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Thursday

19 March, 2020

29 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 19th March, 2020/29, Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oath or affirmation. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Very unfair! ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Very unfair and unbecoming of Members of Parliament! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ranjan Gogoi (Nominated)

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what has been permitted by the Chair. We must all be aware of this. We know the constitutional position; we know the precedents; we know the powers of the President of India. We should not do anything like this in the House. Whatever views you have, you can express them outside; you are at liberty. Now, the hon. Law Minister wants to say something, but no discussion.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, this House has a great tradition of many eminent persons of diverse fields, including former Chief Justices, being nominated by those who, I regretfully say, shouted. Hon. Member, Shri Ranjan Gogoi, who has taken oath today will surely contribute his best as a Nominated Member. It was grossly unfair on their part to do like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We made our stand clear. We must respect the Members.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri M. Maddanna, a former Member of this House, on 6th of November, 2019, at the age of 82 years.

Born in June, 1937, at Sira in Tumkur District of Karnataka, Shri M. Maddanna was educated at the Acharya Patashala College and the Central College, Bengaluru.

An agriculturist, Shri Maddanna served as the President of the Town Cooperative Bank, the Land Development Bank, the Industrial Cooperative Bank and the Town Municipal Committee. Shri Maddanna was a Member of the Central Silk Board, from 1981 to 1984 and was also associated with cooperative movements and educational institutions.

Shri M. Maddanna represented the State of Karnataka in this House, from April, 1980 to April, 1986.

In the passing away of Shri M. Maddanna, the country has lost an able Parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri M. Maddanna.

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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nadimul Haque, yesterday also I said, "Nobody is allowed to come here during the proceedings. Come either before the proceedings or after the proceedings. You can send a slip; no problem."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts of ILI, New Delhi 2018-19 and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Law Institute (ILI),

New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2344/17/20]

I. Report and Accounts of JCI, Kolkata; and CCIC, New Delhi (2018-19) and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of EPCH, New Delhi; CEPC, New Delhi; IICT, Bhadohi; MANTRA, Surat; IJIRA, Kolkata; and ATIRA, Ahmedabad and related papers

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

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

(i) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, (JCI), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2199/17/20]

(ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2421/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2422/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1906/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1907/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1914/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2200/17/20]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2423/17/20]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai; NISER, Bhubaneswar; University of Mumbai-Department of Atomic Energy, Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences, Mumbai; Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai; and Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2347/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2345/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the University of Mumbai-Department of Atomic Energy, Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2349/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2348/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2346/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resoura Development.

II Reports and Accounts for Various years of Various Institutes, Universities and Councils and nelated Papers.

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

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

- I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—
- (1) No. IG/Admn. (G)/FC/2012/227, dated the September 28 – October 4, 2019, (Weekly Gazette), amending Clause (1) (vi) of Statute 11 of the IGNOU Act concerning the Visitor's nominees on the Finance Committee of the University.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2249/17/20]
 - (2) No. IG/Admn. (G)/BM/2019/305, dated the January 4 – January 10, 2020, (Weekly Gazette), amending Clause (1)(v) of Statute 6A of the IGNOU Act concerning the two representatives of the Government of India on the Board of Management of the University.
[Placed in Library. For (3) and (4) See No. L.T. 2424/17/20]
 - (3) No. IG/RU/2017/365/317, dated the January 4 – January 10, 2020, (Weekly Gazette), notifying the IGNOU Research Ordinance, under Section 26 of the IGNOU Act, in supersession of the earlier Ordinance on Research Degree Programme along with subsequent amendment w.e.f. the date of the Notification.
 - (4) No. IG/RU/2017/365/318, dated the January 4 – January 10, 2020, (Weekly Gazette), notifying Regulations for conducting Research Degree Programme, under Section 27 of the IGNOU Act; IGNOU Research Ordinance read with Statute 9A (aa) of the University.
[Placed in Library. For (3) and (4) See No. L.T. 2424/17/20]
- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. F. No. 2-5/2019 (OL) dated the 17th January, 2020, publishing the University Grants Commission (Online Courses or Programmes) Amendment Regulations, 2020, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2301/17/20]
- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. 51-1/MGCUB/GA/2016, dated the 20th January, 2020, publishing the Mahatma

Gandhi Central University (Amendment) Statutes, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2248/17/20]

- (d) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—

- (1) F. No. AB/AICTE/REG/2020, dated the 4th February, 2020, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approvals for the Technical Institutions) Regulations, 2020.
- (2) No. F.2-43/AICTE/Estt./RR of DD/2018 dated the 13th February, 2020, seeking to annul the changes made for the recruitment and promotion to the post of Deputy Director in AICTE *vide* AICTE Notification No. F.2-43/AICTE/Estt./RR of DD/2018 dated the 19th March, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2300/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Fifty-ninth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2258/17/20]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2294/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2289/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2256/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2288/17/20]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2003/17/20]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2291/17/20]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2291/17/20]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, Doimukh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2259/17/20]
 - (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2260/17/20]
 - (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2292/17/20]
 - (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, Prayagraj, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2295/17/20]
 - (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2296/17/20]
- B. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2399/17/20]
- (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2018- 19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2390/17/20]
- (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2389/17/20]
- C. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
 - (i)
 - (a) Tenth Annual Report of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2281/17/20]
 - (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jammu, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2280/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Tenth Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Tenth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2283/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2268/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University Motihari, Bihar, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2266/17/20]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University Motihari, Bihar, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2266/17/20]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2266/17/20]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2396/17/20]
- (ix) Eleventh Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburgi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (x) Annual Accounts of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. For (ix) and (x) *See* No. L.T. 922/17/20]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- D. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2395/17/20]
- E. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:—
 - (a) Twenty-first Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Twenty-second Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2264/17/20]

- F. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Thirty-first Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2265/17/20]
- G. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974:—
- (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.
- [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2263/17/20]
- H. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2344/17/20]
- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dharwad, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2279/17/20]

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2228/17/20]
 - (iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2231/17/20]
 - (iv) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2226/17/20]
 - (v) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2227/17/20]
 - (vi) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), (BHU) Varanasi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2229/17/20]
 - (vii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2230/17/20]
 - (viii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2232/17/20]
 - (ix) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Palakkad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2388/17/20]
 - (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2233/17/20]
- J. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2008:—

- (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2267/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2402/17/20]

- L. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2273/17/20]

- M. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 28 and sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the

Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Act, 2017:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2286/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2284/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2287/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2285/17/20]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Information Technology Pune, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2278/17/20]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Pune, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Pune, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2278/17/20]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dharwad, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2279/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2228/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2231/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2226/17/20]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2227/17/20]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), (BHU) Varanasi, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2229/17/20]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2230/17/20]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2232/17/20]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Palakkad, for the year 2018-19.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2298/17/20]

- (x) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Tezpur University Act, 1993.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1745/17/20]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2262/17/20]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh School Education Society implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Shimla, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 424/17/20]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2261/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

- (xv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Lumani, Nagaland, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2274/17/20]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2275/17/20]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) (erstwhile NUEPA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2271/17/20]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, implementing the Samagra Shiksha, UT of Lakshadweep, for the year 2018- 19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Pleaced in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2400/17/20]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2391/17/20]
 - (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2393/17/20]
 - (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2394/17/20]
 - (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2392/17/20]
 - (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2344/17/20]
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MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(Government Bills)

- I The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020;**
- II The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020;**
- III The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation(No.2) Bill, 2020;**
- IV The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020; and**
- V The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020.**

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

(I)

"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 Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2020.

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

(II)

"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 Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2020.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

(III)

"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 Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2020.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

(IV)

"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 Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2020.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

(V)

"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 Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2020.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "महिलाओं की सुरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दे" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का 316वां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice from Shri Anand Sharma under Rule 267 on 'call data records'. I have not accepted the notice, but I am giving him an opportunity in Zero Hour.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for Pharma City in the State of Telangana

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana):[†] Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in Zero Hour. I request the Union Government to

[†]English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

immediately sanction Pharma City to the newly formed State of Telangana. It is a well known fact that Hyderabad and the State of Telangana have a special place in the field of Pharma. Since one-third of India's pharma products are generated from Telangana, Hyderabad is recognized as the "Pharma Capital of India". Around 300 companies are established in and around Hyderabad which are manufacturing pharma products. Many of these companies are USFDA accredited and export their products to western countries such as the US and many countries in the Europe and also to various developing countries. To enhance further development and increase employment opportunities in this sector and to encourage establishment of environmentally friendly industries, Hyderabad, Pharma City was set up on a 19,333 acre site with state-of-the-art technology. In the first phase, approximately 8,400 acres were land pooled. The Master Plan for Hyderabad Pharma City was designed by Surbana Jurong, a Singapore-based firm renowned for master planning. Central Government's environmental clearances from MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forests) have already been obtained. This project will attract investments of approximately ₹ 64,000 crores and create direct and indirect employment opportunities for nearly 5,60,000 persons. Acknowledging the importance of this project, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has given its approval. Sir, Telangana is a newly formed State and has become a role model in the fields of development. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao is implementing various welfare schemes and development programmes. Shri Kalvakuntla Taraka Rama Rao, Minister of MA&UD, Industries and IT&C in Telangana has been successful in attracting investments through "Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and SelfCertification System (TS-iPASS)". Industrialists from other States of the country and from various other countries are showing keen interest to invest in Telangana. Sir, through you I request the Central Government to immediately accord permission to the Pharma City in Hyderabad. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The substance is, he wants that establishment of a pharmacy should be permitted at the earliest.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav.

**Need to allow Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to act as Banking
Correspondents**

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): चेयरमैन सर, मैं Self-Help Groups को banking correspondents के रूप में का काम करने के बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ।

सर, केन्द्र सरकार के अनेक flagship programmes में से financial inclusion एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। इसके लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच मजबूत समन्वय की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में brick and mortar branches, यानी physical बैंक शाखाओं की कमी के कारण इसमें बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। ओडिशा में 70 परसेंट ग्राम पंचायतों में brick and mortar branches नहीं हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में स्टेट में केवल 353 brick and mortar branches खोली गयी हैं। राज्य में कुल 6,798 ग्राम पंचायतों में से सिर्फ 1,875 ग्राम पंचायतों में बैंक शाखाएं हैं। यानी 4,000 से भी ज्यादा ग्राम पंचायतों में बैंक की शाखाएं नहीं हैं।

सर, देश के कई राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों में brick and mortar branches न होने के कारण banking correspondents ठीक रूप से लोगों को सेवा प्रदान नहीं कर पा रही है। जो commercial banks हैं, branches हैं, वे agriculture, allied sector और Self-Help Groups को पूर्ण रूप से ऋण सुविधा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। देश की ग्राम पंचायतों में अगर banking system का विस्तार नहीं किया गया, तो digital payment का जो लक्ष्य है, वह हासिल नहीं हो सकेगा।

सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि ओडिशा समेत देश की जिन ग्राम पंचायतों में बैंक शाखाएं नहीं हैं, वहां brick and mortar branches खोली जाएं और financial inclusion को मजबूत करने के लिए जो Self-Help Groups हैं, वे विभिन्न काम कर रहे हैं, उनको भी banking correspondent का काम करने की अनुमति दी जाए, ताकि रूरल क्षेत्र में जो लोग हैं, वे लोग उत्तम सेवा पा सकें, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rangarajan ji. Do you want to associate or what?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my notice is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your notice is there.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I have given it for the third time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता 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 (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need to Sanitise Parliamentary papers being supplied to Members to prevent the spread of Infection

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice an important matter. Every morning, we get a bunch of papers from the Parliament House, which contains the Questions and so many other papers. Nobody knows whether all those papers are sanitised or not. When we open...(Interruptions)... Yadav ji, please do not laugh. It is a very serious matter. Yes. Nobody knows where this job of packing is done; nobody knows who is doing this job, nobody knows whether they have sanitised their hands or not. You and your Ministers are also using all these papers. So, we shall have to do something. It is the Parliament. It is not a court. We shall have to take some decision. Sir, I am glad that here you have made the arrangements for us to sanitise our hands. It is very good. We have requested the Prime Minister to adjourn the House but, unfortunately, it is not being done. What can be done? Sir, spread of Coronavirus is such a serious problem. When the Prime Minister has decided...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my suggestion is that all the papers should be properly scrutinised and sanitised, and, the House should be adjourned immediately without any further delay.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): 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.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करत हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your view. You know the position. Adjournment is no solution. The House needs to be informed that sanitizers have been given to all the people who have been dealing with these papers. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. Further steps are to be taken keeping in view the suggestions given by hon. Members. As I have said yesterday, if any Member has some more suggestion, he or she can send the same in writing addressed to me or the Secretary-General; the same will be attended to. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, Revised List, Bulletin and Questions, ये NIC Documents पर मेम्बर्स को Mail से आते हैं। भट्टाचार्य जी उसका उपयोग करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... That is one point. But whatever papers are being given by hand have to be sanitised. That is the point he has made. What is wrong in this?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): It is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood it. I have already taken note of it. Anandji, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This virus stays on surface for a very long time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I am coming back to you also. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda.

