CLAUSE 6 – TERM OF OFFICE AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF
CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS**

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

(No. 57) That at page 5, lines 38 to 41, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 8, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 52) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No. 12) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. Now, the Minister.

**CLAUSE 8 – APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, EXPERTS, PROFESSIONALS,
OFFICERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF COMMISSION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 12) That at page 6, line 26, *for* the words, “quality assurance”, the word “accreditation” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, as added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 9, there is one Amendment (No. 13) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 9 – MEETINGS OF COMMISSION

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 13) That at page 7, *for* lines 1 to 3, the following be *substituted*, namely:–

“(6) A person who is aggrieved by any decision of the Commission, except the decision rendered under sub-section (4) of Section 30, may prefer an appeal to the Central Government against such decision within fifteen days of the communication of such decision.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 10, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 53) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No. 14) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. Now, the Minister.

CLAUSE 10 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 14) That at page 7, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ha) frame guidelines for determination of fees and all other charges in respect of fifty per cent of seats in private medical institutions and deemed to be Universities which are governed under the provisions of this Act;”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): In Clause 11, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 15 and 16) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

**CLAUSE 11 – CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 15) That at page 7, *for* lines 38 and 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“in that State, possessing qualifications in the Indian System of Medicine, to be nominated by that State Government, and one member to represent each Union territory, who is the Vice-Chancellor of a University in that Union territory, possessing qualifications in the Indian System of Medicine,”

(No. 16) That at page 7, *for* lines 41 to 44, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that where the Vice-Chancellor possessing qualifications in the Indian System of Medicine is not available, a Dean or a Head of Faculty possessing qualifications in the Indian System of Medicine shall be nominated;

(ca) one member to represent each State and each Union territory from amongst elected members of the State Medical Council of Indian System of Medicine, to be nominated by that State Medical Council;

(cb) the Chairman, University Grants Commission;

(cc) the Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council;”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, just one moment. Is it a Bill, or, is it an amended Bill? It should be made clear by the Minister. He should clear this to the entire House. My belief is that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should scrutinize the entire thing before submitting all these Amendments inside the House by the Minister. He should make it clear to the Chairman of this House as to how many Amendments the Minister wants to bring before the House.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhattacharyaji, you have made your point. In Clause 12, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 17 and 18) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 12 – FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR
INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 17) That at page 8, line 3, *for* the words, “training and research”, the words “training, research and development” be *substituted*.

(No. 18) That at page 8, line 6, *for* the words “training and research”, the words “training, research and development” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 54) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there is one Amendment (No. 19) by the Minister.

5.00 P.M.**CLAUSE 14 – NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY-CUM-ENTRANCE TEST**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 19) That at page 8, *after* line 35, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(4) The Commission shall specify by regulations the manner of admission of students to undergraduate courses who are exempted under sub-section (1).”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Clause 14 here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through it. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't move away from your seat. You have brought a point to my notice. I will examine it.

You have made your point. I am capable of understanding what you are saying. I will attend to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Clause 15, there is one Amendment (No. 20) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 15 – NATIONAL EXIT TEST

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 20) That at page 8, *after* line 45, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(4) Any person with a foreign medical qualification shall have to qualify National Exit Test for the purpose of obtaining licence to practice as medical practitioner of Indian System of Medicine and for enrolment in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not tell him and he need not tell you. If there is anything, that will be told to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Don't make any gesticulation. He is a Member. He has got the right to say. If there is some substance in what he is saying, I will attend to that. Otherwise, I will be moving on. Please. This is the House. We must respect each other.

In Clause 19, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 55) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present. Also, there is one Amendment (No. 21) by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

CLAUSE 19 – COMPOSITION OF AUTONOMOUS BOARDS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 21) That at page 9, *for* lines 45 and 46, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“and the remaining two Members shall be accreditation experts;”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20 to 23 were added to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there is one Amendment (No. 22) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 24 – MEETINGS, ETC., OF AUTONOMOUS BOARDS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 22) That at page 10, line 41, *for* the words, “sixty days”, the words “thirty days” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 and 26 were added to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You also hear what the hon. Members are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Clause 27, there is one Amendment (No. 23) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 27 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF ETHICS AND
REGISTRATION FOR INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 23) That at page 11, *after* line 47, the following be *inserted*, namely:–

“(d) exercise appellate jurisdiction with respect to the actions taken by a State Medical Council under section 30.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 28, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 58) by Shri K. Somaprasad and Amendment (No. 24) by the Minister. Shri K. Somaprasad, are you moving your Amendment?

**CLAUSE 28 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ASSESSMENT AND
RATING BOARD FOR INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): I move:

(No. 58) That at page 12, lines 14 to 25, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (No. 24) by the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 24) That at page 12, line 10, *after* the words, “new medical institution”, the words “or to start any postgraduate course or to increase number of seats,” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there are nine Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 25 to 33) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 29 – PERMISSION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF
NEW MEDICAL INSTITUTION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 25) That at page 12, line 38, *after* the words, “new medical institution”, the words “or start any postgraduate course or increase number of seats” be *inserted*.

(No. 26) That at page 13, lines 2 and 3, *for* the words, “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 27) That at page 13, *after* lines 4 and 5, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that before disapproving such scheme, an opportunity to rectify the defects, if any, shall be given to the person concerned.”

(No. 28) That at page 13, line 9, *for* the words, “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 29) That at page 13, line 11, *for* the words, “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 30) That at page 13, line 13, *for* the word, “forty-five”, the word “fifteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 31) That at page 13, line 14, *for* the word, “thirty”, the word “seven” be *substituted*.

(No. 32) That at page 13, lines 15 and 16, *for* the word, “forty-five”, the word “fifteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 33) That at page 13, line 19, *after* the words, “any other expert”, the words “having integrity and experience in medical profession” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment (No. 34) for Insertion of New Clause 29A by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

**INSERTION OF NEW CLAUSE 29A – CRITERIA FOR APPROVING OR
DISAPPROVING SCHEME**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 34) That at page 13, *after* line 20, the following be *inserted*, namely:–

“29A. While approving or disapproving a scheme under section 29, the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Indian System of Medicine, or the Commission, as the case may be, shall take into consideration the following criteria, namely:–

- (a) adequacy of infrastructure and financial resources;
- (b) whether adequate academic faculty, non-teaching staff, and other necessary facilities have been provided to ensure proper functioning of medical institution or would be provided within the time-limit specified in the scheme;
- (c) whether adequate hospital facilities have been provided or would be provided within the time-limit specified in the scheme;
- (d) such other factors as may be prescribed:

Provided that, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, the criteria may be relaxed for the medical institutions which are set up in such areas as may be specified by the regulations”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 30, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 35 and 36) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 30 – STATE MEDICAL COUNCIL

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 35) That at page 13, *for* lines 46 to 49, the following be *substituted*, namely:–

“(4) A medical practitioner of Indian System of Medicine who is aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Ethics and Registration for Indian System of Medicine, may prefer an appeal to the Commission within sixty days of communication of such decision.”

(No. 36) That at page 14, lines 1 and 2 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 32, there is one Amendment (No. 37) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 32 – RIGHTS OF PERSONS TO BE ENROLLED IN NATIONAL REGISTER AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS THERETO

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 37) That at page 14, *for* line 31, the following be *substituted*, namely:–

“enrolled first in the State Register and subsequently in the National Register maintained under this Act.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there is one Amendment (No. 38) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 33 – RIGHTS OF PERSONS TO PRACTICE

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 38) That at page 15, lines 12 to 14 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 48 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 49, there is one Amendment (No. 39) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 49 – COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 39) That at page 19, line 27, *for* the word, “Ethic”, the word “Ethics” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 50, there is one Amendment (No. 40) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 50 – POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPERSEDE
COMMISSION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 40) That at page 19, line 36, *for* the words, “one year”, the words “six months” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 51, there is one Amendment (No. 41) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 51 – JOINT SITTINGS OF COMMISSION, NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR HOMOEOPATHY, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR YOGA AND
NATUROPATHY AND NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 41) That at page 20, line 19, the words, “Yoga and Naturopathy” be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 51, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 52, there is one Amendment (No. 42) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 52 – STATE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE PRIMARY
HEALTHCARE IN RURAL AREAS**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 42) That at page 20, *for* lines 26 to 28, the following be substituted, *namely:-*

“52. Every State Government may, for the purposes of addressing or promoting public health, take necessary measures to enhance the capacity of the healthcare professionals.”

State
Government
to promote
Public health

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 52, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is an Amendment, I will read that. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is not listed, what can I do? In Clause 53, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 43 and 44) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 53 – POWER TO MAKE RULES

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 43) That at page 20, *for* lines 36 to 38, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(b) the manner of appointing members under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4;”

(No. 44) That at page 21, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ia) the other factors under clause (d) of section 29A;”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 54, there are four Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 45 to 48) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 54 – POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 45) That at page 22, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ia) the manner of admission of students to undergraduate courses under sub-section (4) of section 14;”

(No. 46) That at page 22, *after* line 5, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ja) the manner in which a person with foreign medical qualification shall qualify National Exit Test under sub-section (4) of section 15;”

(No. 47) That at page 22, *after* line 47, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(zaa) the areas in respect of which criteria may be relaxed under the proviso to section 29A;”

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

(No. 48) That at page 23, lines 16 to 18, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 to 58 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 1 – SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 3) That at page 1, line 5 *for* the figure “2019”, the figure “2020” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by the Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) That at page 1, the Enacting formula *for* the words, “Sixty-ninth”, the words “Seventy-first” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Long Title, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

LONG TITLE

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) That at page 1, in the long title *after* the word, “accessible”, the word “affordable” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all the clauses have been disposed of, now, the Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, what were you saying? You said that Clause 14 is not there in the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, first of all, we are dealing with two separate Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to the second Bill now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir. I may have taken second Bill's Amendments in the first Bill. The mistake may have been mine. I am going to check it and I will get back to you. But, Sir, the point is, every Clause is being amended. ...(Interruptions)... We don't know what is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the system if the Government wants to amend it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक: सर, हमने Amendments इसमें include कर दिए हैं।

श्री सभापति: श्रीपाद यसो नाईक जी, बिना सभापति की अनुमति के किसी को नहीं बोलना है, चाहे वे मंत्री हों या सदस्य हों। Opposition or supposition, this is the position which you have to understand. Only the Chair permits. I understand that there are so many Clauses which are being amended. Naturally, the Members also get confused sometimes. I don't deny that. Sometimes, it happens. But when there are so many Amendments, the system of democracy is that you have to move every Amendment, discuss it and then dispose it of. That is the system.

I shall now put the Motion for reference of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019 to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha moved by Shri Husain Dalwai to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up consideration of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2019. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for a medical education system that improves access to quality and affordable medical education, ensures availability of adequate and high quality Homoeopathy medical professionals in all parts of the country; that promotes equitable and universal healthcare that encourages community health perspective and makes services of Homoeopathy medical professionals accessible to all the citizens; that promotes national health goals; that encourages Homoeopathy medical professionals to adopt latest medical research in their work and to contribute to research; that has an objective periodic and transparent assessment of medical institutions and facilitates maintenance of a Homoeopathy medical register for India and enforces high ethical standards in all aspects of medical services; that is flexible to adapt to the changing needs and has an effective grievance redressal mechanism and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 4) That at page 2, *for* line 13, the following be *substituted*, namely:–

“the use of biochemic remedies supplemented by such modern advances, scientific and technological development as the Commission may, in consultation with the Central Government, declare by notification from time to time;”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one question. I am looking at Amendments in the Homeopathy Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we come to that particular Amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, in the Homeopathy Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which Amendment in the Homeopathy Bill? I am now at Clause 2.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You just now said that Clause 2. Why are you not taking Clause 1?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 1 would be taken at the end.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Would you come to Clause 1 at the end?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the system. I also got the same doubt. Now, we shall take up Clause 3.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If first Amendment is carried, the other things do not follow. In Clause 4, there are 14 Amendments, Amendments (Nos. 44 to 47) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Amendments (Nos. 53 to 57) by Shri Binoy Viswam, Amendments (Nos. 67 to 68) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Amendments (Nos. 5 to 7) by the Minister. Now, Dr. T. Subbaramy Reddy, not present. Shri Binoy Viswam, not pressing. Shri K.K. Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this is on the increase of State representation. I move the Amendments.

CLAUSE 4 – COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION

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

(No. 67) That at page 3, line 38, *for* the word “five”, the word “ten” be *substituted*.

(No. 68) That at page 3, line 41, *for* the word “four”, the word “six” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 5) That at page 3, line 14, *for* the word “twelve”, the word “nineteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 6) That at page 3, line 38, *for* the word “five”, the word “ten” be *substituted*.

(No. 7) That at page 3, *for* lines 41 to 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(c) six members to be appointed from amongst the nominees of the States and Union territories, under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 11, of the Advisory Council for a term of two years in such manner as may be prescribed.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When a Minister says that Amendment is moved, that means, I have permitted. He is moving the Amendment. In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 58) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 7 – REMOVAL OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No. 58) That at page 5, line 24, *for* the words “by order”, the words “after judicious consultation” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 48) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No. 8) by the Minister. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, not present. Now, the Minister.

CLAUSE 8 – APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, EXPERTS, PROFESSIONALS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF COMMISSION

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

- (No. 8) That at page 6, line 10, *for* the words “quality assurance”, the word “accreditation” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 69) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Amendment (No. 9) by the Minister. Shri Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, again, the Centre has been made the appellate authority here. So, I am moving the Amendment.

CLAUSE 9 - MEETINGS OF COMMISSION

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

- (No. 69) That at page 6, line 33, *for* the words “Central Government”, the words “Medical Appellate Tribunal for Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

- (No. 9) That at page 6, *for* lines 32 to 34, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(6) A person who is aggrieved by any decision of the Commission, except the decision rendered under sub-section (4) of section 30, may prefer an appeal to the Central Government against such decision within fifteen days of the communication of such decision.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are three Amendments. The Leader of the Opposition and Anandji, we have to think about this. Members give Amendments. It comes in the Business and they are not there. So, naturally, we do not take them up for consideration. I understand that. That is the position. Should it be continued in future also? Just apply your minds. The Leader of the House and others also, think about it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Member is a bit depressed. He is retiring.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is okay. I am not mentioning about him individually. I am talking of this system. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, he is a favourite Member of yours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Every Member of this House is a favourite Member of mine. And favouritism varies in degrees depending on their performance.

Conduct and performance. In Clause 10, there are three Amendments; Amendment (No. 49) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. Now, Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 10 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 10) That at page 6, line 37, *for* the word “necessary, in”, the words “necessary regulations in” be *substituted*.