Need to develop National Waterways in the State of Odisha

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, it is a good concept. The National Waterways have many positive things. One, it is lessening the freight charges. Two, it causes less pollution. In Odisha, we have National Inland Waterway No. 5. I would like to tell you that for the development of Inland Water Transport, the Government of India enacted the Act, the National Waterway (Talcher-Dhamra stretch of rivers, Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers) Act, 2008 in the Parliament on 18.11.2008 as National

Waterway No. 5 (NW-5). Subsequently, the Government of India have also enacted the National Waterways Act, 2016 (Gazette Notification No.18 dated 26.03.2016 of the Government of India) in which 111 nos. waterways have been declared as National Waterways, out of which 6 nos. waterways, *i.e.* NW-5, NW-14, NW-22, NW-23, NW-64 & NW-96 are in the State of Odisha.

The IWAI have already initiated the action for development of National Waterway No. 5 (588 km.) which is most economically viable in India. It has been assessed that the development of the river stretch of National Waterway No.5 would be most economically viable in India. Accordingly, steps have been taken to develop the project in two phases, *i.e.* 1st phase –Jokadia/Pankapal (Kalinganagar) to Dhamra and Paradip Port (201 km.) and 2nd phase –Talcher to Jokadia/Pankapal (Kalinganagar) (131 km.) for facilitating the cargo movement through the waterway.

The Government of India may also initiate action for developing other National Waterways in the State. I urge the Government of India to take steps on priority basis to implement the development process for first two phases of National Waterway No. 5, *i.e.* Talcher Industrial areas with Dhamra and Paradip Port as waterway will connect industrial as well as coal mining areas to the port.

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

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

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

**Agitation by farmers of Amravathi river basin of Tamil Nadu over
construction of Pambar Dam in Kerala**

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Kerala Government is constructing a check dam in Pattiserry without getting permission either from the Cauvery Tribunal or the Government of Tamil Nadu. At present, its actual height is 15 feet. Now they propose to construct it to the height of 30m. It will affect the water source of Amaravathi dam in Tamil Nadu from Pambar basin. The actual irrigated area of Amaravathi Dam Reservoir in old ayacut is 48,500 acres and new ayacut area is 21,500 acres. The old

ayacut area needs 12.66 tmc and new ayacut area needs 4.97 tmc. For drinking water alone, Karur area in Tamil Nadu requires 0.514 tmc and for industrial purpose 0.492 tmc making it a total of 18.64 tmc per year. The Cauvery Tribunal Order allocates 0.800 tmc water for Kerala from Chengalar project, but they want to construct the new Pattiserry dam to the capacity of 2 tmc. Amaravathi dam fell short of water inflow every year from 1966 to till date. If the Kerala Government builds the new dam, it will affect mainly the sugarcane farmers and other crops in five Districts of Tamil Nadu. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government and the Cauvery Tribunal to intervene to stop the construction of the Pattiserry dam.

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

Need for inclusion and construction of Banar-Rathkuria-Kharia

Khagar road on the National Highways

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक सड़क के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बिलाड़ा, बर्नाड से लेकर गोदन तक की सड़क को नेशनल हाइवे में कन्वर्ट कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही लोक महत्व की रोड है। यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोड है। इस क्षेत्र के अंदर जे.के. व्हाइट सीमेंट और बिरला व्हाइट सीमेंट की दो बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज़ आ गई हैं और उनके ट्रकों का हजारों की संख्या में आवागमन रहता है। यह रोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोड थी। यह नौ टन भार के हिसाब से बनाई गई थी, लेकिन उस पर अब 18 टन का लोड भी आता है और 40-50 टन के 22-22, 24-24 चक्कों के टोले होते हैं, वे भी इन गांवों में से निकलते हैं। यह सड़क बरसात के दिनों में टूट जाती है और यह सिंगल रोड है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसको एमडीआर में या नेशनल हाइवे से जोड़ा जाए। यह रोड आगे जाकर गोदन के पास 89 NH व मेड़ता के पास 79 NH से जुड़ती है। बीच में आने वाले गांवों की बहुत संकरी गलियों में से निकलना पड़ता है। न वहां किसी बाईपास की व्यवस्था है, न कोई और व्यवस्था है और ट्रैफिक जाम भी रहता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सड़क मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस रोड का सर्वे कराएं। केवल 86 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है, जिसके जुड़ने से सीधा जयपुर का रास्ता बन जाता है। गोदन से सीधे जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाडेर व अहमदाबाद तक जाने के लिए सुविधा हो जाएगी। वह बीच के गांवों में ट्रक Transportation का बहुत लोगों के पास काम है। इस रोड का पब्लिक के लिए बहुत महत्व है।

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

Seeking of Call Data Records (CDR) of mobile subscribers in recent months by the Department of Telecommunication

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of this House and of the Government that officials of the Department of Telecom have been seeking Call Data Records of millions of subscribers, not randomly but on a regular monthly basis, including Delhi where we all live. Under the guidelines and the licence conditions of the mobile operators, the law enforcement agencies alone can seek the Call Data Records which they have to preserve and make available in specific cases and not for general surveillance purposes.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention that in the year 2013, this issue of unauthorized access of Call Data Records of several political leaders including the then Leader of the Opposition, late Shri Arun Jaitley, was raised in the House. The House took up this matter and the Government was asked to respond. The then UPA Government had moved to tighten the guidelines for obtaining of the Call Data Records. Under the new guidelines, such Call Data Records can only be called for after clearance from the Home Secretary, and officers of the rank of Superintendents of Police and above alone are authorized to seek such details. Further, the Superintendents of Police have to give a mandatory declaration to District Magistrates about the Call Data Records obtained every month. Sir, nothing of this sort has been done, which has raised *bona fide* concerns about India being converted into a surveillance State and the Call Data Records being called for. This is also a serious breach of privacy of the citizens. Delhi alone has 53 million subscribers. I, therefore, would like the Government to place on record of this House the orders of the Home Secretary. How many orders in specific cases have been issued? When were those orders issued? When did the concerned Superintendents of Police inform the District Magistrates? And if not, this Government is guilty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not to make allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not accepting the explanation that has been given. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to bring it to the notice of the Government.
...(Interruptions)... The Minister wants to respond.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I want to assure this House that there is no surveillance. There is no intrusion of privacy. No individual phone is being tapped or conversation recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... Then I will not call you when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? I have called the Minister. The Minister is responding. You don't want to hear the response. क्या आप ही लोग तय करते हैं कि क्या कहना है, क्या करना है, कब करना है।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, what has been done is that yesterday, the Department issued a public statement that because of new technology, to address the issue of call drops, numbers are being taken in a particular area, it is under the shadow or what not. This is being done with the approval and cooperation of the operators. Therefore, I want to say it on record that there is no surveillance, no intrusion, no invasion of privacy at all and we stand committed.

श्री सभापति: श्री संजय सिंह। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रवि प्रकाश जी, बैठ जाइए। Anybody saying anything unauthorizedly, would not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you waste your energies and waste the time of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sanjay Singh.

Hunger strike by Swami Sivanand for clean Ganga

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, आपने एक अत्यंत संवेदनशील विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया है। मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। मान्यवर, मातृ सदन, हरिद्वार के संत स्वामी शिवानंद जी, जिनकी उम्र लगभग 80 वर्ष है, पिछले 10 दिनों से अनशन पर बैठे हैं। उनकी मांग अविरल और निर्मल गंगा को लेकर है। गंगा की पवित्रता, गंगा की निर्मलता और गंगा की अविरलता को लेकर लम्बे समय तक मातृ सदन के स्वामी संतों ने आंदोलन चलाया है और सरकार ने बार-बार वहां जाकर उनसे वार्ता की है। "नमामि गंगे" के जो महानिदेशक महोदय हैं, उन्होंने वहां जाकर भरोसा दिलाया था कि कुछ परियोजनाएं, जिनसे गंगा प्रदूषित हो रही है, गंगा की निर्मलता और अविरलता बाधित हो रही है, वे बंद की जाएंगी, लेकिन आज तक उसको नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि मैंने इसी सदन में यह विषय उठाया था कि स्वामी निगमानंद जी, स्वामी गोकुलानंद जी, स्वामी लाभनाथ जी और स्वामी सानंद जी, इन चार संतों ने अपना

जीवन गंगा के लिए न्यौछावर कर दिया। आज की तारीख में साध्वी पद्मावती एम्स हॉस्पिटल में जीवन और मौत से जूझ रही हैं। वे पिछले 15 दिसम्बर से अनशन पर हैं। इस प्रकार, उनको अनशन करते हुए तीन महीने से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम-से-कम वहां जाकर आप वार्ता कीजिए, उनसे बातचीत कीजिए, उनकी जो मांगें हैं, उनको सुनिए। गंगा का 2,500 किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र है। उस 2,500 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में और गंगा की सहयोगी नदियों के क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान की लगभग 43 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है। आप ऐसी पवित्र गंगा नदी और उसकी सहयोगी नदियों को जगह-जगह पर बाधित करके, बांध बनाकर, बालू निकालकर, पत्थर निकालकर प्रदूषित करने और बाधित करने का जो प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उससे गंगा की पवित्रता, गंगा की अविरलता बाधित होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, अगर इतने गंभीर विषय पर भी सरकार सुनना नहीं चाहती, तो यह बहुत गलत बात है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से विनती करूंगा, निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके लिए स्वामी निगमानंद जी, स्वामी गोकुलानंद जी, स्वामी नाभनाथ जी और स्वामी सानंद जी का जीवन जा चुका है तथा अब स्वामी शिवानंद जी का जीवन भी खतरे में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, अब आप रिपीट कर रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह : वे 10 दिन से अनशन पर हैं। कृपा करके वहां आप जाइए, उनसे बातचीत कीजिए और इस समस्या का समाधान कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبند کرتا ہوں۔

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: उनको जो कहना है, वे कहेंगे। बीच में आप लोगों की क्या व्याख्या है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता। ...(व्यवधान)... यह केवल इस तरफ और उस तरफ का विषय नहीं है। मेरा सभी को यही सुझाव है कि जो सदस्य बोलें, कृपया उनको बोलने दीजिए। अगर उसमें कोई आपत्तिजनक विषय है, तो उसके लिए यहां चेयर है। You know that Chair is also active and it would take care of all these things. So, please do not disturb them. Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

Increasing number of cancer patients in the country

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, इस समय पूरा देश और दुनिया कोरोना के वायरस से जूझ रहा है। हज़ारों लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: महोदय, मेरा विषय देश में प्रति वर्ष लाखों लोगों के कैंसरग्रस्त होने से public healthcare की चिंताजनक हालत के संबंध में है।

मान्यवर, मैं इस महती सभा के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान प्रति वर्ष लगभग 12 लाख कैंसर मरीजों की मौतों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारत में हर रोज 1,300 लोग कैंसर से मौत के शिकार हो रहे हैं। साल भर में इससे लगभग 12 लाख लोगों की मृत्यु होती है।

मान्यवर, कैंसर एक भयानक बीमारी है, इससे निपटने के लिए अगर आरम्भिक तौर पर जांच हो जाए तो रोकथाम की जा सकती है, लेकिन मान्यवर, हमारे ग्रामीण इलाके में 65 फीसदी जनता जो रहती है, उनकी कोई जांच-पड़ताल नहीं होती है। जब कैंसर बढ़ जाता है और विकराल रूप ले लेता है, तब जाकर उनका इलाज शुरू होता है और तब तक वह लाइलाज हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जल्दी ही इस पर कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, इसकी रोकथाम नहीं की गई तो यह आने वाले वर्ष 2030 तक सूनामी का रूप ले लेगी और 70 लाख लोग हर साल इसके मरीज हो जाएंगे और उनकी मृत्यु हो जाएगी। महोदय, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो आयुष्मान योजना चलाई है, उसमें राशि को 5 लाख ₹ से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख ₹ कर दिया जाए, जिससे गरीब लोग अपना इलाज करवा सकें, धन्यवाद।

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں خود کو معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع کے ساتھ سمبند کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे।

Need for testing of Thalassemia before marriage

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान थैलेसीमिया जैसी एक बहुत बड़ी त्रासदी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, हम कोरोनावायरस की चर्चा करते हैं, यह एक संक्रामक पद्धति का रोग है। कुछ रोग हमारी जीवन-शैली के कारण बनते हैं, मगर थैलेसीमिया जैसी समस्याएं genetically निर्माण होती हैं और थैलेसीमिया को रोका भी जा सकता है, बशर्ते उसके लिए कुछ रचनाएं बनाना आवश्यक है। महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे खून के अंदर जब कुछ deficiency निर्माण होती है, तब 'थैलेसीमिया माइनर', इस पद्धति के व्यक्ति बन जाते हैं। दो थैलेसीमिया माइनर, यानी पति भी माइनर और पत्नी भी माइनर हो तो आने वाली प्रजा थैलेसीमिया मेजर होने की संभावना बहुत ज्यादा होती है। जब व्यक्ति थैलेसीमिया मेजर बन जाता है तो हर 4-6 महीने के बाद लगभग ब्लड ट्रांसफ्यूजन कराना पड़ता है, bone marrow transmission की भी कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है और genetically ये सारी समस्या आगे भी carry forward होने की संभावना रहती है, इस दृष्टि से जो भी उपाय योजना की आवश्यकता है, उसके बारे में विश्व में कुछ प्रयास भी हुए हैं। जैसे साइप्रस जैसे देश में शादी के पहले संभावित पति और पत्नी दोनों को ब्लड टेस्ट कराना अनिवार्य किया गया है। इसी तरीके से कई शिक्षा संस्थाएं और मैरिज ब्यूरोज़ में कुछ न कुछ रचनाएं की जा सकती हैं। कुल मिलाकर इसके प्रति जन-जागरूकता बढ़ाना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए मेरे चार सुझाव हैं, उपाय हैं, जो सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षण करने के लिए बता रहा हूँ।

पहली बार यह है कि साइप्रस देश जो एक्ट लाया है और वहां पर यह कानून बना है तो सरकार को चाहिए कि उसका अध्ययन करे, उसके क्या परिणाम निकल कर आए हैं और सामाजिक परिणाम क्या हो रहे हैं, इसके बारे में सोचें।

दूसरा भारत के अंदर भी दो चार जिलों में ही सही, मगर इसको प्रायोगिक तौर पर लागू किया जाए और मैरिज रजिस्ट्रेशन के पहले, विवाह होने के पहले इस तरह के प्रावधानों की आवश्यकता है, प्रायोगिक तौर पर दो-चार जिलों में कम-से-कम सरकार करने की कोशिश करे।

जन-जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे टेलीविज़न्स पर सीरियल्स या फिल्मों को दिखाने के पहले इसके बारे में कुछ मैसेज दिया जाए। एक अगस्त जैसा दिन, क्योंकि शादी का सारा मौसम सामान्यतः नवम्बर के बाद शुरू होता है तो एक अगस्त जैसे किसी दिन को 'Thalassemia Day' घोषित किया जाए और इसके बारे में जागरूकता बनायी जाए।

महोदय, वित्तीय सहायता ज़रूरी होती है, क्योंकि वित्तीय तनाव किसी भी फैमिली के खर्चे के ऊपर आ जाता है, उसके लिए सहयोग देने की रचनाएं, सरकार के जो बीमार लोगों के लिए सहयोग के प्रावधान रहते हैं, उसमें इसका भी समावेश किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है, धन्यवाद।

डा. सोनल मानसिंह (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Your name was called yesterday, but you were not there. You are here today, so, I have called you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a regular Member. Yesterday, I got stuck somewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am concerned. About other irregular people, I don't take note, but I take note, because you are sincere.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, amendments ∇ therefore, I wanted to be absent for one day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good.

Need for regulation of Crypto Currencies' trading

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Reserve Bank of India had banned banks from providing services to crypto currency exchanges. Recently, after the Supreme Court ruling, overturning the Circular of the Reserve Bank of India, Crypto currency is back in circulation, whether it is Bitcoin or Ethereum. With the result, some people switched to offering crypto-to-crypto trading. Investors who wanted to engage in such trading preferred international platforms that offer greater liquidity and better pricing. The countries like Belarus, Malta, Switzerland have come up with new legislation on crypto currencies and block chain. Thereafter, India has an opportunity to learn from their experiences and see how best we can harness the positive potential of crypto assets. Banning crypto-currencies altogether could be counter-productive because it will take these activities underground. This is also a very volatile asset class. Moreover, crypto-currencies may not provide diversification benefit. As the equity markets were down last week, Bitcoin too saw a very sharp correction. No clear methodologies exist for determining the fundamental or intrinsic value of this asset class. Despite the inherent risks in it, investors still decide to invest in crypto-currencies and make them a part of their portfolio like trading. There are more than 1.7 million crypto-currency investors in India.

In view of the reality, the Government should allow trading, but with proper KYC (Know Your Customer) and anti-money laundering provisions in place. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to bring out regulations in the interest of crypto-currency investors in India and also to regulate the trading which would bring transparency.

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

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

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

**Need to release post-matric scholarship funds for the Scheduled Castes
Students of Punjab by Central Government**

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): सभापति जी, आपने मुझे करोड़ों एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी स्टूडेंट्स के प्री-मैट्रिक, पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप का विषय उठाने का मौका दिया। ये scholarships schemes totally सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा sponsored हैं और उसके तहत Central Government different States को उनकी डिमांड के मुताबिक ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, the Chair is vigilant. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट, प्री-मैट्रिक और degree colleges के स्टूडेंट्स को जो एससी/बीसी और ओबीसी हैं, उनको stipends भेजा जाता है। सर, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि पिछले चार-पांच सालों से देश के हर स्टेट में लाखों बच्चे scholarships समय पर न मिलने की वजह से या तो dropout हो गए या कागज़ों से निकाल दिए गए या उनको रोल नंबर नहीं मिला। यह एक बहुत बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है। मैं आपके जरिए उस डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री जी, जो कि यहां बैठे हुए हैं, से कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में पिछले सात-आठ सालों में तकरीबन नौ लाख के करीब different colleges से बच्चों को निकाला गया है, उनको रोल नंबर नहीं मिला और उनका करियर तबाह किया गया है। 18.03.2020 के एक Unstarred Question में भी इन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि जो सेंटर की जो annual liability, committed liability बनती है, पंजाब की 870 करोड़ की liability है, ignore की जाये मैं दूसरे का जिक्र नहीं करूंगा, यह मेरे पास written में आया हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ तो हम Right to Education की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ पंजाब जो drug, criminal activities में लिप्त है, depression मैं बच्चे इधर-उधर जा सकते हैं। उनको रोकने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि स्टेट में जो liability है, ignore की जाये और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने तो मांग भी की है कि पैसा release किया जाए, ताकि आने वाले समय में और बच्चों का future तबाह न हो, यह मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go to the Special Mentions. Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. You have to make a request to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask the Minister...*(Interruptions)*... If he wants to respond, he will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... If he wants to respond, he will respond. He will ask me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record including what has been said earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

go on record which has been removed. यह पद्धति नहीं है। I will not allow this, I am telling you, if everybody stands up and then अपनी मर्जी से बोलना शुरू करें, कमेंट करें...(व्यवधान)... Everybody is getting an opportunity. You must understand; all the sides. Now, Special Mentions. Shri Naranbhai J. Rathwa.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for timely promotions in Central Secretariat Services

श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा (गुजरात): सभापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा देश में सबसे पुरानी संगठित सेवाओं में से एक है जो प्रशासनिक कार्य की रीढ़ के रूप में काम करती है किन्तु कुछ कारणों से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (सीएसएस) के सभी संवर्गों में promotion को एक बार फिर से रोक दिया गया है, जबकि दूसरी अन्य सभी services में पदोन्नति का कार्य अनवरत जारी है।

पिछले वर्षों में भी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में promotion रुका पड़ा था। पदोन्नति में देरी होने से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के इन अधिकारियों का मनोबल और उत्साह प्रभावित हो रहा है। अधिकारी बिना पदोन्नति के सेवानिवृत्त हो रहे हैं और इसका उनके सेवानिवृत्ति लाभों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। यह समझ से परे है कि बार-बार केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में ही promotion क्यों रोक दिया जाता है, जबकि दूसरी अन्य सेवाओं में पदोन्नति की प्रक्रिया जारी रहती है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग के राज्य मंत्री से केन्द्रीय सेवा के विभिन्न संवर्गों में सभी रिक्त पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करने और उपर्युक्त सभी रिक्तियों को पात्र उपसचिवों/अवर सचिवों/अनुभाग अधिकारियों/सहायक अनुभाग अधिकारियों से अविलंब भरे जाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के सभी संवर्गों में पदोन्नति का कार्य पूर्व की भांति मासिक या त्रैमासिक स्तर पर प्रारम्भ किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

**Demand to increase seats of OBC Students in Post graduate and
Under Graduate MBBS Seats allotted under All India Quota**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, post graduate seats and UGMBBS medical seats allotted under All India Quota for OBC students have not been implemented in All India Quota (AIQ) Seats pooled from the States, thereby, OBC students are denied more than 300 seats every year. In 2018-19, under All India Quota for PG Medical Admission, out of 7972 seats, OBCs got only 220 instead of 2152. Similarly, under UG seats, out of 4061 seats, only 66 instead of 1096. For the seats drawn from the States for the All India Quota, SC/STs are provided 15% and 7.5%. In the same way, OBCs should be provided 27% in All India PG seats as also in the AIQ drawn from the States. It is a fact that OBC reservation percentage varies from State to State, so is the case with SC/ST whose percentage also varies from State to State. Thus, the variation in OBC reservation percentage should not be the reason for denying 27% reservation in All India Quota UG and PG Seats Pooled from States. PG diploma seats which are now converted to degree seats is being given to EWS category only and it should be extended to all categories as earlier. While introducing EWS reservation, it was told that there shall be 20% increase of seats so that other category reservation will not be affected, which didn't happen. I request that the Medical PG seats which have increased owing to change of MCI rule of teacher student ratio, should be provided to all and not only to EWS.