(No. 11) That at page 7, *after* line 5, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ha) frame guidelines for determination of fees and all other charges in respect of fifty per cent of seats in private medical institutions and deemed to be Universities which are governed under the provisions of this Act;”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11, there are four Amendments; Amendment (No. 50) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Amendment (No. 59) by Shri Binoy Viswam and Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) by Shripad Yesso Naik. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. Shri Binoy Viswam, are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 11 – CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR HOMOEOPATHY

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 59) That at page 7, line 19, *after* the word “Council”, the words “who shall

be of administrative ability, impeccable integrity and scientific temper”
be *inserted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move.

(No. 12) That at page 7, *for* lines 22 and 23, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“in that State, possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy, to be nominated by that State Government, and one member to represent each Union territory, who is the Vice-Chancellor of a University in that Union territory, possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy, to”.

(No. 13) That at page 7, *for* lines 25 to 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that where the Vice-Chancellor possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy is not available, a Dean or Head of Faculty possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy shall be nominated;

(ca) one member to represent each State and each Union territory from amongst elected members of the State Homoeopathy Medical Council, to be nominated by that State Medical Council;

(cb) the Chairman, University Grants Commission;

(cc) the Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council;”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 59) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) moved by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik to vote. The question is:

(No. 12) That at page 7, *for* lines 22 and 23, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“in that State, possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy, to be nominated by that State Government, and one member to represent each Union territory, who is the Vice-Chancellor of a University in that Union territory, possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy, to”.

(No. 13) That at page 7, *for* lines 25 to 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“Provided that where the Vice-Chancellor possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy is not available, a Dean or Head of Faculty possessing qualifications in Homoeopathy shall be nominated;

(ca) one member to represent each State and each Union territory from amongst elected members of the State Homoeopathy Medical Council, to be nominated by that State Medical Council;

(cb) the Chairman, University Grants Commission;

(cc) the Director, National Assessment and Accreditation Council;”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 14 and 15) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 12 – FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR HOMOEOPATHY

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 14) That at page 7, line 35, *for* the words “research and training”, the words “training, research and development” be *substituted*.

(No. 15) That at page 7, line 39, *for* the words “training and research”, the words “training, research and development” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No. 51) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 14, there is one Amendment (No. 60) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 14 – NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY-CUM-ENTRANCE TEST

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 60) That at page 8, line 9, *for* the words “other languages”, the words “other regional languages” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 61) by Shri Binoy Viswam and Amendment (No. 16) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. Shri Viswam, are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 15 – NATIONAL EXIT TEST

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 61) That at page 8, line 23, *for* the words “other languages”, the words “other regional languages” be *substituted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 16) That at page 8, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:–

“(4) Any person with a foreign medical qualification shall have to qualify National Exit Test for the purpose of obtaining licence to practice Homoeopathy as medical practitioner of Homoeopathy and for enrolment in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be, in such manner as may be specified by regulations”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 61) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 16) moved by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik to vote. The question is:

(No. 16) That at page 8, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:–

“(4) Any person with a foreign medical qualification shall have to qualify National Exit Test for the purpose of obtaining licence to practice

Homoeopathy as medical practitioner of Homoeopathy and for enrolment in the State Register or the National Register, as the case may be, in such manner as may be specified by regulations”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 16, there is one Amendment (No. 62) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 16 – POST-GRADUATE NATIONAL ENTRANCE TEST

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 62) That at page 8, line 32, *for* the words “other languages”, the words “other regional languages” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 63) by Shri Binoy Viswam and Amendment (No. 70) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Shri Binoy Viswam, are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 18 – CONSTITUTION OF AUTONOMOUS BOARDS

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 63) That at page 9, line 7, be *deleted*.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(No. 70) That at page 9, *after* line 8, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(d) Medical Appellate Tribunal for Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 63) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 70) moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there are three Amendments; Amendment (No. 64) by Shri Binoy Viswam, Amendment (No. 71) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Amendment (No. 17) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. Shri Binoy Viswam, are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 19 – COMPOSITION OF AUTONOMOUS BOARDS

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 64) That at page 9, lines 15 to 19, be *deleted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(No. 71) That at page 9, *after* line 24, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“The Medical Appellate Tribunal for Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy shall consist of a Chairperson, who shall be a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court, and four other members who shall have special knowledge in the medical profession and education, Indian Systems of Medicine, Homeopathy, and health administration.”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 17) That at page 9, *for* lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“be an accreditation expert;”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Amendment moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No. 17) moved by the Minister, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, to vote. The question is:

(No. 17) That at page 9, *for* lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“be an accreditation expert;”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there is one Amendment (No. 72) by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir,...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given any Amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, this is list that they have supplied. For Clauses 17 and 18, there is no Amendment. Sir, I am bringing this to your kind notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; I will go through it. Shri K.K. Ragesh, are you moving the Amendment?

**CLAUSE 20 – SEARCH COMMITTEE FOR APPOINTMENT OF
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(No. 72) That at page 9, line 34, *after* the words “Autonomous Boards” the words “Medical Appellate Tribunal for Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy” be *inserted*.

The question was put the motion was negatived.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 21, there are two Amendments, Amendment (No. 65) by Shri Binoy Viswam and Amendment (No. 18) by the Minister. Shri Binoy Viswam, are you moving the Amendment?

**CLAUSE 21 – TERM OF OFFICE AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 65) That at page 9, line 37, *for* the words “four years”, the words “three years” be *substituted*.

The question was put the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 18) That at page 9, line 36, *for* the word “held”, the word “hold” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one Amendment (No. 66) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 22 – ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 66) That at page 10, lines 1 to 4, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there is one Amendment (No. 19) by the Minister. Are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 24 – MEETINGS OF AUTONOMOUS BOARDS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 19) That at page 10, line 17, *for* the words “sixty days”, the words “thirty days” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 26, there is one Amendment (No.52) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 27, there is one Amendment (No. 20) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 27 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF ETHICS AND
REGISTRATION FOR HOMOEOPATHY**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 20) That at page 11, *after* line 19, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(d) exercise appellate jurisdiction with respect to the actions taken by a State Medical Council under Section 30.”.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 28, there is one Amendment (No. 21) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 28 – POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ASSESSMENT AND
RATING BOARD FOR HOMOEOPATHY**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 21) That at page 11, line 28, *after* the words “new medical institution”, the words “or to start any postgraduate course or to increase number of seats,” be *inserted*.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there are nine Amendments, Amendments (No.22 to No.30) by the Minister. Are you moving the Amendments?

**CLAUSE 29 – PERMISSION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW MEDICAL
INSTITUTION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 22) That at page 12, line 8, *after* the words “new medical institution”, the words “or start any postgraduate course or increase number of seats” be *inserted*.

(No. 23) That at page 12, lines 20 and 21, *for* the words “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 24) That at page 12, *for* lines 22 and 23, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that before disapproving such scheme, an opportunity to rectify the defects, if any, shall be given to the person concerned.”.

(No. 25) That at page 12, line 27, *for* the words “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 26) That at page 12, line 29, *for* the words “six months”, the words “three months” be *substituted*.

(No. 27) That at page 12, line 31, *for* the word “forty-five”, the word “fifteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 28) That at page 12, line 32, *for* the word “thirty”, the word “seven” be *substituted*.

(No. 29) That at page 12, line 34, *for* the word “forty-five”, the word “fifteen” be *substituted*.

(No. 30) That at page 12, line 37, *after* the words “any other expert”, the words “having integrity and experience in medical profession” be *inserted*.

The question was put the motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one Amendment (No.31) for insertion of New Clause 29A by the Minister.

**INSERTION OF NEW CLAUSE 29A – CRITERIA FOR APPROVING OR
DISAPPROVING SCHEME**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 31) That at page 12, *after* line 38, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:—

“29A. While approving or disapproving a scheme under section 29, the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy, or the

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

Commission, as the case may be, shall take into consideration the following criteria, namely:—

- (a) adequacy of infrastructure and financial resources;
- (b) whether adequate academic faculty, non-teaching staff and other necessary facilities have been provided to ensure proper functioning of medical institution or would be provided within the time-limit specified in the scheme;
- (c) whether adequate hospital facilities have been provided or would be provided within the time-limit specified in the scheme;
- (d) such other factors as may be prescribed:

Provided that, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, the criteria may be relaxed for the medical institutions which are set up in such areas as may be specified by the regulations.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clause 29A was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 30, there is one Amendment (No. 32) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 30 - STATE MEDICAL COUNCILS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 32) That at page 13, *for* lines 15 to 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(4) A medical practitioner of Homoeopathy who is aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Ethics and Registration for Homoeopathy, may prefer an appeal to the Commission within sixty days of communication of such decision.”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 32, there is one Amendment (No. 33) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 32 – RIGHTS OF PERSONS TO BE ENROLLED IN NATIONAL REGISTER AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS THERETO

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 33) That at page 14, lines 8 and 9, *for* the words “enrolled in the National Register”, the words “enrolled first in the State Register and subsequently in the National Register” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there is one Amendment (No.34) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 33 – RIGHTS OF PERSONS TO PRACTICE

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 34) That at page 14, lines 33 to 35, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 44 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 45, there is one Amendment (No.73) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving the Amendment?

CLAUSE 45 – OBLIGATION OF UNIVERSITIES AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(No. 73) That at page 18, *after* line 23, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(2) Every university and medical institutions covered under this Act shall ensure that fee for at least fifty per cent of seats shall be at par with the fees of Government medical colleges.”.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 46 to 48 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 49, there is one Amendment (No. 35) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 49 - COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 35) That at page 19, line 3, *for* the word “Ethic”, the word “Ethics” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 50, there is one Amendment (No. 36) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 50 – POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPERSEDE
COMMISSION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 36) That at page 19, line 11, *for* the words “one year”, the words “six months” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 51, there is one Amendment (No. 37) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 51 - JOINT SITTINGS OF COMMISSION, NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
YOGA AND NATUROPATHY AND NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 37) That at page 19, line 42, the words “Yoga and Naturopathy” be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 51, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 52, there are two Amendments, Amendment (No. 74) by Shri Husain Dalwai, Shrimati Viplove Thakur, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, Shri B.K. Hariprasad, Shri Tiruchi Siva and Shri M. Shanmugam and Amendment (No. 38) by the Minister. Husain Dalwaiji, are you moving the Amendment?

**CLAUSE 52 - STATE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE PRIMARY
HEALTHCARE IN RURAL AREAS**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I move:

(No. 74) That at page 20, *for* lines 1 to 3 and marginal heading, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“52. Every State Government may, for the purpose of addressing or promoting public healthcare, take necessary measures including the integration of different systems of medicines to enhance the capacity of the healthcare professionals and, if necessary, amend the relevant State law accordingly.”

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 38) That at page 20, *for* lines 1 to 3, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“52. Every State Government may, for the purposes of addressing or promoting public health, take necessary measures to enhance the capacity of the healthcare professionals.”.	State Government to promote Public health
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The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 52, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In, Clause 53, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 39 and 40) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 53 – POWER TO MAKE RULES

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 39) That at page 20, *for* lines 11 to 13, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(b) the manner of appointing members under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4;”.

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

(No. 40) That at page 20, *after* line 29, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ia) the other factors under clause (d) of section 29A;”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In, Clause 54, there are three Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 41 to 43) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 54 – POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 41) That at page 21, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(ja) the manner in which a person with foreign medical qualification shall qualify National Exit Test under sub-section (4) of section 15;”

(No. 42) That at page 22, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

“(zaa) the areas in respect of which criteria may be relaxed under the proviso to section 29A;”.

(No. 43) That at page 22, lines 37 to 39 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 to 58 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Chairman has to read three times, and again approve it three times, and if he has the stamina, Members who are in such a big number, their voice should be a little louder. Now, in Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

CLAUSE 1 – SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 3) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2019”, the figure “2020” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In, the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-ninth”, the word “Seventy-first” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In, the Long title, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

LONG TITLE

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) That at page 1, in long title, *after* the word “accessible”, the words “and affordable” be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever amendments have come to my notice, I have put all of them for discussion and vote. Now, all the Clauses have been disposed off. Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is the Bill which has got the longest amendments that somebody has to study.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is the Bill which has extraordinary large number of amendments. I can understand from where the amendments are coming; from the recommendations of the Standing Committee, absolutely no problem. Some of the amendments have come from the Report of the Standing Committee. But, Sir, the

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

changes, the amendments go beyond the Standing Committee's recommendations and almost every Clause, in both the Bills, has undergone some modification. Sir, this is a very unsatisfactory way of looking at Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is passed.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO,
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan...*(Interruptions)*... We shall sit a little late also. We will take up this. We have two more Ministries to be discussed. The other House is sitting till 12 O'clock. Please...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; it is for the Chair to decide. Don't make comments and counter comments. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to initiate the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Sir, the purpose of the MSMEs is to take economy to the rural areas, to the backward areas, and to the areas where we need economic activity beyond agriculture. But, today, this sector is ignored by the Government. I can quote from the Budget of 2018-19. Sir, the Budget Estimates for 2018-19 for MSMEs was ` 1,215.06 crores; whereas, in the Revised Estimates, it has been reduced to ` 1,097.40 crores. Why has the Government revised it at a lower rate when it should have increased the allocation? That is one question. Sir, the major problem with the MSMEs is that they need funds. They need funds for upgradation of technology; they need funds for marketing; they need funds for training their people. But, the banks are not willing to fund these MSMEs. They are ready to fund major industries who take the money and run away. Whereas, these people, who want to give employment, instead of seeking employment, by investing their money from their own pockets and expecting the banks to support them, many of these industries are not supported by banks. That is the problem. I can quote one case in Tamil Nadu. We have SIDCO, Small Industry Development Corporation Industrial Estate in Tamil Nadu. In 2015 floods in Tamil Nadu, that industrial estate was inundated and many of these factories could

not work. Sir, these people survive on these small industries. What happened? Sir, according to the SARFAESI Act, beyond ninety days, there is no loan. The account becomes bad debt. So, instead of supporting these industries with further finance, this Government has closed these industries. That is the attitude of the Government. What I say is that small industries should be supported by the Government. The bank should lend money because this is where the money comes back to the bank. More than six crores people are employed in this sector, and in the early years of the last decade, that is, 2010-11, the contribution of this sector to the GDP was 45 per cent. Today, the contribution has come down to 28 per cent. Why? This is an area where you can see all round development; this is an area where we can see the entire nation flourishes. Forty-five per cent contribution means no other industry, no other area, matches this percentage, whereas, now, this Government has reduced its support. That is why this sector is suffering. They need upgradation of the manufacturing system; they need IT awareness; they need to provide training to the employees, but, the Government does not care for all these things. The banks are not lending to these industries. So, these industries are suffering. This kind of treatment to this sector will increase unemployment. So, you should support these industries. The Government should come forward to support this industry and see that this industry survives. Reducing the Budget allocation is not a right policy. I don't know what was the basis for reducing the Budget allocation during the Revised Estimates. It is not understandable. What this Government thinks of small industries, MSMEs? I am wondering what idea the Government has of MSMEs. This leaves many people unemployed, the investors unemployed and the workers into suffering. As I said, the contribution to GDP, from 2011 to 2019, has come down by 16 per cent as of now, which is a great loss to the economy of this country. It is a big hurt on the economy of the country. This Government should formulate policies to help the people, to finance them in upgrading their technologies, in training their workforce, to improve the support to marketing facilities. The Government should come forward to fund them. The main crisis in the industry is finance. Banks should support. Only with the support of the Government would these industries survive.

Sir, I would like to quote about Tamil Nadu. The SSIs want to bid for Government tenders. 10 to 15 per cent concession was granted to these SSIs. They used to have a little more advantage and their price was being accepted. This is one thing which had supported the industries. Secondly, there are many ancillary industries. I can quote

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

one case. BHEL, Trichy has had many ancillary units which were supplying things to BHEL. One major player has taken up all these units. This has resulted in closing down of 40 SSI units in Trichy area. That player is now supplying to BHEL. It meant that the workforce of 40 units which had 400-500 employees are rendered jobless. This is not the way the Government should approach. The Government should, in fact, support the industries. MSME sector is a very good area where employment generation can happen. Self-employed people would invest in the units only with the support of the Government.

With these words, I urge the Government to re-think on these things and do some good to the MSME sector, which would help the country in its economic development. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं Ministry of MSME की functioning पर चर्चा के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, लघु, सूक्ष्म और मध्यम उद्योग, जिसे MSME कहा जाता है, ये देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं और कहा जाए तो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के मुख्य स्तम्भ भी यही हैं। चाहे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के 'सर्वोदय भारत' की बात हो, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के 'अन्त्योदय' की संकल्पना की बात हो या प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी के 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात हो, इसका लक्ष्य केवल और केवल MSME को मजबूत करने के माध्यम से ही हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2024 तक 5 trillion dollar की economy के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जो संकल्प किया है, उसको भी अगर हम प्राप्त करेंगे, उसमें अगर सबसे बड़ा कोई योगदान होगा, तो MSME Sector का ही होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you are not supposed to approach the Secretariat people when the House is on.

श्री अरुण सिंह: सभापति महोदय, अगर regional imbalances को दूर करना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I ask the officers not to entertain any Member without my permission. Hon. Member, please go to your seat. The House is functioning and one Member is speaking. The other Members too would be speaking. If you have any doubt, before the session starts or after the session, you can definitely approach the

office or you can approach the Chairman. I don't want to encourage this practice because it disturbs the attention, please. Try to understand and follow.

श्री अरुण सिंह: सभापति महोदय, अगर सभी क्षेत्रों के विकास करने की बात हो, अगर regional imbalances के दूर करने की बात हो और अगर सभी वर्गों के विकास करने का संकल्प हो, तो वह भी MSME के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है। इसकी मजबूती के लिए मुख्य रूप से तीन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, एक, innovation, दूसरा, technology और तीसरा, finance. Continuous innovation हो, उसके साथ-साथ technical upgradation और उसका optimum utilization हो तथा उसके साथ-साथ need based fund की availability हो, तो उसके माध्यम से इस सेक्टर का काफी अच्छा विकास हो सकता है। पहले की सरकारें इस सेक्टर को ignore करके चल रही थीं, जिसके कारण 70 सालों में इस सेक्टर का बहुत अधिक विकास नहीं हुआ। जो घोषणाएं भी होती थीं, वे piecemeal में होती थीं, कभी कुछ, कभी कुछ, कभी कुछ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस पर एक holistic approach ली, holistic view लिया और इस सेक्टर के लिए 12 बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घोषणाएं कीं और उन घोषणाओं के माध्यम से इस सेक्टर में निरंतर प्रगति हो रही है। इस प्रकार से यह सेक्टर मजबूत हो रहा है।

महोदय, यू.के. सिन्हा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में 37 major recommendations दिए गए। कमेटी के recommendations के बाद मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने बैठक की और उसके बाद पोर्टल चालू हुआ। कमेटी ने जो भी recommendations दी थीं, उन पर तेज गति से काम हो रहा है। आज एमएसएमई सेक्टर के माध्यम 6 हजार से अधिक वस्तुओं का प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है या सेल हो रही है। जीडीपी में इस सेक्टर का 29 परसेंट योगदान है और आने वाले समय में इसके लिए 50 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। कृषि के बाद अगर सबसे अधिक रोजगार देने वाला कोई सेक्टर है, तो यह सेक्टर है। 11.10 करोड़ लोगों को इस सेक्टर के माध्यम से रोजगार, स्वरोजगार मिल रहा है और 15 करोड़ रोजगार देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। निर्यात में भी इस सेक्टर का 45 परसेंट योगदान है। जीएसटी को लागू करना एक ऐतिहासिक कदम था। आज एमएसएमई सेक्टर में एक करोड़ से अधिक यूनिट्स जीएसटी के अंतर्गत रजिस्टर हो गई हैं। इस तरह से जीएसटी ने formal economy को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया है।

महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि स्वावलंबी भारत की कल्पना कीजिए। आज जब कोरोना है, तो हम चारों ओर देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से हाहाकर मचा हुआ है। एक देश की वस्तु दूसरे देश में नहीं जा रही है, एक्सपोर्ट-एम्पोर्ट पूरी तरह से बंद है और फ्लाइट्स एक देश से दूसरे देश में नहीं जा रही हैं। जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है, यहां consumption की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सबसे जरूरी है कि इस सेक्टर को अधिक बढ़ावा दिया जाए, इसको

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

हर दृष्टि से मजबूत किया जाए, तभी स्वावलंबी भारत बन सकता है। हर देश का अलग-अलग वहां की requirement के अनुसार, वहां की आवश्यकता के अनुसार अपना-अपना economic model हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार सरकार अपने economic model में एमएसएमई को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दे रही है और यह अच्छा भी है।

महोदय, इस देश में mass production की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि production by masses की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए अधिक से अधिक लोग प्रोडक्शन में लगे। इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं केन्द्र सरकार को, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस बार जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस बजट में इसके लिए 7,572 करोड़ रुपये का ऐतिहासिक fund allocation किया गया है।

इस सेक्टर को कर्ज की उपलब्धता हो, need based fund available हो, उसके लिए एक पोर्टल जारी हुआ है, क्योंकि एमएसएमई सेक्टर के पास प्रोफेशनल्स नहीं होते हैं, वे कहां जाएं, कैसे कर्ज लें, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि 59 मिनट में यानी एक घंटे से कम समय में लोगों को लोन दिया जाएगा। वह पोर्टल चालू हुआ और देखते-देखते 1,87,329 लोगों को लोन अप्रूवल हुए और उनको लोन दिया जा चुका है। आज दस लाख तक के लोन के लिए कोई collateral security की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इंटरेस्ट रेट काफी ज्यादा है और यह जो इंटरेस्ट रेट ज्यादा है, इसमें अगर किसी का सबसे बड़ा योगदान है, तो वह यूपीए सरकार के mismanagement का योगदान है। जब अटल जी की सरकार थी, तब 8-9 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट रेट हुआ करता था और यूपीए के समय में यह रेट 15-16 परसेंट तक चला गया। चूंकि एमएसएमई सेक्टर के लिए इंटरेस्ट रेट कम होना चाहिए, इसलिए सरकार ने नवंबर में इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया और दो परसेंट की इंटरेस्ट सब्सिडी देने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है। इसके अलावा pre-shipment और post-shipment में पहले जो 3 परसेंट की इंटरेस्ट सब्सिडी मिलती थी, इस सरकार ने उसको बढ़ा कर 5 परसेंट करने का काम किया है। साथ ही goods receiveable की डिस्काउंटिंग हो, बैंक से उसके लिए लोन मिल सके, इसके लिए जो 500 करोड़ से अधिक की यूनिट हैं, उनके बिल्स भी डिस्काउंट होंगे। Financial re-structuring, जिसकी अवधि 30 मार्च को समाप्त हो रही थी, उसे वित्त मंत्री जी ने 31 मार्च, 2021 तक कर दिया। इसके अंतर्गत बहुत सारे एमएसएमईज़ को लाभ मिलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि इसको धीरे-धीरे और आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। सर, इस सेक्टर को बिना गारंटी के लोन नहीं मिलता था और बहुत सारे एमएसएमईज़ के पास collateral security नहीं होती थी। इस सरकार ने उनकी चिंता की, मिनिस्ट्री ने चिंता की और इसके लिए 2017 में क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट की स्थापना की। इसमें 2,500 करोड़ रुपये corpus के माध्यम से रखे गए थे, उनको धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाकर 7,500 करोड़

किया गया। आज दो करोड़ रुपये तक बिना collateral security के लोन ले सकते हैं। मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि ये चौंकाने वाले आंकड़े हैं। 38,77 लाख रुपये के लोन एप्रूव हो चुके हैं और 2.03 लाख करोड़ रुपये के लोन बिना गारंटी के, इस फंड की गारंटी के माध्यम से एप्रूव हुए हैं। यह बहुत ही बड़ी सफलता रही है और इस सेक्टर को बहुत बड़ा लाभ हुआ है।

महोदय, GeM के माध्यम से हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग सामान खरीदते हैं, जो कि उनके लिए बाध्य किया गया है। पहले पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग GeM के माध्यम से इस सेक्टर में 20 परसेंट सामान procure करते थे, लेकिन अब मोदी सरकार ने इसे 25 परसेंट तक बढ़ाने का काम किया है। इसके साथ-साथ, महिलाएं भी उद्यमी बनें, उनको भी promotion मिले, महिला सशक्तिकरण हो, इसके लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग GeM के माध्यम से सामान procure कर रहा है, तो वह तीन परसेंट उन यूनिट्स के माध्यम से लेगा, जो यूनिट्स महिलाएं चला रही हैं या उनको enterprise कर रही हैं।

महोदय, खादी हमारी गौरवपूर्ण विरासत है। खादी को बढ़ावा देने से आज खादी फैशन भी बन चुका है। Unique HS, एक कोड की स्थापना की गई है, ताकि पूरे विश्व में खादी पहुंचे, खादी के अच्छे दाम मिलें और लोगों को धीरे-धीरे इसका लाभ मिले। सर, जो एमएसएमई सेक्टर होते हैं, वे इतने छोटे-छोटे होते हैं कि अगर उनको स्टोरेज करना हो, technology का यूज़ करना हो, प्रोडक्ट्स की ब्रांडिंग करनी हो, तो वे अकेले नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए सरकार इनके लिए एक SFURTI Scheme लेकर आई। उस SFURTI Scheme के अंतर्गत आप क्लस्टर बनाएंगे। अगर क्लस्टर में 500 लोगों से अधिक होंगे, तो वे मेजर क्लस्टर कहे जाएंगे। एक क्लस्टर के माध्यम से ढेर सारे परंपरागत उद्यम एवं कारीगर इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं और इकट्ठे होकर, अपना एक समूह बनाकर अपने ब्रांड को प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं, raw material के लिए raw material bank का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, रिकल को डेवलप कर सकते हैं और अच्छी technology का उपयोग भी कर सकते हैं। महोदय, इससे काफी लाभ मिल रहा है। सरकार की यह संवेदना देखिए कि इसका पहले 125 करोड़ का बजट था, मोदी सरकार ने इसे पांच गुना बढ़ाकर 465 करोड़ करने का काम किया है। साथ ही 100 नए क्लस्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं और 84 proposal आ चुके हैं। इसके माध्यम से इस सेक्टर को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। इसके साथ सरकार Credit Link Subsidy Scheme भी ले आई है। जो नए उद्यमी हैं, हमारे युवा हैं, जिनके बारे में हम सब जानते हैं कि अगर विश्व में कहीं सबसे अधिक talented youth है, तो वह भारत में ही है। हमने 1991 के बाद भी देखा था कि किस प्रकार से आईटी सेक्टर में बूम हुआ था और विश्व में भारत के युवाओं की जो पहले छवि थी, वह छवि बदली। भारत के लोगों को देखकर विश्व के लोग कहते थे कि यह तो भारत का है, इसका मतलब talented होगा। अगर विश्व में

6.00 P.M.

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

कहीं सबसे ज्यादा talented लोग हैं, तो भारत के युवा हैं। उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इस सरकार ने काम किया है। अगर कोई self-employment venture project लगाए, उसे 20 लाख रुपये तक के manufacturing unit लगाने के लिए अनुदान और कोई goods and services sector में अपनी यूनिट लगाता है, उसे 10 लाख रुपये का अनुदान देने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है।

काम इतना अच्छा हुआ है कि देखते-देखते 2.67 नए यूनिट्स लग गए, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। युवाओं को टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से ट्रेनिंग मिले और वे टेक्नोलॉजी के बारे में सीखें, क्योंकि एमएसएमईज़ का सबसे बड़ा यही...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Arun Singhji. The House will continue and we will complete at least half of the discussion today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN SINGH: How much time do I have? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have your own time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, we sit up to 6 o' clock daily. That is why, Mr. Bhattacharya, I intervened. We have so much of agenda. We are discussing Demands for Grants, where Members can scrutinize, discuss and give suggestions. We must be able to sit for a longer time. We can sit up to 8 o' clock. Take half of it today. The remaining part of it can be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. There are two more...*(Interruptions)*... This is Parliament. We are all seniors. बाहर जाकर भी कुछ करना नहीं है। आजकल जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें कुछ करना नहीं है। न मॉल, न मीटिंग, न बाहर eating, इसलिए अभी कोई बाहर नहीं जा रहा है और यह अच्छा भी है। इसलिए यहां बैठना है और विषय के साथ न्याय करना है। Now, you continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, four hours' time was given. But, we will spend four hours and fifty-four minutes. That's why, we will sit up to 8 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member. Have some patience, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... If somebody is having any urgent work outside, he has my permission to go. I don't mind it also.