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

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): 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.

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

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

Need for Heritage Protection Laws to protect our Cultural Legacy

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, India doesn't have heritage protection laws. Jordan's GDP is less than 2 per cent of India's. Yet, they have an enforcement agency for heritage. Allegedly stolen antiques of our country are exhibited in northern and western countries which includes world's largest cut diamonds, the famous Koh-i-Noor. Recently, the statue of Saint Tirumankai Alvar was acquired by the Ashmolean Museum at the University of Oxford from Sotheby's auction house in 1967 from the collection of a collector named J.R. Belmont (1886-1981). Does the Government have any consolidated list for repatriation of the stolen sculptures, or any roadmap for this or any support is given to the Indian person or group, who has claimed to restore our cultural legacy from any other country? Some research claims that over 700 million dollar worth of Indian art and antiquities entered the U.S. just in declared imports over the last decade. I want to know if the Government has identified the recent smugglers who deal in exporting Indian Art. The 1970 UNESCO Convention prohibits and prevents the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property and so does UN Resolution 2347. However, countries are not sanctioned or forced to comply, so, it is up to the Government's intention and willingness to restore their cultural heritage. It is also necessary to look into the insensitiveness and illtreatment for returned idols which are kept in warehouses of the Archaeology Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The concerned Minister should take note of this. The Ministry of Culture is there; no.

**Demand to permit import of peas to help Dhal and Flour Milling
trade in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu has over 1,000 micro, small and medium Dhal and Flour mills for processing different varieties of peas, and thereby provides direct employment opportunities to around 50,000 labourers and indirect employment to over 65,000 persons. There is a heavy demand for peas in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala as peas is used for preparing traditional snacks in South. Peas, especially green peas are cultivated in Tamil Nadu only in an extent of 120 hectares with production of about 1,960 metric tones. The requirement of peas for Tamil Nadu is about two lakh metric tones and this has to be met by importing peas from other countries. In this scenario, Director General of Foreign Trade, has issued a Public Notification on 18.12.2019, imposing a restriction on the import of peas to 1.5 lakh metric tones for the entire country. Due to this restriction, the cost of peas has drastically increased to over ₹ 65/- per kilogram in Tamil Nadu. This ban has detrimentally affected the Dhal and the Flour mills operating as MSME units in Tamil Nadu and thereby affecting the livelihood of labourers and others who depend on this trade. This restriction has resulted in shortage of peas and the cost of green peas has gone up in Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the Government to permit the import of all varieties of peas including yellow peas and green peas through Thoothukudi

sea port and safeguard the interest of Dhal and Flour milling trade in Tamil Nadu as well as the neighbouring southern States.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to understand as to what will happen to the agriculturist, who is growing peas. That is also an issue that has to be kept in mind. Imports and exports should be talked about, while, taking care of our own Indian producers.

Need for strong steps to check bad effects of fast food on health

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, भारत में fast food का प्रसार तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में इसका बाजार मूल्य 27.5 बिलियन डॉलर है। शोध में यह बात सामने आई है कि fast food का सेवन करने वाले लोगों में antibiotics का असर कम होता है और उनमें अनेक drugs का resistance develop कर जाता है। इसे antimicrobial resistance कहते हैं। इसका कारण है कि food animal production में antibiotics का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। भारत के दो-तिहाई poultry farms में जल्दी growth के लिए भरपूर antibiotics का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। यही चिकन food में हमें परोसा जा रहा है। देश के कुल fast food मार्किट का 45 per cent vegetarian है। पश्चिम के देशों ने इस खतरे को देखते हुए 2017 तक antibiotics की food animal production में रोक लगा दी गई है। 2020 तक संभवतः यह पूर्ण होगा। अमेरिका ने सख्त कानून बनाया है। भारत में भी fast food के मैकडोनाल्ड, KFC जैसे वही ब्रांड हैं, जो USA में है। पर इन कंपनियों का दोहरा मापदंड है। जहां वे USA में fast food को antibiotics से मुक्त करने का काम कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में वे ऐसा करने की प्रतिबद्ध मंशा नहीं दिखा रहे हैं। Fast food को स्वादिष्ट बनाने के लिए अनेक ऐसे मसालों का उपयोग होता है, जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं। Antibiotics के resistance की बढ़ती समस्या का एक बड़ा कारण fast food है। इस दिशा में जागरुकता के साथ सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Instant food means constant disease. This has to be understood by all.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): They have been using high doses
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। I agree.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی معزز ممبر کے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

**Demand for establishment of professional and regulatory
mechanism in the Engineering field**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, the Engineering technology play a key role in the development and economic growth of our country. It elevates the standard of living, adds comfort to life and brings jobs and homes to men. This is the reason for the high privilege of engineers in society.

Engineering is the largest segment of the Indian industry. There are 10,396 engineering institutes in India. But only a few institutes are imparting quality education. AICTE is the only system set out for the qualitative improvement in technical education, maintenance of norms and standards in engineering education. But the area of operations of AICTE is limited. There is no Professional or Statutory Council to check and measure the professional ethics of engineers. It is highly essential to establish a Statutory Body which imparts high standard of engineering education, grants recognition and accreditation to engineering colleges, grants registration to engineering graduates, prescribing professional conduct and etiquette, propriety, with disciplinary jurisdiction, like NMC, BCI, INC etc., which are functioning as the professional regulatory bodies in the respective areas.

Hence, my appeal is that necessary steps may be taken to establish a Professional, Statutory and Regulatory System in the engineering field also. Thank you.

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

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

Demand to bring Cooperative banks under the purview of RBI

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, सारे देश में सहकारी बैंकों एवं सोसायटियों की बिगड़ती परिस्थितियों को सुधारने के लिए पूर्ववर्ती भारत सरकार ने प्रो. वैद्यनाथन की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बनाया। उसकी सिफारिश (अनुशंसा) पर नाबार्ड द्वारा सरकारी बैंकों

[श्री कैलाश सोनी]

के अंतर्गत काम करने वाली साख सहकारी समितियों को जिनकी रिकवरी 30 परसेंट तक थी, पुनः संस्थाओं को खड़ा करने हेतु आर्थिक सहायता दी एवं प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया कि सहकारी बैंकों एवं समितियों में राजनीतिक नियुक्तियां नहीं की जाएंगी, केवल कृषक एवं जमाकर्ता संस्था चलाएंगे। बिना पैसा दिए सोसायटियों को कर्ज मुक्ति के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है जिससे किसानों की अंश पूंजी को खतरा हो गया है। इस कारण सरकारी बैंक सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, क्योंकि सोसायटियों में सहकारी बैंकों का पैसा लगा हुआ है। चूंकि सारे सहकारी बैंक रिजर्व बैंक के लाइसेंसी हैं, इसलिए इन्हें रिजर्व बैंक के अंतर्गत किया जाए, जिससे सहकारिता, जो ग्रामीण अर्थ रचना की रीढ़ है, वह सुरक्षित रहे, अन्यथा सहकारी समितियां एवं बैंक खरते में आ जायेंगे। सरकार इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

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

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

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, an observation has already been made to this effect. You are not supposed to come to the Table. You can do so only after the session.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am sorry, Sir.

**Demand for shifting of the Passport Office from Meerut
Cantonment to Meerut city**

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले से आती हूं। हमारे यहां मेरठ में एक पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र है, जो मेरठ कैंट में स्थित है। इस बिल्डिंग की हालत बहुत ही जर्जर है। आम जनता के लिए पासपोर्ट ऑफिस में पीने के लिए पानी की सुविधा नहीं है और न ही शौचालय की व्यवस्था है। पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र में ए.सी. की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसके कारण आए दिन कम्प्यूटर्स खराब रहते हैं। इस कारण से आम जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और एक ही काम के लिए बार-बार पासपोर्ट ऑफिस के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। कैंट क्षेत्र में होने के कारण यहां मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी भी नहीं है जिसके कारण भी लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि पासपोर्ट ऑफिस को मेरठ कैंट से निकालकर मेरठ शहर में खोला जाए तथा सभी मूलभूत सुविधाओं से उसे सुसज्जित किया जाए, जिससे लोग पासपोर्ट ऑफिस की सुविधा का लाभ ले सकें।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to take effective steps to ensure compensatory afforestation

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, compensatory afforestation is one of the conditions stipulated by the Central Government while approving proposals for diverting the use of forest land under the Forest Act. In 2019, the Government released ₹ 47,436 crore to States for compensatory afforestation. Implementation of these projects is crucial. Forests serve an additional utility of trapping and storing vast reserves of atmospheric carbon dioxide as 'carbon sinks'.

Under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as part of its intended nationally determined contributions, India had pledged to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent through additional forest cover by the 2030. The Government can leverage afforestation activities to meet its target while addressing statutory forest conservation requirements. This is vital as atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration has reached a global level 413 particles per million against earth's historical average of 280 particles per million.

In normal circumstances, this practice is taken up over an equivalent area of non-forest land. However, this does not compensate the ecological loss, damage to water resources and soil erosion. As per recent data released by Ministry of Environment, seven States had no compensatory afforestation activities for 'non-forest land' approved in the year 2018-19. Eight States did not have any such projects approved on 'degraded forest land'. I demand that the Government introduce both incentives and punitive measures to ensure afforestation is taken up by all States, the compensatory afforestation requirement be raised to two times of diverted forest land in specific cases of significant ecological degradation, and biospheric restoration be concurrently taken up. Thank you, Sir.

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): 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.

Demand to improve facilities in medical institute at IIT Khargpur

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, the IIT Kharagpur, has set up one beautiful medical institute. This will work and provide service to the people and patients in the district of Paschim Medinipur and the adjoining areas of the districts and adjoining States like Odisha, Jharkhand and others. This is the first medical institute which will work jointly with the IIT Kharagpur, intermingling the technological expertise of the engineering knowledge and medical excellence. The bio-technological excellence, combined with engineering essence, will give the best possible medical service from this institute. This medical institute should be the nerve centre of the medical academics and the research in our country. Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh, an eminent medical expert and noted neuro-surgeon of our country has been nominated as the advisor of the institute. The Government of India should consider the name of Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh, the asset of our country, to the post of Director of this institute, to make this institute a complete and efficient institute. More funding should be given for a more greater development of this institute in my district, in Kharagpur town.