श्री अरुण सिंह: सर, हमारे देश में टेलेंटेड युवाओं की कमी नहीं है। हम लोग भी गांव से आते हैं और हमने देखा है कि गांव में जिस प्रकार का हुनर है, जिस प्रकार का टेलेंट है, वहां जिस प्रकार के मेहनती युवा हैं, वैसे विश्व भर में कहीं नहीं हैं। उनको practical skill development की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, इसके लिए सरकार ने कुल मिलाकर 18 टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर्स को फंक्शनल किया है, जिनमें युवा प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा 15 टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर्स और एस्टैब्लिश हो रहे हैं, जिनके माध्यम से लाखों युवा ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करेंगे। इसके लिए सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित भी किए हैं, ताकि युवा इनके माध्यम से ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर स्व-रोजगार शुरू कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने 5 सितम्बर, 2019 को Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) का शुभारंभ किया। हमको मालूम है कि जो existing units हैं या जो नए यूनिट्स हैं, उनमें टेक्नोलॉजी की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। अगर हमको compete करना है, तो innovation के साथ-साथ अच्छी टेक्नोलॉजी का हम उपयोग करें। टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से productivity भी efficient होगी और हम जो ब्रांड बनाएंगे, उस ब्रांड में भी हम सुधार ला सकेंगे। उसके लिए अगर कोई यूनिट, चाहे वह existing हो या नया हो, एक करोड़ रुपये तक की टेक्नोलॉजी अपग्रेड करता है, उसको 5-10 परसेंट नहीं, बल्कि 15 परसेंट सब्सिडी देने की घोषणा माननीय मंत्री जी ने की, जिसका शुभारंभ 5 सितम्बर, 2019 को किया गया। इसके माध्यम से 11 बैंक काम कर रहे हैं और इसका रिजल्ट भी बहुत अच्छा आ रहा है। इसका लाभ अभी तक 39,859 यूनिट्स को मिल चुका है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मिनिस्ट्री के बजट में देख रहा था कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी 800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस सेक्टर के लिए अपना डेटा स्टोर करना बहुत costly होता था तथा उनके सामने यह समस्या भी होती थी कि वे अपने डेटा को कहां स्टोर करें, कैसे स्टोर करें। इसके लिए माइक्रोसॉफ्ट कंपनी से एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ है और अब एसएमईज़ सेक्टर अपने डेटा क्लाउड में रख सकेंगे। इसके माध्यम से 80 परसेंट एसएमईज़ को लाभ मिलेगा। इसमें वे अपने एक जगह के प्रोडक्ट को दूसरी जगह पर देख सकते हैं और जो परचेज़र है, वह भी उस प्रोडक्ट को देख सकता है। इस प्रकार, इससे इस सेक्टर को काफी अच्छा लाभ मिलेगा।

जैसा मैंने कहा, इसके माध्यम से हम दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक उन्नति को भी सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं। वह 17 दिसम्बर, 2019 का दिन था, जब हमारे

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

माननीय मंत्री जी जम्मू-कश्मीर में गए और इन्होंने वहां की मिलिटेंसी से अफेक्टेड महिलाओं के लिए "खादी रुमाल" की घोषणा की। मतलब, हमारी सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के दूर-दराज क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली मिलिटेंसी से अफेक्टेड महिलाओं की भी चिन्ता की। उन्होंने चिन्ता ही नहीं की, बल्कि उन्होंने पेटीएम के माध्यम से यह कहा कि आप अपना प्रोडक्ट बनाइए, पेटीएम के साथ एग्रीमेंट हुआ, उनके दो करोड़ खादी के रुमाल पेटीएम के प्लेटफॉर्म माध्यम से बिकेंगे, महिलाओं के लिए इससे बड़ा सशक्तिकरण का काम नहीं हो सकता। इसी प्रकार के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में भी हमारे जे एसएमईज़ के प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनकी सेल्स और मार्केटिंग के लिए प्लेटफॉर्म available हो, उस पर सरकार काम कर रही है और करना भी चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए भी 150 करोड़ रुपये मिनिस्ट्री में रखे गए हैं। मिशन सोलर चरखा, हमारे देश के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति, आदरणीय राम नाथ कोविन्द जी ने 27 जून, 2018 को मिशन सोलर चरखा का शुभारंभ किया, जिसके माध्यम से sustainable development and green economy के लक्ष्य को हम प्राप्त करेंगे और आने वाले समय में 50 सोलर चरखे देश भर में होंगे और एक लाख लोगों को रोज़गार मिलेगा। आप खादी की ब्रांडिंग इसी बात से देखिए कि जब विश्व के सबसे ताकतवर राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प आते हैं तो वे भी साबरमती आश्रम जाकर चरखे से सूत कातते हैं, इससे करोड़ों लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इस सेक्टर के लिए बहुत अधिक administrative reforms भी किए गए हैं। पहले जो ऑडिट कराने का turnover होता था, उसमें एक करोड़ रुपये की सीमा पर SMEs को ऑडिट कराना पड़ता था। इस सरकार ने इस बजट में एक करोड़ रुपये की सीमा को दो करोड़ नहीं किया, तीन करोड़ नहीं किया, बल्कि एक करोड़ रुपये की सीमा को सीधे पांच करोड़ रुपये की सीमा करने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है।

हमारे SMEs इंस्पेक्टर राज से बहुत परेशान होते थे, लेकिन इंस्पेक्टर राज के माध्यम से अब यह किया गया है कि computerized draw निकलेगा, आप इंस्पेक्शन कीजिए और 48 घंटे के अंदर रिपोर्ट दीजिए, आप SMEs को परेशान नहीं कर सकते। 8 labour laws, 10 union regulations, इनके बहुत सारे रिटर्न्स होते थे, अब केवल एक रिटर्न फाइल किया जाएगा। 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Startup India', 'Skill India' आदि की आत्मा में देखें तो पाएंगे कि उसमें MSMEs ही हैं। अगर इसका विकास होगा तो 'Make in India' की कल्पना पूरी होगी, 'Digital India', 'Startup India' की भी कल्पना पूरी होगी। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी अगर सबसे अधिक ध्यान दे रहे हैं तो इसी सेक्टर के लिए ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले की सरकारें, जैसा मैंने कहा कि piecemeal में कभी एक स्कीम, कभी दो स्कीम तो कभी तीन स्कीम बनाती थीं। प्रधान मंत्री

जी की घोषणा के बाद एक comprehensive scheme आयी और इस स्कीम के माध्यम से इस सेक्टर में अच्छा उत्थान हो रहा है, अच्छा विकास हो रहा है और इस सेक्टर में मज़बूती भी आ रही है और यह बयार ऐसी है कि आने वाले समय में इसका बहुत अच्छा रिज़ल्ट आएगा। मैं राष्ट्रकवि दिनकर की कविता के माध्यम से अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा, उन्होंने कहा था,

"झांकी उस नई परिधि की, जो दिख रही बहुत कुछ थोड़ी सी।
क्षितिजों के पास पड़ी पतली, चमचम सोने की डोरी सी।
छिलके उठते जा रहे, नया अंकुर मुख दिखलाने को है।
यह जीर्ण तनोवा सिमट रहा, आकाश नया आने को है।"

महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 22 speakers and the time allotted is four hours. So, we do justice at least by utilising two hours today and the remaining two hours tomorrow. We started at 5.40 p.m. Two hours means it will go up to 7.40 p.m. Be clear. Then, every party has given some names and time has been allocated. One, two minutes extra is okay, but don't take more time, because, otherwise, others' time will be lost. Now, Dr. Amee Yajnik.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we all know, and there have been several Economic Surveys in the past decades that have shown, that the MSME sector is the growth driver, contributor to the economic growth of the country and there can be no doubt about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Amee Yajnik, you have 10 minutes according to your party. There are three more speakers. Please.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Obligated, Sir. The last two years' Economic Surveys also focus on the point that yes, the MSME sector is the growth driver of the economy. It contributes to job creation and productivity in the economy. We all know that it is very well regulated. There is an MSME Development Act, 2006. There have been amendments, there have been laws and Codes for the workers in the sector, and we need inputs to change the definition of micro, small and medium industry defining this. There was an attempt to bring this Amendment but, somehow, it has not come. It has to be either based on investment or it has to be based on annual turnover or it has to be employment-based. That was the question that was raised as far as this Ministry of MSME is concerned.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

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

Sir, this sector is engaged in manufacturing activities and rendering of services. In manufacturing activities also, it has value addition, value addition to final products; and we have more than 8,000 products that come out of the MSME sector. Sir, *coir*, *khadi* — one of the speakers has already mentioned all that; we all know about it. But today we are talking about the allocation, budgetary allocation for this particular Ministry; and before I go to the specific Schemes which have performed and let us down in this sector, I would just like to bring to the notice of all the speakers and the House here that as per the Ministry, there are about 634 lakh units in this particular sector and that is talking about 2018. I do not have the latest figures of 2019. But when you are talking of 634 lakh units and 99 per cent of these units are in the micro sector, 0.52 per cent in the small sector and 0.01 per cent in the medium sector, that is where the definition needs to be changed and that is why we have to deal with the micro sector with utmost urgency and with a total focus on the micro sector.

Sir, twenty per cent of the MSMEs are in the rural areas and they constitute 40 per cent of our labour force, and that shows the enormity and the issues involved in this particular sector. But, Sir, the Budget, after looking to the budgetary allocations, has completely shown cuts. Sir, I will just bring to the hon. Minister's notice five important schemes where there have been Budget cuts in the two major schemes.

Sir, the Marketing Assistance Scheme, which was primarily set up to provide marketing assistance and increased competitiveness of SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs in both domestic and international markets, saw a sharp decline from ` 10 crore to ` 04 crore. Sir, this has been a major issue which has come to the fore when you talk to even industry associations that this particular scheme has seen a major Budget cut. This needs to be looked into when we are trying to promote on one hand this kind of budgetary allocations for a particular section and trying to bring them within the mainstream market. I think this is where we have utterly failed. A second scheme, Sir, where there has been a major Budget cut is ASPIRE, a Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship which was introduced with an aim to curb unemployment by creating new jobs in the traditional and agri-based industries. The scheme has seen only 20 per cent utilization of

allocation of funds in 2019, and, despite the potential, has sidelined entrepreneurs from joining the economic value chain. Sir, this is very important; and when we are talking about these two schemes, there has been an utter failure.

Sir, there are three other schemes which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. There has been failing credit schemes for the MSMEs. Sir, MSMEs look to the Ministry for allocations. They do not have the FDI route; they do not have that kind of major investments; they do not have access to the banks because of the several factors which I will enumerate them as barriers why there are these challenges which the Ministry will have to take up. Sir, one is, the MSME accounted for only 1.23 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit in 2019, and with lack of alternatives, a slashed Budget and liquidity-crunch in the market, Sir, it has become increasingly difficult for businesses to find the line of credit. This is the most important and the crux of the whole matter when we are dealing with micro industries. Second is the credit support programme for all the challenges which are faced by MSMEs. Availability of timely and low interest credit is the biggest hurdle. Despite this, budgets have been slashed by a whopping 83.25 per cent, from ` 597 crore to just ` 100 crore.

Sir, we talk of lakhs and crores of rupees. Suddenly, in the last many years, we are just throwing numbers, we are just throwing amounts. I think the common citizen of this country is unable to understand. I would cite a simple example. A small factory unit, run at the rural level in my State, which had ten employees, just closed down and the woman who was the only bread earner of the family is sitting at home. This is the situation, which the common man understands — ‘earlier I was beaten by demonetization and now, my factory owner says that there is GST, which I am unable to understand and today, I have been asked to go home.’ In the absence of social welfare schemes, in the absence of social security and safety net for common citizens, this is a major issue. You have cut down credit support programmes and schemes and completely slashed the budget.

Sir, the third scheme of the MSME which has been affected is the interest subvention scheme for incremental credit to MSMEs. This scheme provides incentive to MSEs onboard GST platforms and was introduced only for two financial years. But in the second year itself, the scheme has seen a reduction by 43 per cent. This is completely contrary to the scheme modifications made in 2019. These are schemes

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

that have not lived up to expectations or whatever has been shown as targeted when you allotted these budgets. But the outcome is never mentioned and never pointed out to the people of the country. Let them know where the fault line is. You may say that we are doing a whopping number of schemes, whether it is cluster programme, whether it is the *Sfuri* programme, whether it is the *Charkha* programme or whether it is any other programme of e-marketing. Sir, we may bring in e-commerce where it is required, but when you are talking of MSMEs and the micro units, I think the e-commerce is practically hitting the backbone of the micro industries in the absence of any technological skill being given to them, any technological innovation being brought to them, in the absence of any skill development, because the ground reality, if shown through industry associations, from people affected, from closed units, would show that there has been a complete failure of *Make in India*, *Skill India* and *Digital India*. *Digital India* has not worked for the micro sector. It might have worked a little bit, a small percentage, in the medium scale sector, but definitely not in the micro sector.

Sir, these schemes are very laudable schemes. There is no doubt about that, but they do not percolate, they do not translate into action. The ground reality has to be shown. We cannot show a rosy picture when we are staring at unemployment, which is facing us.

Sir, these barriers have to be taken care of. These are very small units. They face a liquidity crunch and banks are asking for collaterals. These small units get money from their families, friends and savings. Their savings have gone because of demonetization. Let us face that. Demonetization was the first step that killed the micro sector and the MSME sector. The second is the GST. You would say that we are improving the GST every day, but the improvisation itself shows that it is a failure of some kind. So, these two factors have started the downslide. The second downslide is unemployment which is staring in our face. Almost 4.5 million jobs have been lost in a particular sector in the last four years. There are studies and studies, surveys and surveys which, I cannot finish quoting in ten minutes. There are these barriers. People cannot go to the banks, and with the wonderful reputation that banks are carrying now, I think the common man or the small entrepreneurs cannot go to the banks to get liquid money.

Sir, there should be a facility to see to it that loans are given easily. The bottlenecks in the regulatory mechanism have to be removed, so should red-tapism. I heard speaker after speaker talking about 70 years of Independence. We could survive the economic slowdown of 2009 only because of these sectors and only because of the savings that people had. But demonetization has finished these sectors. We have to face it. You cannot run away; you cannot be in denial mode. We are talking about a large number, 84 per cent, of people employed in micro sectors. You have to look at the women entrepreneurs who come forward. We want to have women empowerment, but, at the same time, we are not able to give them a platform where they can come out and show their skills. They want to come out and make an identity, but these are areas where women are not being encouraged. They cannot go to banks, they cannot get loans, they cannot have 'ease of doing business', which we are talking about everywhere, but we are unable to show the ground reality.

Sir, the MSME sector is the primary sector and it should be given top priority. I would request the Minister to look into the budgetary allocations and to look at simplification of schemes so that it can reach the last person.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in this august House on the working of MSME. Tamil Nadu continues to be a vibrant industrial State with a large base of big factories and small units. The State has an estimated seven lakh registered micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), or about 15.1 per cent of all such units in the country with ` 32,000 crore of an estimated investment in them. Most MSMEs in Tamil Nadu were set up by entrepreneurs who said that they had the skill and motivation to set up and run a unit, but one-fifth of the entrepreneurs reported that their inability to find a job was the reason. But the process of registering new units saw a huge decline in 2017-18 from the 2016-17 levels due to various reasons including demonetisation and issues related to GST among others. The number of workers employed too falls by more than 5 lakh. In 2016-17, the number stood at 18 lakhs, but, in 2017-18, it got reduced to 13 lakhs. But, at the moment, the MSME sector in Tamil Nadu is on the development plank due to the various appropriate steps taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu which runs on the path laid by our mercurial leader, Puratchi Thalaivi *Amma*. But after a year of economic slowdown, Government is focused on trying to put money in the hands of people and thereby stimulating economic growth. Several proactive

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

measures are taken by the Government at both the Centre and the State to accelerate the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and to boost investment in the Indian Start-up ecosystem. Currently, businesses having turnover of more than ₹ 1 crore are required to get their books of accounts audited by an accountant. The turnover threshold for audit has been proposed to be raised from the existing ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 5 crore. But there is one condition. The increased limit shall apply only to those businesses which carry out less than 5 per cent of their business transactions in cash. The Government should allow up to 25 per cent of business transactions in cash. This will enable several businesses like construction sector, agro industry, textile and knitwear industry. Even the film production industry could thrive as these businesses are depending mainly on cash transaction. Labour-intensive sectors in MSME are critical for employment generation. Cheap and low-quality imports are an impediment to their growth. Special attention has been taken to put measured restraint on import of those items which are being produced by our MSMEs with better quality. Keeping in view the need of this sector, customs duty is being raised on items like footwear, furniture and fishing nets. I urge the Government to raise the customs duty for several other items to keep the MSME sector thriving. At this time, anti-dumping duty should be put on items. Currently, an eligible Start-up having turnover up to 25 crores is allowed deduction of 100 per cent of the profits for three consecutive assessment years out of seven years if the total turnover does not exceed ₹ 25 crore. In order to extend this benefit to larger start-ups, the turnover limit has been proposed to be increased from existing ₹ 25 crore to ₹ 100 crores. Sir, the budgetary allocation for the MSME Ministry this year stands at ₹ 7,572 crore. Even though there might be an overall increase in the total allocation for the Ministry of MSME in this year's Budget, the outlay towards many MSME-centric schemes has been cut. The biggest dip has come for the Credit Support Programme. Earlier, its share was ₹ 597 crore and this time, it has been allocated only ₹ 100 crore — a cut of 83.25 per cent. The MSME Fund that stood at ₹ 100 crore in 2019-20, now sees a 50 per cent reduction. However, the allocation for Fund of Funds has gone up from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 200 crore. This has pushed up the total allocation for 'Entrepreneurship and Skill Development' from ₹ 479.91 crore to ₹ 556.47 crore.

Further, the total outlay to 'Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification schemes' has been reduced from its earlier figure of ₹ 755.78 crore to the new figure

of ` 683.91 crore. Further, the much crucial scheme for rural entrepreneurs, whose previous share stood at ` 50 crore, has been slashed by ` 30 crore. Another scheme useful to MSMEs, that is, the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme, has been reduced to ` 653.91 crore from the previous figure of ` 705.78 crore.

Development of khadi, village and coir industries needs a substantial rise in allocation. The allocation for Scheme Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been increased from ` 125 crore to ` 464.85 crore. Also, the allocation for Coir Vikas Yojana has been increased from ` 70.50 crore to ` 103.87 crore and the outlay for Khadi Grant (KG) has been hiked from ` 308.51 to ` 383.60 crore - an increase of 24.34 per cent.

The flagship employment generation scheme of the Ministry, that is, the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, has got an all-time high allocation of ` 2,500 crore for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. A scheme of ` 1,000 crore was also announced to extend hand-holding support to mid-sized companies in selected sectors such as pharmaceuticals, auto components, fishing net manufacturing companies and others for technology upgradations, R&D, business strategy, among others, to make them export competitive.

Sir, the MSME sector is the backbone of our economy, and providing adequate support to the States like Tamil Nadu will not only boost the GDP but also increase the employment opportunities for the youth of our country.

In the light of the pandemic situation prevailing globally, China being the main culprit in spreading the COVID-19, it is high time for the Government to reduce the imports from China and other countries also and provide substantial funds to the indigenous MSMEs so as to boost our GDP and employment opportunities in the country.

Tamil Nadu is the leader in the MSME sector in the country and continues to be the frontrunner in the development of the MSME sector and khadi and village industries. Every industrial town in Tamil Nadu has unique MSME units and even the villages are flourishing in the MSME sector of the State. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate ` 5,000 crore as the one-time special package to

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

support the MSME sector in Tamil Nadu. Because of the COVID-19, for nearly two months, the production of the MSME industries is suffering. Normally, 90 days' time is given by the banks and financial institutions before taking action against the MSME industry. So, I urge upon the Government, through you, to help these industries by renewing their works for another six months because it may hit the production, so that they may also exist in the field. So, please help the industries in this time. Thank You, Sir.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, MSME Ministry पर चर्चा हो रही है और मुझे आपने इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, दिनांक 16 मार्च, 2020 को माननीय पी.एल. पुनिया साहब ने पार्लियामेंट में एक सवाल पूछा था, जिसका उत्तर देते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी MSME इकाइयां चल रही हैं, उनमें वर्ष 2014, 2015 और वर्ष 2016 में, तीन वर्षों में लगभग 19,60,324 इकाइयां रुग्ण पाई गई हैं, जैसा कि रिज़र्व बैंक ने भी observe किया है। जिसको रिज़र्व बैंक ने भी ऑब्ज़र्व किया है। अभी हमारे बहुत से वक्ता इस बात का उल्लेख कर रहे थे कि ये जो MSME इकाइयां हैं, एक तरीके से ये रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं, backbone हैं, growth driver हैं। कई हालात ऐसे बने हैं, जिनके लिए मैं एक कारण नहीं कहता हूँ, इसके कई कारण हैं, जिन कारणों से MSME sector को धक्का लग रहा है, उसको अतिरिक्त मदद की जरूरत पड़ रही है और लोग सरकार की ओर बड़ी आशा भरी निगाहों से देख रहे हैं, हम सब भी देख रहे हैं कि कुछ समाधान निकल आए। जैसा कि बताया गया है कि जो गिरती हुई जीडीपी है, अगर उसमें कहीं से सबसे बड़ा बूस्टर मिल सकता है, तो वह MSME sector से ही मिल सकता है। सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर है, जिसका जीडीपी में 29 परसेंट contribution बताया गया है। 2017-18 में जो टोटल manufacturing थी, उसका 33.4 परसेंट contribution बताया गया है, 2015 से लेकर 2017 तक जो एक्सपोर्ट्स हुए हैं, उसमें 49 परसेंट contribution बताया गया है। ये almost 6,000 आइटम्स हैं, जो इसके माध्यम से बाहर भी जा रहे हैं। Employment के बारे में भी अंदाजा दिया गया है कि इसमें लगभग 11 करोड़ आदमी employed हैं। 51 परसेंट MSME units ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं, जिसमें कुल employment का 45 परसेंट भाग है और 49 परसेंट इकाइयां urban areas में हैं, जिनमें कुल employment का 55 परसेंट भाग है। जो गतिविधियां हैं, उनसे यह अवगत कराया गया है कि trading activities में 36 परसेंट MSMEs लगी हुई हैं। Manufacturing में लगभग 31 परसेंट लगी हुई हैं और services देने के लिए लगभग 33 परसेंट MSMEs लगी हुई हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। यह

महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए भी है क्योंकि अब देश की आबादी का 85 सैकड़ा युवा हो गया है। इनमें लड़कियां भी हैं, लड़के भी हैं, जो अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना चाहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार के लिए भी यह एक अवसर है कि हर आदमी, जिसके पास दो हाथ हैं, उनको काम दिया जा सकता है, उनसे काम लिया जा सकता है। हम या तो उनसे दंगा कराएं, झगड़ा कराएं, मार-पीट कराएं, आग लगवाएं, violence कराएं या उनको जगाकर, उनको हाथों में ऐसे औजार थमाएं, जो देश की जिंदगी बदल सकते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार के लिए भी चिंता की परिस्थिति है।

सर, मुझे याद है कि जब WTO के negotiations चल रहे थे, तब उस वक्त भी यह बात सामने आ रही थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो साढ़े छह लाख गांव हैं, वे बड़े potential asset हैं। जो बहुत ही customized production करके पूरी दुनिया में फर्निश कर सकता है। ये negotiations चल रही थीं, देश bilateral agreements कर रहे थे, बातें कर रहे थे और यह कहा जा रहा था कि अब लोगों को चुन लेना चाहिए कि वे किस देश में, कहां पर अपने व्यापारिक संबंध बनाएंगे और अपने लिए कितनी बड़ी मार्केट fetch कर पाएंगे, उसको procure कर पाएंगे? सर, वह ट्रेन तो हमसे छूट गई है। उस लेवल पर हम लोगों को जो काम करना चाहिए था, हमने वह नहीं किया। हमारे जितने गांव थे, जितने क्षेत्र थे, उस वक्त अगर हमने उनको producing और processing hub में कंवर्ट कर दिया होता, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। सरकार आपकी भी रही, सरकार उनकी भी रही है, नेगोशिएशन में दोनों लोग पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे थे, लेकिन हमसे वहां पर ट्रेन मिस हुई है।

सर, जनपद में सब जगह डीएलआरसी की बैठक होती है, मैं भी एक-दो बार उसमें गया हूं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि एमएसएमई सेक्टर की जो क्रेडिट डिमांड है, वह 37 लाख करोड़ के आस-पास है। जो सप्लाई है, खाली वह ही साढ़े चौदह लाख करोड़ है, यानी supply deficit है। जब हम जनपद के स्तर पर डीएलआरसी की मीटिंग में जाकर बैठते हैं, जहां पर कार्य योजना बनती है, तो मैं सबसे पहली साफ बात यह कहूंगा कि कम से कम एमएसएमई को लेकर राज्य सरकारों में और भारत सरकार के बीच जिस किस्म का तालमेल होना चाहिए, वह मिसिंग है। हर जिले के लेवल पर एक financial advisor होना चाहिए, जो लोगों को इसके बारे में बता सके कि जिले का perspective plan कैसे बने, एक production plan कैसे बने, एक जिला अपने उत्पादन का target कैसे set करे कि उस जिले को 5 हजार करोड़-10 हजार करोड़ का बिजनेस करना है। सर, यह बहुत बड़ा missing scene है। लड़कों को करना क्या है, नौजवानों को करना क्या है, उन्हें कोई बताने वाला नहीं है। कोई भी ऐसा गैरा नत्थू खैरा उनको बता देगा कि चलो भाई, चल कर कूटें, आज वहां पर यह हो गया है और वहां सैकड़ों नौजवान पहुंच जाते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी responsibility है, हमें इसको देखना होगा।

सर, MSME में जो संभावनाएं हैं, वे agriculture से related क्षेत्र में हैं। अगर हम forestry को निकाल दें, तो GDP में agriculture का share अभी मुश्किल से 1.5 परसेंट है। आप जानते

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

हैं कि अगर MSME sector को agriculture sector के साथ मिला कर promote किया जाए, तो केवल food grains ही नहीं हैं, spices भी हैं, herbs भी हैं, agro-industries भी हैं, fisheries भी हैं, बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं कि यह कितनी बड़ी संभावनाओं का क्षेत्र है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई भी advisor नहीं है। It is a missing point. इसकी सख्त जरूरत है और इसका इंतजाम करने की जरूरत है। क्षेत्र के, जनपद के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की रचना कैसी है, उसकी mapping करने की जरूरत है कि क्या संसाधन हैं और उनका कैसे इस्तेमाल किया जाए।

सर, मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ कि हम लोग जब मुद्रा लोन के बारे में समीक्षा कर रहे थे, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का ambitious plan है, इस मुद्रा लोन में घपला हुआ है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I am just closing it. मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। जहां मैं रहता हूं, वहां स्टेट बैंक में कई करोड़ ' का घपला हो गया। जो subscribers थे, जिन्होंने accounts खुलवाए थे, बिना उनका आधार कार्ड लिए हुए, उनके नाम से account खोला गया, उसमें पैसे डाले गए और वह पैसा निकाल कर बाहर इस्तेमाल कर लिया गया, subsidy भी खाई गई और ID का misuse भी हुआ। यह स्टेट बैंक में हो रहा है, इलाहाबाद बैंक में हो रहा है। कौन सा बैंक है, जहां यह नहीं हो रहा है? इसमें लीड बैंक कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है। यह चीज खा जाएगी।

सर, अभी बताया गया कि भारत सरकार ने जितनी भी स्कीमें दी हैं, सबमें बजट में कटौती की गई है। हम जानते हैं कि आपकी limitations हैं, लेकिन अगर आप हताशा के तौर पर MSME को देखने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो बहुत दिक्कत हो जाएगी। हम किस तरीके से अपने युवाओं का, जो हमारे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल कर पाएंगे, इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और किस तरीके से जो बैंक हैं, हर गांव के अंदर लोग थोड़ा-थोड़ा पैसा बचाते थे, आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूंजी का निर्माण रुक गया है। अब गवर्नमेंट को सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो गृहिणियां हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जो थोड़े पैसे बचाते थे, वे कैसे उस पैसे को स्थानीय बैंकों में डालें, उनकी savings हों और वे इस MSME के काम आ पाएं, हमारे production system के काम आ पाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I am just closing it.

सर, जो problems सामने आई हैं, economy में slow down है, इसमें दो राय नहीं है। इससे इसको उबारने की जरूरत है। जैसा अभी हमारी पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता कह रही थीं कि demonetization ने एक बहुत गहरा धक्का दिया है। हमें लगता है कि समाधान दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां consumption था, उसको नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा,

लोगों की savings नहीं बढ़ाई जाएंगी, तब तक इसमें फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निर्माण की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है, ऐसा मुझे आपसे कहना है।

सर, जो संभावनाओं के क्षेत्र हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... One minute, Sir, I am just closing it. जो हिन्दुस्तान का diaspora है, जो हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हैं, उनकी जो consumption habits हैं, वे आपके लिए बहुत बड़ा asset हैं। जो online business चालू हो गया है, वह बहुत बड़ा asset है। जो pollution control के systems चल रहे हैं, उनमें enterprises खड़े किए जा सकते हैं। Education और capacity building पर काम हो सकता है। Herbal processing पर काम हो सकता है। अभी हम ज़िक्र कर रहे थे, नया कानून बनाया गया है। उसके लिए जितने बड़े पैमाने पर हमें दवाइयां चाहिए, herbs चाहिए, वे available नहीं हैं। जंगल की overharvesting हो चुकी है। उसके लिए कोई कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे युवा इन क्षेत्रों में लगे।

सर, MSME क्षेत्र से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं, लेकिन दुःख यही है कि यह उदासीनता का शिकार हुआ है। इसको वाकई में नया जोश चाहिए और fresh life चाहिए। मैं सरकार से इस बात की अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि जो budgetary allocations हैं, वह उन पर गौर करेगी और केवल गौर ही नहीं करेगी, बल्कि उनको बढ़ाएगी भी। ...(समय की घंटी)... बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Working of the MSME Ministry and the Demands for Grants.