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

Urgent need for corporate governance reforms

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, the recent crisis at Yes Bank and moratorium imposed by the Reserve Bank has highlighted the need of urgent corporate governance reforms in India. Financial crisis at private banks puts hard earned money of lakhs of people at risk.

In the past, we have seen changes in the Boards of ICICI Bank and Axis Bank. Before this, Maharashtra Cooperative Bank Scam case had surfaced too. Though the

Government has come up with Restructuring Scheme for Yes bank, we need to take urgent steps to ensure that banks do not go insolvent because of various reasons. For this, I suggest that, firstly, RBI should amend its corporate governance rules so that such issues can be identified beforehand and can be dealt with at earlier stages. Secondly, the hon. Finance Minister had recently increased the deposit insurance scheme from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh, which is appreciable. However, a lot of MSMEs and corporates also hold bank accounts in private banks and ₹ 5 lakh is a meager amount for them. Those businesses do business worth crores. So, the deposit insurance scheme for corporates and businesses should be increased. I hope that the Government will consider these suggestions and amend the corporate governance rules.

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

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

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

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to mention that no Member of the House should avoid appearing before any investigating agency, when she or he is called upon to do, by citing the reason of the House duty. As law makers, it is our bounden duty to respect the law and legal procedures. It applies to all, in all cases, because you can only inform that the House is in Session, seeking further date, but you cannot avoid the enforcement agencies or the law enforcing agencies' summons or notices. This has to be taken note by all.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you thank me? That is the position.

12.00 Noon**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Call drops and network congestion problems**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that call drops and network congestion problems among mobile network are growing rapidly in various parts of the country during the last one year;

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

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for making available quality mobile network for the users in the country?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) India is proud to have a robust mobile communication sector. It is the second largest telecommunication network in the world in terms of number of customers. Mobile communications has reached almost every nook and corner of the country. As on 31st December, 2019, the country has approximately 115 crores mobile connections. It has 50 crores of connections on 2G technology, 3.9 crores customers on 3G technology and roughly around 60 crores customers on 4G technology. The tele-density in the country is 87%. In such a large network with different technologies, terrain conditions, rapid urban growth, we do find that it is quite difficult for the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to maintain high standards of performance with respect to the network and quality of service to the customers. It is a fact that in order to give a good coverage in an area, the requisite number of towers as per radio engineering are essential. We are in constant dialogue with all TSPs to improve the quality of service. There are lot of good policy initiatives taken by the Government and TRAI has placed a robust legal framework to ensure compliance to Quality of Service (QOS) standards.

Educating customers regarding the fundamental requirements of tower for a mobile signal is being done continuously and lot of campaigns are also being done by the Government as well as TSPs. As per WHO report:—

"...Despite extensive research, to date there is no evidence to conclude that exposure to low level electromagnetic fields is harmful to human health..." EMF emissions from a mobile tower, which are below the safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and recommended by WHO, have no convincing scientific evidence of causing adverse health effects. These norms are applicable to Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) emitted from mobile towers of all technologies including 4G. Department of Telecommunications have prescribed stricter precautionary norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) which are ten times more stringent than the existing limits prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO. Further, Government of India has taken adequate steps to ensure that TSPs strictly adhere to these prescribed norms.

The policy initiatives taken by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) Permitting trading/sharing/liberalization of spectrum.
- (ii) Permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing.
- (iii) Notification of Right of Way Rules 2016.
- (iv) Making available Government land/buildings for installations of towers etc.
- (v) Carrying out EMF awareness campaign to dispel the misgivings to the public regarding EMF radiations emission from mobile towers through print and electronic media.

As a result of these initiatives, the growth of towers and BTS in the country in the last few years has been as follows:—

BTS Growth (During period from April, 2014 to 11th March, 2020)

Total number of BTSs as on 31st March, 2014	: 6,49,834
Total number of BTSs as on 11th March, 2020	: 21,87,264
BTSs added during the period April, 2014 to 11th March, 2020	: 15,37,430
% of BTS Growth	: 237%

LSA-wise Tower Growth (Durtg December, 2015 to 11th March, 2020)

Total number of Towers for mobile services (in December, 2015)	:	4,15,724
Total number of Towers for mobile services (as on 11th March, 2020)	:	5,94,086
Towers added during December, 2015 to 11th March, 2020	:	1,78,362
% of growth	:	43%

DOT has launched www.tarangsanchar.gov.in where the technical details regarding electromagnetic radiation have been given. It also allows the common public to view tower details in their area. In addition, DoT units in all the license service areas inspect up to 10% of the towers to check the radiation levels. Any citizen can also get the particular tower verified on payment of a nominal fees.

TRAI Regulations have prescribed two revised stringent parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, viz. Call Drop-Rate Spatial distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 2\%$) implies that at-least 90% of Cells in the network should perform better than specified 2% benchmark on at-least 90% of days. Similarly, another new parameter, Call Drop-Rate Temporal distribution measure (benchmark $\leq 3\%$) will give confidence that on at-least 90% of days, network performed better than specified 3% benchmark for at-least 97% of the Cells.

Significant reduction has been observed in number of complaints pertaining to Call Drops/Improper Network Coverage received on Centralised Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in Department of Telecommunications (DoT) during last three years. The number of complaints received in the year 2017 was 4534 which are reduced to 1678, 1162 and 22 in the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 (upto 31st January, 2020) respectively. State/UT-wise details in this regard is given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

Details of instances of non-compliance in the benchmarks for both call drop and network congestion parameters reported by TSPs on quarterly basis to TRAI during the last one year is given in Annexure-II (*See below*).

TRAI has also introduced a revised graded Financial Disincentives (FD) structure for DCR parameters Effective from 1st October, 2017, based on the extent to which a TSP's performance deviates from the specified DCR benchmark.

During the year 2018, TRAI has imposed total financial disincentives for not meeting benchmarks of different parameters under QoS regulations (CMTS) to the tune of ₹ 3.29 crores out of which ₹ 2.73 crores has been recovered.

The upgradation of the network, addition of cell sites, optimization of the network at regular intervals and introduction of new technologies are some of the steps taken by the TSPs in order to improve network performance coverage and quality of service.

Annexure-I

*State/UT-wise number of incidents of Call Drops/Improper
Network Coverage (through CPGRAMS)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Received During Year			
		2017	2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	5	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58	23	14	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2	3	0
4.	Assam	93	27	17	2
5.	Bihar	331	70	54	1
6.	Chandigarh	71	7	13	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	91	29	8	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	2	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	628	190	115	1
11.	Goa	13	2	1	0
12.	Gujarat	197	56	49	2
13.	Haryana	230	91	41	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37	8	3	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	113	18	4	0
16.	Jharkhand	105	31	13	0
17.	Karnataka	146	137	83	1
18.	Kerala	42	33	21	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	124	22	25	0
21.	Maharashtra	513	177	125	4
22.	Manipur	1	0	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	8	2	0	0
24.	Mizoram	5	1	1	0
25.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	119	72	25	0
27.	Puducherry	9	1	0	0
28.	Punjab	65	41	39	0
29.	Rajasthan	232	89	47	1
30.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	161	73	183	2
32.	Telangana	83	30	16	0
33.	Tripura	23	2	2	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	654	300	170	5
35.	Uttarakhand	75	30	9	0
36.	West Bengal	281	109	77	2
TOTAL		4534	1678	1162	22

Annexure-II

Details of instances of Non-Compliance (Count, TSP and LSA) in the benchmarks for Call Drop and Network Congestion parameters (on quarterly basis) during the last one year

Sl. No.	Name of Parameter	Benchmark	Number of Instances of Non-Compliance (Count, TSP and LSA) against the Benchmarks for				
			Quarter Ending March, 2019	Quarter Ending June, 2019	Quarter Ending September, 2019	Quarter Ending December, 2019	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Call Drop Parameters	Network QoS DCR Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network_QSD(90,90)	1 BSNL (West Bengal)	1 BSNL (West Bengal)	1 BSNL (West Bengal)	4 BSNL (West Bengal), VIL (Idea) (Himachal Pradesh, UP West), VIL (Vodafone) (Himachal Pradesh)	
2.	Network QoS DCR Temporal distribution measure or DCR Network_QTD(97,90)	≤ 3%	1 BSNL (West Bengal)	1 BSNL (West Bengal)	3 BSNL (West Bengal), VIL (Idea) (Jammu and Kashmir), VIL (Vodafone) (Jammu and Kashmir)	4 BSNL (West Bengal), VIL (Idea) (Himachal Pradesh), UP West, VIL (Vodafone) (Himachal Pradesh)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Network Congestion Parameters	Call Set-up Success Rate and Session Establishment Success Rate for Circuit Switched Voice or VoLTE as applicable (within licensee's own network)	≥ 95%	0	0	0
4.		SDCCH/ Paging Channel Congestion/ RRC Congestion (% age)	≤ 1%	0	0	2 VIL (Idea) (Jammu and Kashmir), VIL (Vodafone) (Jammu and Kashmir)
5.		TCH, RAB and E-RAB Congestion (% age)	≤ 2%	4 VIL (Idea) (Madhya Pradesh, UP West), VIL (Vodafone) (Madhya Pradesh, (UP West)	3 VIL (Idea) (Madhya Pradesh, UP West), VIL (Vodafone) (Madhya Pradesh, (UP West)	1 VIL (Idea) (UP West)
6.		Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) (Averaged over a period of quarter)	≤ 0.5%	1 Reliance Jio (Maharashtra)	0	0

DCR: Dropped-Call Rate, **VoLTE:** Voice over Long-Term Evolution, **SDCCH:** Stand-alone Dedicated Control Channel, **TCH:** Traffic Channel, **RRC:** Radio Resource Control, **RAB:** Radio Access Bearer, **VIL:** Vodafone Idea Ltd.

श्री संजय राउत: सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो रिप्लाय दिया है, उन्होंने उसमें कहा है कि "India is the largest telecommunication network in the world in terms of number of customers." लेकिन it is not in terms of quality service to customers. आप भी उससे सहमत होंगे। सर, आपने अभी कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या को लेकर जो mobile companies हैं, उन पर penalty लगानी शुरू कर दी है कि जिसकी कॉल ड्रॉप होगी, आप उस कंपनी पर penalty लगाएंगे। मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बावजूद भी कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या कम नहीं हो रही है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

महोदया, कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या तब आती है, जब किसी कंपनी के ग्राहक ज्यादा होते हैं और टॉवर्स की संख्या कम होती है। आज सभी companies की जो होड़ है, जो competition है, उसमें उनमें सिर्फ कस्टमर्स बढ़ाने की होड़ लगी है। मेरा आपको यह सुझाव है या आपसे यह कहना है penalty लगाने के बावजूद भी अगर कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या खत्म नहीं होती है, तो क्या सरकार कॉल ड्रॉप की शिकायत दूर नहीं करने वाली सिम कंपनी पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सोच सकती है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मंत्री जी, आप अपना जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा है कि जो कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या है या कंजेशन की समस्या है, वह करीब-करीब पिछले तीन-चार सालों से है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें काफी सुधार हुआ है और इसके लिए अलग-अलग उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। एक तो जो ट्राई के पैरामीटर्स हैं, उनके हिसाब से उनका जो disincentive है, उसके लिए उनकी तरफ से कुछ पैसे भी वसूले गए हैं। दूसरा, हमने जो आईवीआरएस सिस्टम लगाया है, हमने ट्राई छोड़कर इसको अलग से मॉनिटर किया है, उसमें जो करीब-करीब साढ़े तीन करोड़ सब्सक्राइबर्स हैं, उनके साथ contact किया गया है। हमें उसका जो फीडबैक मिला है, उसमें सिर्फ 1.21 लाख कॉल ड्रॉप की समस्या ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: मैं आपको उसी के बारे में बता रहा हूँ, वह समस्या दिख रही है। उसका दूसरा फायदा यह भी हुआ कि यह जो फीडबैक मिला है, उसके कारण, आपने जो शुरुआत में कहा कि यह समस्या बीटीएस कम होने से या जो वहां के बहुत ज्यादा कस्टमर्स हैं...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर 6,247 बीटीएस भी लगे और जो करीब-करीब ढाई करोड़ का Financial disincentive है, वह भी उनसे वसूला गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप next question पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैंने यह पूछा था कि penalty लगाने के बावजूद भी कॉल ड्रॉप हो रही हैं? मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो ऐसी mobile companies हैं, आप उनके ऊपर प्रतिबंध क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): संजय जी, क्या यह आपका दूसरा प्रश्न है?

श्री संजय राउत: महोदया, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न आ जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नहीं, आप अपना दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला था, इसलिए मैंने मंत्री जी से यह कहा था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप अपना दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री संजय राउत: मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

महोदया, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में रहते हैं। जब हम दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर लैंड करते हैं, तो दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट से हमारे सरकारी आवास तक - मैं सफदरजंग लेन में रहता हूँ, वहां पर कम-से-कम दस बार कॉल ड्रॉप होती है। मैंने दो-चार बार अपने विभाग को पत्र भी लिखा है, जवाब भी आता है, मैंने मंत्री जी को भी लिखा है। जहां मैं रहता हूँ, ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया आप सीधे प्रश्न पर आएं।

श्री संजय राउत: मेरा सीधा ही प्रश्न है, मैं थोड़े ही टेढ़ा प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं टेढ़ा प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ, लेकिन नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sanjayji, don't shout at the Chair.

श्री संजय राउत: स्मृति जी, मैंने shout नहीं किया है, आप गलत बोल रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): संजय जी, आप कृपया प्रश्न पर आएं।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: With due respect, a lady is in the Chair. I never expected him to respond like this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: मैं respect से ही बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): संजय जी, आप कृपया प्रश्न पर आएं।

श्री संजय राउत: वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ, मैं सरकार से या मंत्री जी से मार्गदर्शन लेना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे बताइए कि मैं किस कंपनी का सिम कार्ड खरीद लूँ, जिससे मुझे quality service मिले, मेरा call drop न हो और मुझे internet service अच्छी मिले? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाप बताइए कि जो 5-6 players हैं, उनमें से मैं किस कंपनी की service ले सकता हूँ? आप बताइए, इससे सभी को मार्गदर्शन मिलेगा, पूरे सदन को मार्गदर्शन मिलेगा।

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदय, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि call drops या congestion में पिछले तीन साल में काफी सुधार हुआ है। इसके लिए अलग-अलग उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। खास कर दिल्ली में हमने जो drive लिया, उसमें कई जगह टॉवर लगाए गए हैं। बड़े शहर में टॉवर लगाने में सबसे बड़ी problem आती है, उसके लिए हमने cell on wheel लगाए हैं, आपको कई जगह ये देखने को भी मिलेंगे, ये दिल्ली में लग रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि call drop बिल्कुल नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें सुधार हुआ है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत लंबा जवाब दिया है। उस जवाब में एक जगह इस बात का जिक्र है कि 2G technology के connections 50 करोड़ हैं, 3G technology के 3.9 करोड़ और 4G technology के roughly 60 करोड़ हैं। अभी हमने 5G शुरू नहीं किया है, आजकल ज्यादातर लोग 4G पर ही जाना चाहते हैं। जहां तक BSNL और MTNL की बात है, तो हम MTNL को दिल्ली में भी 4G पर नहीं ला पाए हैं और BSNL में राज्यों में कहीं-कहीं कुछ जिला हेडक्वार्टर्स में 4G है और अन्य जगह, 4G नहीं है। जो असली बिजनेस हो रहा है, वह 4G पर ही हो रहा है, 5G पर ही हो रहा है। एयरटेल है, जियो है या वोडाफोन है, ये 4G चला रहे हैं, तो लोग ज्यादातर उन्हीं के connections ले रहे हैं। कहीं भी BSNL का connection नहीं मिल पा रहा है, क्योंकि यह 3G है और उसकी वजह से इंटरनेट की सही सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। यहां जो सुविधा मिलती है, उसका कोई use ही नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर आपको इन्हें जिंदा रखना है, चूंकि ज्यादातर carrier आपका है, तो फिर 4G लागू करने में आपको क्या समस्या है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदया, अभी BSNL-MTNL का जो revival package आया है, उसमें 1 अप्रैल के बाद 4G के लिए हमारी तैयारी हो रही है। उसके बाद हम 4G service देंगे। आपने जैसा कहा, कुछ जगह हमारे करीब 7,000 BTSs पर 4G चल रहा है।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Madam Vice-Chairman, there are reports in the country that the mobile usages are often intercepted by agencies, on the instructions of the Government. Not only that, call records of the Government officials are also being

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

taken. So, I would like to know whether the interception of mobile usages and call records have any connection with the call drops.

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्य महोदय जो बात कह रहे हैं, वैसा बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है। Quality के बारे में या congestion के बारे में पूछा जाता, तो scooping, phone tapping वगैरह, इस तरह का कुछ कहा जाता। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम सबको एक-दूसरे के ऊपर विश्वास रखने की जरूरत है। अगर सबका सहयोग रहेगा, तो इसमें जल्दी ही सुधार होगा।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, अक्टूबर, 2018 में कॉल ड्रॉप की परिभाषा में संशोधन किया गया था, जिसके बाद सिर्फ बात करते-करते नेटवर्क गायब होने को ही कॉल ड्रॉप नहीं माना जाएगा, बल्कि बातचीत के दौरान आवाज़ सुनाई न देना, आवाज़ अटकना या नेटवर्क कमज़ोर होने जैसी समस्याओं को भी इसी में शामिल किया जाएगा। उस समय टेलीकॉम कंपनियों के द्वारा कहा गया था कि इसके लिए दो सालों में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक मोबाइल टॉवर्स लगाने जरूरी होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपभोक्ताओं की बढ़ती संख्या के अनुपात में कितने मोबाइल टॉवर्स की आवश्यकता है? निजी कंपनियों के साथ-साथ बीएसएनएल के अभी तक कितने टॉवर्स लगे हैं और कितने टॉवर्स लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानकारी मांगी है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों में हमारे जो BTS हैं, वे करीब-करीब तीन गुना हुए हैं। 31 मार्च, 2014 में जहां 6,49,000 BTS थे, वहीं आज इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 21,87,000 हो गई है। अभी पहले भी मैंने बताया कि 6,000 BTS तो सिर्फ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: आप यह बताएं कि पिछले दो सालों में, अक्टूबर, 2018 से अभी तक कितने BTS लगे हैं?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्य जो जानकारी मांग रहे हैं, हम इसके डिटेल्स उनको दे देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 272।

Disbursement towards VRS of BSNL/MTNL employees

*272. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 92,000 employees of State-run BSNL and MTNL have so far opted for the recently announced VRS scheme, the details thereof;

(b) for how long the BSNL and MTNL employees, who have opted for VRS scheme, will have to wait to get their dues, details of the current status;

(c) whether there is any delay in disbursement towards the programme in Financial Year 2020, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government has set aside provisioning of mere ₹ 528 crore in the current fiscal year for settlement towards the implementation of the VRS, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) A total of 92,956 employees (78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL) have opted for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS).

VRS retirees are entitled to payment of *ex-gratia* and pension. In addition, payment of their General Provident Fund (GPF) subscription, leave encashment and other dues is to be made on retirement after due verification. Government and PSUs have made concentrated efforts to make the payment to such large number of VRS retirees in time. The status of the payment is as below:—

- **Ex-gratia:** As, per the VRS scheme, *ex-gratia* is to be paid in two instalments. 1st instalment is to be paid by 31.03.2020 and the second instalment in first quarter of FY 2020-21.
- **Pension:** Pension payment was to commence from the month of February, 2020. As on 17.03.2020, pension has been paid to 76,929 out of 77130 eligible VRS retirees of BSNL and 11233 out of 11494 eligible VRS retirees of MTNL.
- **GPF, Leave Encashment and other dues:** GPF final payment has been made to 77055 personnel and remains to be made to only 75 eligible retirees of BSNL. BSNL has informed that leave encashment and other dues will be paid to the VRS retirees in the month of March, 2020. MTNL has informed that all efforts are being made to clear the dues within a month.