The MSME sector in India holds a very important aspect for the economic growth as well as for employment. If we were to look at employment, Sir, as per the 2018 Annual Report of the MSME Ministry, about 11 crore people, which is roughly about 8-9 per cent of India, are actually in the MSME sector. Now, for a Ministry which deals with 11 crore people and deals with eight to nine per cent of India, the total budgetary allocation is 0.2 per cent of the total Budget, which is very surprising and rather unfortunate. अगर सच में सरकार की मंशा होती, अगर सच में सरकार चाहती, तो 30,00,000 करोड़ ` के बजट में 7,500 करोड़ ` नहीं रखे जाते हैं। कहीं न कहीं मुझे लगता है कि इसमें दूरदृष्टि का अभाव है। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट्स की बात आती है, economic growth की बात आती है, तो 2018-19 में इस देश में MSME Sector, Indian Exports का 48% शेयर रखता है, Indian Manufacturing Output में उसका शेयर 33% रहता है और 2016-17 तक नेशन के GDP में उसका 28 से 29 फीसदी शेयर रहता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अगर आप देखें, तो MSME सेक्टर, जो इतना बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर है, इसके बावजूद पूरे बजट में वह 0.2% तक समिति रह जाता है। इस पर कहीं न कहीं सोचने और विचारने की आवश्यकता है।

[Dr. Sasmit Patra]

मान्यवर, मैं specifically कुछ विषय रखना चाहूंगा। Prime Minister Employment General programme में आपकी जो मंशा है और आपकी रिपोर्ट्स जो कहती हैं, इसके लिए मेरे पास कई सारी रिपोर्ट्स हैं, लेकिन समय ज्यादा नहीं है। इन रिपोर्ट्स में यह कहा गया है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि इस साल 2,86,000 नौकरियां कम पैदा हो रही हैं, यानी कम ग्रोथ हो रहा है। जब 2,86,000 नौकरियां हम उत्पादित ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, employment generation ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तब इस साल PMEG Programme में 1.4% की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, यानी लगभग 50 करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी। क्या यह पर्याप्त है? नहीं, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। वैसे अगर आप credit support के बारे में देखें, तो उसमें 83% की गिरावट आई है। अगर तुलना करें, तो 2019-20 और 2020-21 में interest subvention में 42% की गिरावट आई है, credit linked capital subsidy में 35% की गिरावट आई है, खादी ग्रांट में 41% की गिरावट आई है। अगर 2018-19 और 2020-21 का ASPIRE programme लिया जाए, तो उसमें 86% की गिरावट आई है। सर, marketing assistance पिछले साल 10 करोड़ था, इस बार 4 लाख है, यानी 99% की गिरावट। ऐसे कई प्रोग्राम्स हैं, जिनमें गिरावट की शृंखला अभी भी चल रही है। हो सकता है कि यह गिरावट की शृंखला इसलिए हो, क्योंकि जो SFURTI Programme था, 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries', उसमें 271% की वृद्धि हुई है। हो सकता है कि सरकार की यह मंशा हो कि हम किसी एक specific segment में देखें, न कि पूरे के पूरे प्रोग्राम को diversify करें। फिर भी मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं हम चूक रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात यह है कि MSME के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ा प्रहार इस Coronavirus से होने वाला है, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह रिपोर्ट कह रही है। यह जो रिपोर्ट है, इसमें All India Manufacturers Organisation ने एक सर्वे किया है, जो कह रहा है कि अगर यह COVID-19 कहीं न कहीं खिंचता चला गया, तो लगभग 25% MSMEs बंद हो जाएंगी। मान्यवर, यह मेरा नहीं, यह All India Manufacturers Organisation का सर्वे है और प्रिंट में आया हुआ है, जिसे मैं आपके समक्ष रखता हूं। आज जब एक emergency situation पैदा हो रही है, केन्द्र सरकार ने national disaster घोषित किया है, ओडिशा में State disaster घोषित किया गया है, तो उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं हमें भी प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा, वरना आने वाले दिनों की जो चुनौतियां हैं, वे हमारे लिए बहुत भारी पड़ेंगी।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री श्री प्रताप षडङ्गी जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, ये हमारी स्टेट से हैं। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इस साल 17 मार्च को उनकी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मीटिंग माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी के साथ हुई। जब भी हम खड़े होते हैं, तो जनरल कुछ डिमांड करने के लिए खड़े होते हैं, लेकिन उस मीटिंग में काफी कुछ ऐसी चर्चाएं हो चुकी हैं कि डिमांड करने के लिए फिलहाल कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है। वहां डिजीज़न

यह हुआ कि 200 करोड़ का Tool Room Cum Training Centre राउरकेला में होगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा। Berhampur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Balasore में Tool Room Cum Training Centre के लिए 20 करोड़ each हिसाब से four extension centers होंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, there is no quorum. There is lack of quorum.
...(Interruptions)...

डा. सस्मित पात्रा: 226 एमएसएमई क्लस्टर्स में से 45 ओडिशा में होंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ओडिशा और हमारी सरकार की तरफ से आश्वासन देता हूँ कि माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने जिस तरह से कमिटमेंट किया है, वह कमिटमेंट राज्य सरकार रखेगी और जो जमीन की आवश्यकता आपने बताई है, वह रखी जाएगी। जो वित्तीय आवंटन आप देने वाले हैं, उसके बारे में भी आप निश्चय करें और स्पेसिफिक टाइमलाइन के साथ काम करें, टारगेट के साथ काम करें।

मैं कन्क्लूड करने से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं आज एमएसएमई सेक्टर के ऊपर जो सोच और विचार रखना चाहिए, वह सोच और विचार हम रख नहीं पाए हैं। यह इस सरकार की बात नहीं है, यह पिछली सरकारों की बात नहीं है, बल्कि 70 सालों में आप देखें, जो इकोनोमी का 45 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट्स में दे रहा है, वह 45 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट्स को कंट्रीब्यूट करने वाले सेक्टर को अगर हम साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ ` में सीमित रख लेंगे तो कहीं न कहीं यह लोगों के साथ उचित नहीं होगा। यह कहकर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of Indian economy over the last few decades. MSME plays a crucial role in providing large-scale employment opportunities at lower capital cost and also helps industrialization of rural and backward areas thereby reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and resources. There are around 6.34 crore enterprises in MSME sector in our country. MSME provides employment to about 11.1 crore workers and contributes around 28.9 per cent of the GDP but I am sorry to say that the contribution to GDP from MSME sector is getting reduced year by year. The growth of MSME is concentrated mostly in a few States. More than 50 per cent of the total units in the country belong to only four States. Therefore, the Ministry should work in the direction of removing all the existing geographical imbalances and ensure presence

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

of MSMEs in all the States so that there is industrialization and employment generation in all the States. If MSME sector is nurtured properly, it can provide sustainable growth to the country. But, Sir, MSME sector suffered maximum during the demonetization period. Also, unscientific implementation of GST also affected this sector. More than half a million workers have lost their employment after demonetization and the GST. Now, after the outbreak of COVID-19, the situation is getting more worsened. It is to be taken care of. Sir, we asked whether a study has been conducted on what the effect of the demonetization and GST in the sector is. The answer from the Ministry was that such a study has not been conducted. So, this is a crucial issue. In this critical position, a study should have been conducted. The Ministry of MSME has made a proposal of ` 13,429.01 crores for the financial year of 2020-21 but the Ministry of Finance allocated only ` 7,572.2 crores. It is just a half of the requirement by the Ministry. This itself shows the attitude of the Government towards this sector. The Government has money to help the corporates and to forego their taxes. This Government has given the corporates a benefit of around ` 2.15 lakh crores by reducing the corporate tax but when it comes to poor workers and small entrepreneurs, the Government does not have any money to spend. This double standard should be changed. There is a need for modernization of MSME in the present scenario. A market intelligence cell for MSME should be set up. That would regularly map significant market, foreign as well as domestic, for meeting the requirement of specific MSME clusters and accordingly provide information and training to them about consumer preferences, product specification, technological development and trade agreements.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please conclude. ...(*Time Bells*ringing)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, this sector which is providing employment to lakhs of rural workers and protecting the local rural artisans should be given preference. In the neo-liberal era, a corporate-led economy is existing in the country. Due to the import of products which can be produced by the small-scale is also hitting severely this sector. All these aspects should be considered very seriously. I conclude, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Dr. Banda Prakash; not present. Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is going on and I thank you for allowing me to speak and express my views in that.

Sir, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have always played an important role in the socio-economic development of India. Spread across both rural and urban areas, MSMEs produce a diverse range of products and services and provide large scale employment at low capital cost. MSMEs support in industrialisation of rural and backward areas, thereby, helping in reducing regional imbalances and thus assuring equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs act as ancillary units to large industries.

The Indian MSME sector, including *khadi*, village, and coir industries, consists of around 5 crore units as of today and provides employment to over 11 crore persons. The sector contributes handsomely towards the GDP of the country while accounting for 45 per cent of the total manufacturing output and 40 per cent of the exports from India.

Sir, in the State of Maharashtra, MSMEs account for more than 80 per cent of the total employment in the State, according to State Government's latest industrial policy. The policy adds that MSMEs are best placed to utilize local resources and create local entrepreneurship and employment. The Maharashtra Government dreams of making the State a first \$1-trillion economy in the country with the help of 3 million MSMEs in the State. However, consumption slowdown and liquidity constraints have badly impacted the future of MSME sector.

Sir, MSMEs are complementary to major auto players in Pune region, according to the Forum of Small Scale Industries Association, in Pimpri-Chinchwad, seven to eight lakh workers dependent on auto sector are fighting slowdown and fear of job loss. About 12000 small and medium industries are OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturers) — dependents are facing a major job crisis with orders dropping by 25 to 30 per cent. Similarly, in the Marathwada region, the slowdown has spread to other sectors as well and migrant contract workers in Aurangabad have lost their jobs.

About 70 per cent of over 5000 small scale industries dependent on automobile sector stand paralyzed as of today. In Kolhapur region too, foundry industries that provide components to major auto companies are facing the impact of the slowdown.

[Shri Anil Desai]

In Nasik division, about 6000 contract workers employed in over 600 auto ancillaries have apparently lost their jobs. It is not only manufacturing sector but also service sector in MSME which is suffering because of the slowdown. Presently, similar is the condition of MSMEs in other parts of the country which needs stimulus or boost from the Central Government.

In a move to revive the perishing MSME sector, hon. Finance Minister had announced a slew of measures like GST refunds due to MSMEs to be paid within 30 days. Hon. Finance Minister had also announced that public sector banks would issue an improved one-time settlement policy based on “check box” approach to benefit MSME borrowers in settling their overdues. Similarly, on the loan front, announcements were made regarding the facility for MSME to track loan applications online. Apart from fiscal and reform measures, the Government had decided to shift to single definition for MSMEs. Similarly, in a major relief to registered start-ups, hon. Finance Minister had announced the withdrawal of angel tax provision for them and their investors. Though, these measures were announced to bring relief to MSMEs, it will be in the interest of all if hon. Minister makes a statement about the success of revival plan of MSMEs on the background of relief measures announced by the Finance Minister. In the current Union Budget 2020-21, allocation of ` 7,572 crores has been made for MSMEs, which is all-time high as of date. Raising the turnover threshold for audit of MSME entrepreneurs’ account to ` 5 crores and a scheme to provide subordinate debt to MSME entrepreneurs are some of the initiatives announced to boost the sector. The flagship Employment Generation Scheme of the Ministry, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, had got an allocation of ` 2,500 crores for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. The allocations made in the Budget and the measures declared to revive and boost the MSMEs should bring in positive changes with rise in production and services which would generate sizeable employment thereby contributing its plentiful share in the GDP. With these words, I conclude my speech.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

"लूटा गया है मुझको बड़ी दिल्लगी के साथ,
एक हादसा हुआ है मेरी बेबसी के साथ।"

सर, हम सब एक मुहावरा इस्तेमाल करते हैं, 'अपनी पीठ थपथपाना'। हममें से अगर कोई उसको literally सोच कर देखे, तो अपनी पीठ तक अपना हाथ पहुंचाना बहुत मुश्किल है, फिर भी जब मंत्रालयों की चर्चा होती है, तब जब उस तरह की छवियां आती हैं कि स्वयं पीठ थपथपाएं, तो फिर इस डिस्कशन का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता।...(व्यवधान)... इस अफसाने में जिनको होना चाहिए था, वे हैं नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... कोई बात नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

सर, आजकल मेरे साथ ये हादसे बहुत हो रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा समय देख लीजिएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हममें से अधिकांश लोग, जो हिन्दी पट्टी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, उन्होंने प्रेमचन्द को पढ़ा होगा, गोदान तो निश्चित पढ़ा होगा, होरी, धनिया और गोबर को जरूर जानते होंगे। एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के जो भी मंत्री हैं, वे एक बार गोदान फिर से पढ़ें, फिर पता चलेगा कि आपकी दिक्कतें क्या हैं? मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आज बहुत पीठ थपथपाई है, लेकिन 16 मार्च को मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था और मुझे मंत्रालय से उस सवाल का जवाब मिला है। मैं बाकी राज्य छोड़ दूँ, अपने राज्य यानी बिहार राज्य के प्रोजेक्ट्स के टारगेट और achievement को देखता हूँ, तो संकेत साफ है कि rhetoric और reality में मीलों का फासला है और आप उस फासले को भरना नहीं चाहते हैं।

सर, एमएसएमई पर सबसे बड़ी मार demonetization की पड़ी। उस मार से तो उबर ही नहीं पाए, फिर जीएसटी, मध्य रात्रि के उस तमाशे में और तीसरा, जो अभी overall economic slowdown है। यह जो क्षेत्र है, इसको प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत होती है, handholding की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र के लिए हमारा नजरिया rhetorical है और अगर आप खुद अपने सर्वे को देखें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे आपको स्पष्ट संकेत मिल जाएगा।

सर, इस सेक्टर के लिए क्रेडिट तक पहुंच बहुत बड़ी परेशानी है, क्योंकि ज्यादातर यूनिट्स एनबीएफसीज़ से कर्ज लेते हैं और एनबीएफसीज़ खुद ही अभी बहुत मुश्किल के क्षणों से, critical phase से गुजर रहे हैं। मिड साइज एमएसएमई के ऊपर ज्यादा बड़ा संकट है, छोटे की तो मैं बात ही नहीं करता और माननीय मंत्री जी या उनके मंत्रालय की नजरे इनायत उस पर हो नहीं रही है। वजह वह बेहतर जानते होंगे। हम भी जानना चाहेंगे। At this particular point of time, when the Corona pandemic has also added to the woes, मैं एक बार जरूर चाहूंगा कि ये लोग गंभीरता से सोचें की छोटे व्यापारी और कामगारों के लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं, आप किस तरह का रिलीफ प्रोवाइड कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा यह मैसेज जाएगा कि जिस क्षेत्र को सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत जिस वक्त मैं थी, उस वक्त मैं आपने अपने हाथ खींच लिए या आपके हाथों को कोई और खींच कर ले गया। मेरा सीधे तौर पर मानना है, मैं जानता हूँ कि चाहे दल इधर के हों या उधर के हों, बड़ी पूंजी के सरोकार से देश चल रहा है।

7.00 P.M.

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

सर, जो छोटे, मंझोले कद के हैं, चाहे व्यापारी हों, एमएसएमई सेक्टर हो, अगर उन पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अंततोगत्वा हमारी अपनी आर्थिक प्रगति के नाम पर एक ऐसा स्वर होगा, जिसमें कोई भाव नहीं होगा। Sir, reaching to e-commerce, particularly, the Chairman of Association of Maharashtra Industry and Trade, representing thousands of MSMEs, had said it very categorically that the attempts to bring in... *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, there is so much disturbance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please, can we pay attention? Some serious discussion is going on here. Thank you.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: And, I would urge the Rajya Sabha staff also. Please make sure. Sir, I need your protection. But, this does not add to the value. Why are we sitting till 7.40 pm then? Anyway, I am extremely sorry for the loss of temper, however, temporarily.