The Government has allocated ₹ 5,527.71 crore in the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2019-20 (March, 2020), ₹ 5,000 crore is for payment of *ex-gratia* to the employees of BSNL and MTNL and ₹ 527.71 crore towards implementation of the VRS.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मैडम, पिछले दिनों कम-से-कम 1,00,000 कर्मचारियों को वीआरएस दिया गया और कर्मचारी कम होने की वजह से manpower की scarcity बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि manpower की कमी का मैनेजमेंट किस तरह से किया जाता है, जिससे manpower कम होने पर भी कंपनी ठीक ढंग से चल सके? सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मचारियों द्वारा ली गई वीआरएस के संबंध में पूछा है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सबसे बड़ी समस्या ही excess manpower की थी। बड़े पैमाने पर वीआरएस के बाद हमारा बीएसएनएल का सैलेरी बिल करीब-करीब आधा हो गया है और एमटीएनएल का सैलेरी बिल तो करीब-करीब 25% ही रह गया है। शुरुआत में जैसे ही सबने वीआरएस लिया, उसके बाद कुछ दिन तो थोड़ी समस्या रही, लेकिन अभी हम कई जगह से इसकी outsourcing कर रहे हैं, इसलिए अब लगभग सभी कुछ ठीक ढंग से चल रहा है और उतनी ही manpower में हम मैनेज कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदया, सरकार बोल रही है कि जितनी भी manpower है, हम उसी में मैनेज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दरअसल सच्चाई यह है कि कितनी भी complaints करिए, एक बार फोन बंद होने के बाद फिर से चालू ही नहीं होता है। Complaint करने के बाद भी दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीने तक फोन बंद ही रहता है, क्योंकि इनके पास भेजने के लिए आदमी ही नहीं है। बार-बार यही बात कही जाती है कि हमारे पास आदमी नहीं हैं। जो elderly लोग हैं, जिनके घर में मोबाइल फोन नहीं है, सिर्फ लैंडलाइन फोन हैं, उनकी दिक्कत बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ गई है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदया, माननीय सदस्य की जो भी कम्प्लेन्ट होगी, मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि शुरुआत में यह दिक्कत थी, लेकिन उसमें भी सुधार हो रहा है। यदि फिर भी कोई दिक्कत होगी और उसके लिए आप कुछ डिटेल्स देंगे तो आपका स्वागत है।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एमटीएनएल और बीएसएनएल में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं? जिनमें से 92956 ने वीआरएस मांगा है, उसके बाद कितने कर्मचारी बाकी हैं और जो कर्मचारी बाकी हैं, उनको वीआरएस देने के लिए आपने मात्र 527 करोड़ ₹ रखे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एमटीएनएल और बीएसएनएल में टोटल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और जिन्होंने वीआरएस मांगी है, वीआरएस देने के बाद कितने कर्मचारी बचते हैं?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: बीएसएनएल में 78,569 इम्प्लॉईज़ ने वीआरएस मांगी है और एमटीएनएल में 14,387 ने मांगी हैं। इनके पेमेन्ट के बारे में जो चिंता व्यक्त की गई है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि करीब-करीब 99 परसेन्ट इम्प्लॉईज़ की पेंशन शुरू हो गई है और अभी जो उनका बकाया पैसा है, उसकी पहली किस्त उन्हें 31 मार्च के पहले मिलेगी और बाकी अगले साल मिलेगी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी को पहले बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल की सेवाओं में पहले की तुलना में काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन मेरा एक सवाल है कि जितने लोग वीआरएस ले रहे हैं, उनमें जो अनुभवी और बैस्ट टेलेन्ट हैं, क्या सरकार उनको रिटेन करना चाहती है? क्योंकि बैस्ट टेलेन्ट को यदि आप रिटेन नहीं करते तो अपने अनुभव के आधार पर वे दूसरी कंपनियों को सेवा देते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि फ्री हैंड देने की जगह उनमें जिनका उपयोग एमटीएनएल और बीएसएनएल को बढ़ाने में अधिक है, उनको रिटेन किया जाना चाहिए।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपकी अनुमति से मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। यह प्रश्न उचित है। हमारी सरकार का बार-बार यह स्टैंड रहा है कि एक सार्थक, पारदर्शी प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए एक पीएसयू का होना जरूरी है। बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल ने, चाहे वह बाढ़ हो, भूकम्प हो या तूफान हो, इनमें बहुत बड़ा काम किया है और दूर-दराज़ क्षेत्रों में भी काम किया है। यह सदन को जानना जरूरी है कि एमटीएनएल और बीएसएनएल का रेवेन्यू का खर्चा सैलरी इत्यादि पर 74 परसेंट से अधिक आता था, बाकी का 5 परसेंट, 7 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट था। लेकिन राकेश जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि जो भी लोग वीआरएस ले रहे हैं, अगर उनकी सेवाएं उचित रूप से दोबारा लेने की आवश्यकता होगी तो इन संभावनाओं को तलाशा जाएगा। अभी हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि इसको पून करें, इसको प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएं और इसको आगे बढ़ाएं।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, during my recent visit to Guwahati, a delegation of employees of BSNL from North-Eastern Region met me. They told me that they are not getting their monthly salary regularly; they are not getting their medical benefits for the last several years; and, they are not getting their LTC for the last several years. Without medical benefits, their families are going through a great hardship. They are not getting salary, medical benefits and LTC. So, they are undergoing hardships. I want to know from the Minister what steps is the Government going to take to provide relief to those employees?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: सभी इम्प्लॉईज़ की जनवरी तक की जो सैलरी है, वह दे दी गई है और बाकी अगर ऐसे कुछ इन्डिविजुअल होंगे...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: But LTC is not a medical benefit. एलटीसी इन्डिविजुअल नहीं है।

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: मैं आपको सैलरी के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। परन्तु मैडिकल, एलटीसी वगैरह के कुछ मामले होंगे तो उन सबका भी तुरंत प्रबंधन किया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 273।

Equality in access to higher education for transgender persons

*273. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transgender students, teaching and non-teaching staff in various Central Universities across the country, University-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken/proposes to take any steps to treat transgender persons as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of citizens and extend reservation in admissions in educational institutions, as directed by the Supreme Court in *National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India*, (2014);

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

(d) details of any other measures taken/proposed by the Ministry to ensure equity in access to higher education for transgender students in past three years?

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

Statement

(a) As reported by the Central Universities, in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) a total of 88 transgender students have been enrolled during 2019.

(b) and (c) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Central Government enacted "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019".

The transgender persons are entitled to different kinds of reservations such as Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in cases of admission in educational institutions and for Government jobs in their respective category. Also as per clause 13 of the Act, every educational institution funded or recognized by the appropriate Government shall provide inclusive education and opportunities for sports, recreation and leisure activities to transgender persons without discrimination on an equal basis with others.

(d) Following actions have been taken by University Grants Commission (UGC) for transgender students:—

(i) Inclusion of 'separate category' for 'transgender' students in the forms/proforma of all the schemes.

- (ii) The transgender students have been given relaxation in fee, age, eligibility conditions and qualifying criteria for National Eligibility Test (NET) at par with SC/ST/Persons with Disability (PWD) categories.
- (iii) All the Universities have been directed that they create good environment and facilities for the transgender students so that transgender students can study fearlessly with dignity.

All India Council of Technical Education has started collection of information about transgender students from 2020 session.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Madam, I had asked this question in part (a), "the number of transgender students, teaching and non-teaching staff in various Central Universities across the country, University-wise." And the reply that I have got is, "As reported by the Central Universities, in Indira Gandhi National Open University, a total of 88 transgender students have been enrolled during 2019."

Madam, has the Ministry taken this question very lightly? That is my question because there are 48 Central Universities, and the data is only from IGNOU. Secondly, if it is so, it is a matter of concern, it is a matter of grave concern if there are just 88 transgender students studying here and no teaching and non-teaching staff.

So, I want to know from the Minister what effort the Ministry is making to make sure that the transgender is mainstreamed into education.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, जो विश्वविद्यालय होते हैं, UGC की सूचना के अनुसार IGNOU में 2019 में हमारे 88 छात्र नामांकित हुए हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्या का कहना है कि जो एक्ट पारित हुआ है, अभी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने पारित किया है, जो बहुत लम्बे समय से विर-प्रतीक्षित था, वह एक्ट अब पारित हो गया है और अब उनकी श्रेणी सुनिश्चित हो गयी है, इसलिए अब उनको सभी प्रकार के लाभ मिलेंगे। जहां तक आपका कहना है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के द्वारा या मंत्रालय के द्वारा क्या किया जा रहा है, तो इस एक्ट के आने के बाद उभयलिंगी छात्रों के लिए विशेष करके हमने सभी योजनाओं में, form में भी और proforma में भी अब पृथक् श्रेणी कर दी है। उभयलिंगी छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय पात्रता नये एक्ट में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, ओबीसी तथा दिव्यांगों को दी जाने वाली छूट, जिसमें फीस है, आयु है, पात्रता है, जितनी भी सभी अहर्ताएं हैं, उन सभी मानदंडों में उनको छूट देने का निर्देश जारी हुआ है। समस्त विश्वविद्यालयों को निर्देशित किया गया है कि वे उभयलिंगी छात्रों के लिए उचित परिवेश बनाएं और जो-जो भी सम्भावनाएं हो सकती हैं, उन सभी सुविधाओं का निर्माण करें। राज्यों को भी इस दिशा में निर्देश जा रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Madam, we know that the LGBTQ persons are at substantial risk of discrimination. They are harassed, they are bullied, they are

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

subjected to violence, and, therefore, as a child also, they do not go to schools and even colleges. Madam, will the Government take a proactive role to sensitize the students who will be their colleagues or the college students, also the teaching and non-teaching staff, and also the infrastructure that they require, special infrastructure as to special washrooms, even the uniform, whether it is a girl's uniform or a boy's uniform they have to wear? Even the seating arrangement in school is gendered; the boys sit on one side; the girls sit on one side. So, all these issues are extremely sensitive. Will the Government henceforth or even now take a proactive role to address these issues and create sensitivity and awareness about this matter?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह सही है कि आज तक जो होता रहा होगा, लेकिन इस कानून के पास होने के बाद हम लोगों को 'सर्वशिक्षा अभियान' के तहत अंतिम छोर तक के बच्चे को हर हालत में शिक्षा देने की जो बात है, उसके लिए फ्री ड्रेस है, फ्री यातायात है, फ्री मध्याह्न भोजन है, फ्री पाठ्यपुस्तकें हैं, और जो-जो भी सुविधाएं उन छात्रों को मिलती होंगी, वे सभी सुविधाएं इनको उपलब्ध होंगी। सरकारों को यह एक्ट यह भी समुचित निर्देश देता है कि उनके साथ किसी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा और उनको, जो विन्हित हैं, उनकी अलग कैटेगरी तो बनायी ही है, इसमें माता-पिता के साथ भी उनका पूरा अधिकार होगा। इसके लिए इस एक्ट में अलग से एक राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का गठन करने की बात है, जो माननीय मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में होगी और सम्बन्धित सभी अधिकारी और सभी राज्यों के जनप्रतिनिधि उसमें होंगे।

समय-समय पर उनके अधिकारों के संरक्षण की दिशा में यह परिषद निर्णय लेगी।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Hon. Minister, Sir, the main issue is washrooms. That needs to be done.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): ठीक है। श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली जी।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब बहुत अच्छा है, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो एलजीबीटी कम्युनिटी है, इनके लिए जो revolutionary Bill लाया गया था और उसको दोनों सदनों, लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा, से पास कराया गया था, इससे जनरल लोग बहुत खुश हैं। वे इसलिए खुश हैं, क्योंकि discriminations सोसाइटी से आते हैं और हम आपस में जितना discrimination को खत्म कर सकें, उतना अच्छा होगा और societal change होगा। उनके लिए बहुत ज्यादा स्पेशल, स्पेशल रखे बगैर अगर सबका सम्मान एक तरह से किया जाए, तो वह बेहतर होगा, क्योंकि उनकी कम्युनिटी में भी मेल-फीमेल, अलग-अलग जेंडर की अलग-अलग feelings हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया आप अपने प्रश्न पर आएँ।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: महोदया, मैं कह रही हूँ कि अलग-अलग जेंडर की अलग-अलग feelings हैं। Though male in the body, some of them are female in the mind. अगर वह फीमेल टॉयलेट में जाए, तो सारी फीमेल्स उसको सम्मान के साथ accept कर लें, यही आसान रहेगा। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो यह समाज में फैलता जाएगा। आप जितना अलग करके रखेंगे, उतनी ही दिक्कत होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: महोदया, मैं समझती हूँ कि initially उनके वॉशरूम का होना जरूरी है, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इनको इस तरह से अलग रखेंगे, तो इनके बीच differences की फीलिंग नहीं बढ़ेगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): यह इनका सुझाव है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, जब इसमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होने का सवाल होता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि समुचित सरकारों के लिए एक्ट में यह भी निर्देश है कि वे उनकी समुचित व्यवस्था करें। मुझे लगता है कि इससे उनका समाधान होगा। अगर कोई उनके साथ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव करता है, तो उसके लिए सख्त से सख्त सजा का भी प्रावधान है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: माननीय मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन उभयलिंगी बच्चों को अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी के बच्चों की भांति नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिलेगा?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, ओबीसी और दिव्यांग, इनमें जो भी सुविधाएं उन जाति के बच्चों को मिलती हैं, वे इनको मिलेंगी।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि एससी-एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनॉरिटी स्टूडेंट्स, को SC-ST Development Corporation से हायर एजुकेशन के लिए जो लोन मिलता है, क्या ट्रांसजेंडर स्टूडेंट्स को हायर एजुकेशन के लिए वह facility मिलेगी?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि इसमें एससी-एसटी, ओबीसी और दिव्यांग, जो उनसे संबंधित हैं, उनको भी सभी सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने इस वर्ग के कौशल विकास के लिए और प्रशिक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं वित्तीय विकास निगम, विशेष परिस्थिति में अलग से बनाया है। 2019-20 में उनके कौशल विकास तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए, जिसमें पहले चरण में 355 लोग प्रशिक्षित किए जाएंगे, उसके लिए बजट में व्यवस्था भी की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 274।

Funds allocation for primary education

*274. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, till date for improvement of primary education in the country, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of sanctioned, current and vacant posts of primary teachers as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of vacancies of primary teachers filled during 2019-20 till date, State-wise?