Sir, I was referring to the Chairman of Association of Maharashtra Industry and Trade representing thousands of MSMEs, who said, "That bringing in new issues including investment facilitation and e-commerce, do not help small-scale entrepreneurs and consolidate the power of the big companies." We must also not forget that these ideas which are contained in the Budgetary allocation, although that is again problematic, and the very fact that there has been a decline in the contribution to GDP from this sector, it asks for immediate resolution, immediate redressal. Because when you say growth driver, I don't see this as driving the growth. And that is worrisome. *...(Time bellrings)...* Sir, I will take one minute. And, finally, we should all ponder over, when we have discussion on Ministries, the idea is to offer solution and we want the solution to be taken by the Government. I have said it time and again. You are in Government; we are in Opposition. But, collectively, we can draw a blue print which is going to help this particular sector. Thank you very much and I would urge hon. Minister that whenever you talk about MSMEs, it should move beyond rhetoric, because so far we have not seen it. I have the data available with me; I showed it to you; your Ministry responded to my question; and, the signals are worrisome, particularly, in view of massive economic slowdown, it is going to bleed,

bleed, bleed unless you are prepared to go for surgical interventions and not a band-aid kind of solution.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, MSME is a very promising sector and the Government always speaks about them, the medium, the micro, and the small enterprises. And, while praising those sectors, the Governments had always taken the names of Mahatma Gandhi and all those leaders. Sir, those names are great names. But, what actually does the Government do for them? That is the question. MSMEs, we call them the growth driver; we know the employment potential of that sector; we know that 6.34 crores units are there; and, we know that it is supplying 28.09 percentage of the GDP and 11.10 crores of people are employed there. Such a vital sector it is. But, the Government is not supporting them. They have done a lip-service. Lip-service and doing something for them are different. If the Government is serious about MSME, the first thing they have to do is to make a study of the impact of the demonetization on the MSMEs. In fact, the Government was killing the growth driver. The Government was trying to make crores of young people unemployed and the Government has ruined the rural economy and the urban economy too by destroying the MSMEs, cruelty to the MSMEs. In the Budget also, the demand was for ` 13,429 crores for the MSMEs. But, what the Government gave was only ` 7,572 crores. This shows what the Government has for them. Only words for them, no action for them, no deeds for them. Sir, in this way, MSME cannot be supported. In this way, the people cannot be given employment. You promised employment to two crores of youth every year. They waited for you, now, they have lost all the hopes. You are only creating unemployment. You are the drivers of unemployment. You are the ruiners of the economy and you claim that you are going to build a five trillion dollar economy. Sir, there is a long way to go. By demolishing all the MSMEs, by putting them in such a situation and by asking them to wait, how can you take the country to a five trillion dollar economy? It is absolutely impossible. Sir, what about the banks? No banks are being opened for the MSMEs. The banks' doors are closed for the small entrepreneurs. Their doors are opened only for the political cousins of BJP. They will get the loans and they can make the NPA, their loans. Nobody will trust them and there is no way to get the money back. Sir, the people's money is being looted by the exploiters through the banks and the Government supports that process. That Government has no care for the poor and the MSME units in the country. So, we should learn something from the Government of Kerala. We heard the Government

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

side talking about the Khadi Sector. Sir, Khadi was a part of the Freedom struggle in the real sense and even emotionally. Handkerchiefs are made in Kashmir as was mentioned here. But, making handkerchiefs for publicity purpose cannot help the Khadi Sector. It needs real support. The LDF Government in Kerala, supported the Khadi sector by doing them real help. For the Khadi sector, the Government of Kerala has made special allotments. The uniforms in the schools are made from the Khadi clothes and for the exhibitions and the *melas*, people are invited to purchase Khadi products and rebate is given to Khadi sector. Whenever there is distress, they are properly rebated for that. Sir, in this way, Khadi sector can be protected. There is a way, if there is a will...(*Time bellrings*).. But, the BJP Government has no will, they have only words. Have the political will for that. Sir, without that will, without that care and sincerity, MSMEs cannot be supported or they cannot be protected by mere words. We believe that this Government is trying to support the MSME only by promises. In fact, they are killing it. This is a very, very disastrous path for the country's future. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, a lot of my colleagues have spoken about the MSME sector. I am happy that the Minister is here and he also understands the MSME sector and the problems associated with it. Sir, though a lot of contribution to the manufacturing GDP comes from the MSME sector, there is no real organized focus or support or any mechanism by which this sector needs to be supported and promoted. They are left to their own. वे अपने हाल पर ही रहते हैं। वे जैसे भी अपना धंधा कर सकें, करते हैं। शायद माननीय मंत्री जी भी इस बारे में अच्छे से जानते हैं। हमारे देश में एमएसएमई अभी इस हाल से गुजर रहा है कि पहले demonetization हुआ, जिसका असर उनके पैसे के चलन पर भी पड़ा। उसके पश्चात्, जीएसटी आया, जिससे इस सेक्टर को taxation के मामले में अचानक एक नए regime की ओर जाने के लिए अपने आपको तैयार करना पड़ा। उसके पश्चात्, केवल भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व में economic slowdown आया। हमारा एमएसएमई सेक्टर केवल भारत से ही संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि विश्व से भी उसका कहीं न कहीं नाता पड़ता है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देता हूँ, मैं कोरोना आने के बाद की बात कर रहा हूँ। अभी एक फुटवियर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी ने इटली को 1 मिलियन यूरो की एलसी खुलने के बाद माल सप्लाई किया, माल सप्लाई होने के बाद वहां पहुंच गया। वहां इटली की कंपनी ने कह दिया कि अभी पूरा कंट्री शटडाउन में है, we cannot accept the goods. वे नैचुरली माल ही नहीं ले पा रहे

हैं तो आगे क्या करेंगे। यहां की कंपनी, जिसने एक मिलियन यूरो का एलसी बैंक से डिस्काउंट करा लिया। उसका पेमेंट अपने सप्लायर्स को कर दिया। अब ऐसा हो गया है कि न वहां से पैसा आना है और उन्हें यहां जिन्हें पैसा देना है, वे ऑलरेडी उन्हें दे चुके हैं। यह इस तरह की एमएसएमई सेक्टर की विशेष बात है। इसमें सरकार क्या कर सकती है? यह हम भी समझते हैं। आप ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, क्योंकि आप ट्रान्सपोर्ट भी देखते हैं। ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर अभी साल दर साल 20 परसेंट डाउन है। आगे कोरोना से और प्रॉब्लम आएगी। जितने सप्लायर्स होते हैं, वे एमएसएमई सेक्टर के ही होते हैं, क्योंकि जो कंपोनेंट्स हैं, बाकी के जो peripheral सामान हैं, उनका क्या हल होगा? यह एक प्रकार से vicious cycle है।

अभी हमारे एक साथी बजटरी सपोर्ट की बात कर रहे थे, यह बजटरी सपोर्ट का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल है कि इकोनॉमिक सर्कल, एक्टिविटी, साइकिल टूटी हुई है। इसको हम कैसे दुरुस्त कर पाएंगे, वह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। आप देखते हैं कि वहां पर जैसे राजकोट में लेथ का बहुत बड़ा काम है, लुधियाना में है, ठाणे-बेलापुर, नासिक, औरंगाबाद, पुणे आदि ऐसी कई जगहों पर जो काम होता है, उसका कितना बड़ा परिणाम हो रहा है, इस पर भी इसको सोचना पड़ेगा। माननीय नितिन जी एक बहुत ही अनुभवी और समझदार व्यक्ति हैं, प्रैक्टिकल हैं। आप इस बारे में कुछ नए तरीके से सोच बनाकर इस सेक्टर को मदद करने की कोशिश कीजिए। आज लाखों ही नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों लोग इस सेक्टर पर अपना जीवन निर्भर करते हैं और कहीं न कहीं हमें उसकी मदद करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) : Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy – not present; Shri Rajaram- not present. Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, यहां मनोज जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे बहुत शैरो-शायरी करते हैं। मैं उन्हीं को समर्पित करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से यहां के लोगों ने कहा था,

*"मैं अकेला ही चला था, जानिब-ए-मंजिल मगर
लोग जुड़ते गए और कारवां बनता गया।"*

मैं इस नाते कह रहा हूं कि हमने वर्ष 2014 के पहले का भी रुख देखा था, जब बजट देखा था तो एमएसएमई की जो स्थिति थी, उसमें जो बजट ऐलोकेट होता था, वह भी खर्च नहीं होता था। वर्ष 2014 के बाद की स्थिति जब आयी, तब ज़रूर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जो allocated budget था उससे और अधिक डिमांड दे कर लोगों ने मांगा और एमएसएमई को मिला और उसने खर्च किया। यह सबसे बड़ी खासियत रही। अभी प्रफुल्ल

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

जी बहुत सार्थक बात कह रहे थे। यदि देखा जाए तो एमएसएमई देश के जीडीपी में बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और वर्ष 2014 से जब प्रधान मंत्री जी आए, तभी से उन्होंने इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया कि कैसे इसको बढ़ाया जाए। इस देश में इस सेक्टर के लगभग 6.34 करोड़ उद्योग-धंधे हैं, जो कहीं न कहीं इस देश की जीडीपी, जिसकी बात मैं कह रहा था, उसको जोड़ते हैं। इसमें कहा जाता है कि एमएसएमई जीडीपी का कुल 29 परसेंट देती है, वह सही भी है। इन उद्यमों में लगभग 31 परसेंट Manufacturing Sector में, 30 Trading Sector में, 33 Service Sector में और निर्यात में कुल 48 परसेंट का योगदान इस सेक्टर का है। इस समय उद्यमों से देश में लगभग 11.10 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। अब धीरे-धीरे अगर एक-एक पार्ट को देखा जाए, तो प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार गारंटी मिशन के तहत एक चर्चा चली थी। 15 फरवरी, 2020 तक 45,426 लघु इकाइयों को सहायता दी गई और इससे 3,047,000 रोजगार के जेनरेट होने की बात आई है।

मान्यवर, यह जेनरेट कैसे हुआ? औसतन एक स्टार्ट-अप से 12 कर्मचारी जुड़ते हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति होती है। अगर 25 हजार स्टार्ट-अप्स से जोड़ दें, तो यह पूरी की पूरी संख्या आ जाती है। हमने जो संख्या बताई है, उससे स्टार्ट-अप आगे बढ़े हैं, तभी उनके लिए नौकरियों की संभावना आई है। देश के जो 555 जिले हैं, उनमें 31 दिसम्बर, 2019 तक 26,804 स्टार्ट-अप्स को recognize किया जा चुका है और अभी तक 24,848 स्टार्ट-अप शुरू हुए हैं और उन्होंने 3,06,848 नौकरियां देने की बात कही है। अगर एक-एक आधार देखा जाए, तो किस प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विभाग को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया। MSME Sector से जुड़े हुए लोगों को रोजगार कैसे मिले, इस पर ध्यान दिया है। यह इस बात का सबूत है, जिसके आधार पर आज MSME स्थिर है। प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के तहत इस सेक्टर में 17 जनवरी, 2020 तक 40.27 लाख लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया। अभी मनोज जी चले गए, लेकिन वे मुद्रा योजना की बात कर रहे थे। वर्ष 2015-16 से लेकर अब तक 23,82,33,318 लोन दिए गए हैं और ऐसे करोड़ों लोगों को निश्चित रूप से इसका लाभ पहुंचा है। मुद्रा लोन से इतना लाभ पहुंचा है कि जो सूक्ष्म इकाइयां हैं, उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से इसे प्राप्त करके स्थानीय उत्पादों के आधार पर अपने को सशक्त बनाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, इसी तरह स्टैण्ड-अप इंडिया के तहत काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिला है और इसमें 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक रोजगार पाने वाली महिलाएं हैं, जिनमें एससी/एसटी महिलाएं भी हैं। हर सेक्टर पर ध्यान देने का काम हुआ है। अब जो यह बात आई थी, जब मनोज जी, प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना के बारे में कह रहे थे। हम लोग इस समय बैंकों के एनपीए पर चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन इस पर कभी किसी ने इस नाते चर्चा नहीं की, कि आज इतने लोन देने के बावजूद भी कुल मिलाकर इस सेक्टर में तीन परसेंट से भी कम एनपीए आया

है। एमएसएमई सैक्टर में तीन परसेंट से भी कम एनपीए आया है। यहां इसकी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस सरकार ने जिस भी सैक्टर में लोगों को उठाने का काम किया है, वे लोग सबसे अधिक ईमानदार हुए हैं और सरकार के साथ ईमानदारी के साथ जुटे हुए हैं और सरकार और उनके बीच की ईमानदारी बनी हुई है। निश्चित रूप से एक-एक बिन्दु पर विचार करना चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिन पहले एमएसएमई सैक्टर में 6 लाख उद्योगों की रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग की बात कही थी। माननीय अरुण जी बता रहे थे कि रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग की आखिरी तारीख 31 मार्च थी, उसे 31 दिसम्बर किया गया है, ताकि इससे उनको फायदा हो। माननीय अरुण जी ने कहा था कि यू.के. सिन्हा की रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताया था। मैं उसमें यह जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि जनवरी, 2020 तक 6 लाख खातों की रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग की गई है। इसमें 25 हजार करोड़ का लोन इन्वॉल्व हुआ है। 25 हजार करोड़ का लोन इन खातों के आधार पर इन्वॉल्व हुआ है। यह एमएसएमई की खूबसूरती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि वे किस प्रकार से एक-एक बिन्दु को उठाकर एमएसएमई सैक्टर को बढ़ाने के लिए दिन-रात प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का लक्ष्य देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को पांच ट्रिलियन डॉलर करने का है। इसमें हम देखेंगे कि दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर तक ले जाने का सबसे अधिक योगदान एमएसएमई सैक्टर का है। इससे पता चलता है कि एमएसएमई सैक्टर देश के विकास पर कितना बड़ा प्रभाव छोड़ता है। केवल ऐसा ही कह देना कि यह नहीं हुआ, वह नहीं हुआ, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें उसकी खूबसूरती पर भी जाना चाहिए और उस खूबसूरती के आधार पर उसकी बात को कहना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इसमें जो जोड़ा है, इस संबंध में पीएसयूज़ चाहे वे स्टेट के हों, चाहे सेक्टर के हों, उनको यह जरूर कहना चाहिए कि वे निश्चित रूप से एमएसएमई की मदद करें। अगर पीएसयूज़ एमएसएमई की मदद नहीं करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से एमएसएमई कहीं न कहीं नुकसान में रहेगा। एमएसएमई सैक्टर में छोटे उद्योग हैं और समय-समय पर ये पीएसयूज़ उनका भुगतान नहीं करते हैं। अगर यह भुगतान होता रहे, तो आपका जो दिन-रात का प्रयत्न है, वह एकदम पुष्प बनकर खिलता हुआ नज़र आएगा और पूरा एमएसएमई सैक्टर महकता हुआ नज़र आएगा। इस नाते मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस पर भी निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। एमएसएमई सैक्टर में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, जो सहारे के आधार पर ही चलते हैं, उनको कहीं बड़े उद्योग निगल न जाएं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम उनको समय-समय पर ऑक्सीजन देते रहें।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एमएसएमई ईको सिस्टम के सभी वर्टिकल्स में निवेश, श्रमशक्ति, ज्ञान प्रसार, वित्त, प्रौद्योगिकी, अवसंरचना बाजार, शासन, नीति होती है, इससे व्यापार में सुगमता होती है। व्यापार में सुगमता तभी आएगी, जब हम इन सब को साथ में लेकर चलेंगे, इन सब को जोड़कर चलेंगे और इन सभी की मदद ले सकेंगे, क्योंकि

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

बिना मदद के हम एमएसएमई सेक्टर को बूस्ट-अप नहीं कर पाएंगे। एमएसएमई की एक समस्या लोन के भुगतान की भी होती है। 90 दिनों में जो पेमेंट नहीं होती थी, यह सबसे अच्छी बात हुई है कि उसको सरकार ने 180 दिन किया है और 180 दिन करने के नाते, उनकी जो श्रमशक्ति लगती है, जिसे उनको day-by-day पैसे देने पड़ते हैं, वे उसे रोक पाएं और काम को करा पाएं। मान्यवर, आजकल पूरे विश्व में खादी खूब प्रचलित हो रही है। खादी के प्रोडक्ट्स को पॉपुलर बनाने में काफी लोग लगे हैं। केवीआईसी फैशन संस्थानों की सहायता लेकर खादी के कपड़े एवं अन्य उत्पादों को बढ़ावा दे रही है। इस बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा भी है कि सभी लोगों को खादी को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि सभी सदस्यों को भी खादी के एक-दो कपड़े खरीद कर पहनने चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि MSME पर जीएसटी का कितना प्रभार हो, इस बात पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जीएसटी भी कहीं न कहीं एक ऐसा कारण बन जाता है, जिसका MSME पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जीएसटी पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री जयराम रमेश: आप बोलिए। आप और बोलिए। आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: माननीय जयराम रमेश जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री; तथा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): शुक्ल जी, वे कह रहे हैं कि जब आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर थे, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा है। मान्यवर, आपने देखा भी होगा कि समय-समय पर जीएसटी में परिवर्तन हुआ है और ऐसा आवश्यकताओं को समझकर करना पड़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको MSME में ठीक किया जाए, शायद उससे आप भी खुश हो जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, एक 10 साल पहले की स्कीम है, जिसमें कॉमन फैसिलिटीज़ होती हैं, जैसे मशीनरीज़ को खरीदने के लिए, चर्खा या लूम के लिए, स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए करोड़ों ' दिए गए। आंकड़ों के अनुसार 63 क्लस्टरों को अभी तक सपोर्ट किया गया है और मार्च, 2020 तक 50 और क्लस्टरों को सपोर्ट किया जाएगा। ...(समय की घंटी).... मान्यवर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। हमें खुशी है कि 2020-21 के बजट में माननीय मंत्री जी ने 500 क्लस्टरों बनाने की बात कही है। ये क्लस्टर MSME में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण

भूमिका अदा करेंगे। केवीआईसी की इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहेगी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2019-20 के बजट में जहां 64.75 करोड़ ` इसके लिए था, वहीं आज मुझे यह कहते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि 1500 करोड़ ` देने की बात इस सरकार ने कही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह MSME के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Sir, there is no doubt at all that the hon. Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, is one of the few competent Ministers of this NDA Government. We have also seen his past track. He is a very able administrator. But, I failed to understand how, under his leadership, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Ministry has miserably failed in fulfilling the needs and aspirations of our crores and crores of young unemployed boys and girls of the rural areas. I just want to say that how injustice has been done, under his leadership, in this Ministry. You will be surprised to know that this Ministry is going to revise the definition of the MSME on the basis of turnover, instead of classifying them on the basis of cost and machinery. This is number one.

Number two notable thing is that nowhere in the world we would find the definition of the MSME based only on turnover.

Thirdly, ninety-eight per cent of small units have turnover of less than ` 15 crores. That means, with this change of definition, hardly two per cent will attain the status of MSME, at the cost of 98 per cent. Such is the functioning of the Ministry of MSME.

Sir, we all know that as a result of the adverse effects of demonetisation, lakhs and lakhs of units have been closed. During all this time, this Ministry has not taken any steps to do away the adverse effects of demonetisation. And, many units have been closed down. Moreover, the GST has also broken the backbone of the MSME. But, no steps have been taken to simplify the process of GST to save these small industries.

Mr. Shukla has said that he has compared the Budget of MSME with that of UPA's, that is, prior to 2014. Sir, it is now 2020. So, it is quite obvious that the Budget will increase because six-seven years have passed since then. The Budget increases every year. Moreover, simply increasing the Budget would not reflect the performance. I would like to give one example of this Budget. What happened in the Promotion

[Shri Ripun Bora]

of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship? This Scheme was introduced only to curb the unemployment by creating new jobs in the traditional agro-based industries. But, you will be surprised to know that despite this Budget the Ministry is so incompetent that they failed to utilize the total allocated Budget in 2019. They have been able to utilize only 20 per cent of that.

Then, Mr. Shukla has also said that the NDA Government has given so many loans to lakhs and lakhs of units. Here, I would like to give you one example. The MSMEs are facing the main challenge of availability of timely and low interest credit. This is the biggest hurdle for the MSME sector. I would like draw the attention of Shuklaji that this time there is a cut of 83.25 per cent, that is, from ` 597 crores allotted for the credit support of MSMEs, it has been reduced to ` 100 crores. Is it not injustice to the MSME sector? I would like to give you one more example. What is the commitment of the Government to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and enterprises? The Marketing Assistance Scheme was primarily introduced to increase the competitiveness of the SC and ST enterprises and entrepreneurs in both, domestic and international market.

But in the Marketing Assistance Scheme, there has been a very sharp decline. From ` 10 crores, it has come to only ` 0.04 crores. There is such a drastic cut in this Scheme. This is a drastic decline. This reflects the attitude and the commitment of the Government towards the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs.

Now, my next point is this. In this backdrop, as you can see, for entrepreneurs joining economic value chain, the allocation is only ` 30 crores. It is very insignificant. Our country is having a population of more than 130 crores. In our country, we have a high rate of unemployment, the highest rate in 45 years, that is, 8 per cent. In this backdrop, this ` 30 crores is nothing. It is very insignificant. They are not promoting MSMEs. Though they are making tall claims of giving the MSMEs top priority, the Prime Minister has made an economy, that is, '*pakora* economy'. How the MSMEs are being advised, the university educated young boys and girls, 'you go and prepare *pakor*as and sell them'. Is this MSME? Not only this, in this Budget, we have also seen another injustice. The Budget 2020-21 announced some technological interventions

to tackle the problem of payments. It is to be noted that in two schemes the promises on technological interventions have not been delivered. One is the MSME Samadhan. It is a dedicated portal to register delayed payment cases. It saw a turnaround of only 24.5 per cent of all the registered complaints. This is very horrible. This is very disappointing. Another point is, you see the Budget, the Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification, and its allocation. Normally, allocation should be increased year after year, but, here, you can see that the allocation made in 2019-20 stood at ` 815.98 crores. But, this time, in the Budget, an allocation of ` 683.91 crores has been made. So, if the Budget allocation is drastically cut, then, how can we believe about the sincerity of the Government to promoting the MSMEs? So, because of this wrong policy of the Ministry, it is contradictory everywhere. ...(*Time-bellrings*)... Sir, I will finish in two minutes. I have 10 minutes. So, it is contradictory. On the one hand, the Ministry is saying that the Government is giving top priority to the MSMEs, but on the other hand, there is this drastic cut in the Budget. So, this is totally contradictory to each other. I have paucity of time. So, these are enough examples to show how wrong working system of this Ministry has finished the dreams of survival, through MSMEs, of our crores and crores of unemployed young boys and girls. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे यहां पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया है। नोटबंदी के बाद से माइक्रो एवं स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ की हालत बहुत खराब हुई है। यह इंडस्ट्री बेहद गंभीर स्थिति में पहुंच गई है। तब से लेकर आज तक इस माइक्रो एवं स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बहुत से ओनर्स अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बंद करके नौकरियां ढूंढने लगे हैं। दिल्ली में भारत सरकार ने Delhi Special Protection Act से 'commercial' word निकाल कर sealing का कहार ढा दिया, जिसके कारण दिल्ली के अंदर अनेक industries बंद हो गईं, अनेक दुकानें बंद हो गईं और उन परिवारों का गुजारा मुश्किल हो चुका है। बैंकों ने भी small and micro industries को लोन देना बहुत कठिन कर दिया। बहुत जल्द ही उनके खाते NPA में convert हो जाते हैं। 2014 से लेकर 2016 के बीच लगभग 15 लाख industries बंद हुई हैं। सरकार व्यापारियों को चोर समझने लगी है। इससे medium and small industries, लघु industries के मालिकों का विश्वास डगमगाने लगा है। दिल्ली के अंदर दिल्ली सरकार ने व्यापारियों के ठिकानों पर लूट मचाने वाला बिजनेस डिपार्टमेंट खत्म कर दिया, परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार के GST डिपार्टमेंट के जो alphabets उनके अधीन आते हैं, वहां पर बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं और लूट का एक निरंतर क्रम जारी है।

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, माननीय गडकरी जी एक ऐसे मंत्री हैं, जो व्यापारियों के दर्द को समझते हैं। इस समय देश में व्यापारी किस हालत से गुजर रहे हैं, उनका विश्वास क्यों डगमगा रहा है, इसको देखने की आवश्यकता है। जब आप उस मंत्रालय के अंदर हैं, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उन व्यापारियों को एक विश्वास दें, ताकि आपके उत्साह की energy से वे व्यापारी अपने रास्ते पर आकर व्यापार कर सकें। विशेषकर जब सारा संसार कोरोनावायरस की वजह से आर्थिक मंदी से जूझ रहा है, व्यापार और उद्योग बंद होने के कगार पर पहुंच गए हैं, ऐसे समय में उद्यमियों की, व्यापारियों की तुरंत सुध लेनी चाहिए, ताकि नोटबंदी के बाद जो economy में slow down हुआ था, आज वह economy गंभीर स्थान पर न पहुंच पाए।

मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि सारी दुनिया के अंदर हमारी जो economy है, वह बहुत सुनहरी तसवीर ला सकती है, अगर हम small and micro industries पर ध्यान दें, अगर हम महिला और युवाओं पर ध्यान दें, अगर हम उनका उत्साहवर्धन करके industries के अंदर उनके लिए लाभकारी नीतियों को अपनाएं और इस देश के उद्यमियों और व्यापारियों को कहीं न कहीं support करें कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें आपके साथ खड़ी हैं, आप risk taking factor हैं, आप उद्योग और व्यापार को आगे बढ़ाएं, आप नौजवानों, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार पैदा करें, आप महिलाओं को बराबर सम्मिलित करें। केवल micro industry ही ऐसी industry है, जिसके अंदर 20 परसेंट से ऊपर महिलाएं काम करती हैं। अगर इस देश को developed nation के रूप में आगे लाना है, तो महिलाओं और पुरुषों को बराबर काम करने के लिए हमें तवज्जो देनी पड़ेगी। अगर हमें तवज्जो देनी है, तो हमें micro industries को सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी पड़ेगी, ताकि micro industries के अंदर महिला और पुरुष समानता से काम करके देश को एक लाइन के ऊपर ला सकें।

मैं आपके निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज यह मिनिस्ट्री इस बात की तरफ तवज्जो दे कि किस प्रकार से व्यापारी दर्द से गुजर रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से हम उनको दर्द से बचा सकते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा हमारा पड़ोसी स्टेट है। पिछले 6 साल के अंदर वहां एक नई industry नहीं आई, उल्टा वहां से industry जाने के कगार पर खड़ी है। कहीं न कहीं सरकार से, कहीं न कहीं मंत्रालय से और माननीय गडकरी जी से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन उद्यमियों को खराब होने से बचाएं। आप इन उद्यमियों को उत्साह दें, ताकि यह देश नोटबंदी के बाद जिस आर्थिक मंदी के दौर से गुजरा है, कोरोनावायरस के बाद सारा व्यापार न बंद हो जाए। ...(समय की घंटी)... इस समय भारत सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर व्यापारियों और उद्यमियों का उत्साह बढ़ाना चाहिए, उनको support करना चाहिए, बैंकिंग के माध्यम से उनका finance करना चाहिए, ताकि वे industries सुरक्षित रह सकें। आज चीन का trade बंद होने के बाद इस देश के अंदर एक opportunity भी

उभरी है। हम उस opportunity को encash करें और उन उद्यमियों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहित करें, ताकि हम दुनिया के बाकी देशों के अंदर अपने माल के भेज सकें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The discussion will continue tomorrow. Thank you for your cooperation.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Thursday, the 19th March, 2020.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 19th March, 2020.