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

Statement

(a) The Statement showing State/UT-wise details of allocated/proposed central releases and central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during 2017-18, 2018-19 and current year 2019-20 till date is given in Annexure-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The statement showing State/UT-wise details of the number of sanctioned, in position and vacant posts of primary teachers is given in Annexure-II (*See* below).

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/Union Territory (UT) Government. Therefore, terms and conditions of recruitment, salary and service of all teachers are governed and regulated by the concerned State and UT Governments. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the States and UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment.

Further, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides assistance to the States and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The recruitment of teachers is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and opening of new schools.

Annexure-I

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/proposed central releases and Central share releases during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 under SSA and Samagra Shiksha

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		SSA		Samagra Shiksha		Samagra Shiksha	
		Allocated/ Proposed Central Releases	Central Share Released	Allocated/ Proposed Central Releases	Central Share Released	Allocated/ Proposed Central Releases	Central Share Released (upto 29.02.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.03	19.46	40.74	21.80	47.88	30.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	706.00	704.31	1101.73	950.97	1294.75	959.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	230.00	230.22	361.2	330.49	424.48	333.69
4.	Assam	1236.00	1235.84	1615.04	1570.72	1897.99	1222.66
5.	Bihar	2557.00	2557.97	3126.2	3058.38	3673.91	3156.93
6.	Chandigarh	93.00	92.66	99.37	77.15	116.78	63.71

Oral Answers

[19 March, 2020]

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	74
7.	Chhattisgarh	675.00	674.77	884.6	882.06	1039.58	1013.23	Oral Answers [RAJYA SABHA]
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.00	54.77	47.62	34.62	55.97	38.35	
9.	Daman and Diu	10.15	10.39	13.94	6.31	16.38	9.24	
10.	Delhi	184.75	109.77	257.52	139.82	302.64	243.10	
11.	Goa	8.50	8.63	15.2	13.53	17.87	15.02	
12.	Gujarat	646.40	650.46	827.96	670.89	973.02	965.55	
13.	Haryana	362.30	363.55	674.07	578.42	792.17	619.07	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308.05	308.74	475.11	432.95	558.35	455.06	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1538.00	1537.98	1882.24	1717.76	2212.01	625.55	
16.	Jharkhand	586.60	589.85	735.21	685.96	864.02	883.22	
17.	Karnataka	550.00	548.82	577.84	627.84	679.08	701.54	
18.	Kerala	137.00	136.80	206.06	256.05	242.16	214.20	
19.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	to Questions
20.	Lakshadweep	4.00	4.07	7.02	2.65	8.25	7.28	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1740.00	1738.14	2406.6	2437.84	2828.24	2460.45	
22.	Maharashtra	645.00	642.32	864.72	950.52	1016.22	734.24	

23.	Manipur	184.00	183.77	315.68	252.02	370.99	241.85	Oral Answers
24.	Meghalaya	340.00	335.80	249.88	237.85	293.65	323.11	
25.	Mizoram	124.34	120.00	197.4	146.30	231.98	168.13	
26.	Nagaland	117.00	117.17	209.52	197.66	246.23	107.73	
27.	Odisha	867.00	866.12	1186.89	1230.22	1394.84	1892.89	
28.	Puducherry	7.59	6.23	12.37	8.05	14.54	5.75	
29.	Punjab	316.00	316.65	444	444.00	521.79	462.39	[19 March, 2020]
30.	Rajasthan	1990.00	1989.73	2717.18	2627.21	3190.76	2911.33	
31.	Sikkim	60.70	56.84	100.08	66.24	117.61	88.92	
32.	Tamil Nadu	867.00	866.44	1422.51	1474.44	1673.74	1658.97	
33.	Telangana	445.00	442.45	719.24	688.40	845.25	1086.35	
34.	Tripura	202.00	202.20	295.08	248.96	346.77	234.92	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4250.00	4249.81	4773.1	4625.41	5609.35	4768.13	to Questions
36.	Uttarakhand	625.00	824.99	888.55	51138	1018.36	508.81	
37.	West Bengal	897.00	896.57	1093.65	1089.35	1285.25	1579.05	
TOTAL		23583.41	23494.25	30823.10	29294.24	36222.83	30800.99	

Annexure-II

*State/UT-wise details of sanctioned, in position and vacant posts of
primary teachers up to 2018-19*

S1.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3169	2690	479
2.	Andhra Pradesh	148785	134108	14677
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14245	13567	678
4.	Assam	182439	157250	25189
5.	Bihar	592541	388607	203934
6.	Chandigarh	4284	3852	432
7.	Chhattisgarh	196806	158290	38516
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1804	1643	161
9.	Daman and Diu	601	385	216
10.	Delhi	49286	42483	6803
11.	Goa	2216	2216	0
12.	Gujarat	217106	213067	4039
13.	Haryana	65446	50074	15372
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45997	44002	1995
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	101301	94232	7069
16.	Jharkhand	191679	111869	79810
17.	Karnataka	203824	189332	14492
18.	Kerala	126382	125011	1371
19.	Lakshadweep	731	681	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363099	296576	66523
21.	Maharashtra	324801	304053	20748
22.	Manipur	16167	15801	366

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	22632	21756	876
24.	Mizoram	2228	2193	35
25.	Nagaland	17330	17013	317
26.	Odisha	229006	229006	0
27.	Puducherry	3705	3040	665
28.	Punjab	75805	68218	7587
29.	Rajasthan	314271	277683	36588
30.	Sikkim	8573	8573	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	147913	141902	6011
32.	Telangana	72702	68918	3784
33.	Tripura	35091	30655	4436
34.	Uttar Pradesh	879691	494114	385577
35.	Uttarakhand	46053	39048	7005
36.	West Bengal	454860	388466	66394
TOTAL		5162569	4140374	1022195

Source: AWP&B-2018-19, Information provided by the States/UTs.

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदया, शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून 2009 में आया था और उसमें यह कहा गया था कि स्टूडेंट्स-टीचर रेश्यो 30:1 का होगा यानी 30 स्टूडेंट्स पर एक टीचर होगा। चूंकि मैं ग्रामीण इलाकों में देखता हूं कि यह रेश्यो बहुत ज्यादा है यानी कई छात्रों के ऊपर एक टीचर है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज की तारीख में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्टूडेंट्स-टीचर का रेश्यो क्या है यानी कितने स्टूडेंट्स पर एक टीचर है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, हालांकि यह राज्यों का विषय है, फिर भी मैं इस पर कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। जब हमने "समग्र शिक्षा अभियान" लिया था, उस समय 2001 से चलने वाली शिक्षा पर राष्ट्र में एक समीक्षा की थी, सर्वेक्षण किया था। उसमें यह सामने आया था कि इसमें बहुत अंतर है और इस अंतर को कम करना चाहिए, इसलिए इस मानक में 30 छात्रों पर एक अध्यापक है। उस समय जब राज्यों ने अधिक मानदंड बनाया हुआ था, उसको कंट्रोल किया गया। इसी आधार पर, एक अनुपात तीस के आधार

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

पर अतिरिक्त अध्यापक होने थे, उसको सुनिश्चित किया गया, ताकि एक और तीस का मानक बना रहे। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार वित्तपोषण भी करती है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदया, हमारी सरकार ने "समग्र शिक्षा कार्यक्रम" की शुरुआत एक अप्रैल, 2018 में की थी। इसके अंतर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुधार के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है। पहले कई बार हमारी छात्राएं शिक्षा छोड़ देती थीं, क्योंकि उनको शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं मिलती थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो केन्द्र पैसा देता है, राज्य उसका किस तरह से इस्तेमाल करते हैं? क्या आप उनके ऊपर कोई निगरानी रखते हैं?

इसके साथ ही, आप उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो अनुदान देते हैं, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उसमें बढ़ोतरी करिए। आप करीब 5,000-6,000 करोड़ की राशि देते हैं, वह कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या 23 करोड़ है। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि वे इसमें बढ़ोतरी करें।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, इन्होंने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए पूछा है कि जो अवस्थापनाएं हुई हैं, उनमें छात्राओं के लिए क्या विशेष सुविधाएं हैं? मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि इस अभियान के तहत 3.64 लाख नए प्रारंभिक विद्यालय शुरू हुए हैं, स्वीकृति मिली है। 3,12,747 स्कूलों के भवनों का निर्माण हुआ है तथा 18,90,679 अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई, 2,40,564 स्कूलों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था की गई, 10,63,164 शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया।

महोदया, जहां तक बालिकाओं की शिक्षा का विषय है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि दूरस्थ क्षेत्र की बालिकाएं भी वंचित न रहें, इसके लिए 4,881 कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय स्थापित हुए हैं, जिनके अंदर इस समय 6,18,000 बालिकाएं अध्ययनरत हैं। इन बालिकाओं के लिए निशुल्क वर्दी से लेकर, निशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तक और आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। दिव्यांग बालिकाओं के लिए भी अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएं हैं। दिव्यांग बालिकाओं के लिए 118 करोड़ अलग हैं, आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण के लिए 220 करोड़ हैं, निशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तक के लिए 250 रुपए से लेकर 400 रुपए तक हैं और निशुल्क वर्दी की भी व्यवस्था है। सरकार दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में भी बालिकाओं की शिक्षा के लिए बहुत गंभीर है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, हिमाचल प्रदेश को जो दिया है, मैं उसे देख रही थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इसके लिए क्या मापदंड हैं? भारत सरकार किस मापदंड से ये पैसा allot करती है? हिमाचल एक पहाड़ी इलाका है और वहां पर 14,000 की हाइट पर भी स्कूल हैं, 15,000 की हाइट पर भी स्कूल हैं। उनको देखते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं किस मापदंड से, किस criteria से ये फंड्स दिए जाते हैं, ये allocation होती है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, ये जो फंड्स दिए जाए हैं, उसके लिए जहां तक हिमाचल की बात है, इसी तरह से उत्तराखंड, जम्मू और कश्मीर और पूर्वोत्तर राज्य हैं। जो नए स्कूल खुलते हैं, उनमें 90 और 10 का रेश्यो होता है, जबकि अन्य प्रदेशों में 60 और 40 के रेश्यो से धनराशि उपलब्ध होती है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Madam, the hon. Minister, in his answer, has provided an Annexure also, where fund allocation from the Central Government to the State Governments is given. As far as my State of Maharashtra is concerned, in the year 2019-20, the allocation was ₹ 1016.22 crore and funds released till 29th of February are ₹ 734 crore. So, around 30 per cent deficit is there. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether this deficit will be made up in the coming days in this year only, or, will it be carried forward?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': यदि आपने सूची में महाराष्ट्र को देखा होगा, तो आपको पता चल गया होगा कि हमने जो राशि स्वीकृत की है, वह राशि ज्यादा है। महोदया, जब राज्य उसको खर्च करते हैं और अपनी यू.सी. भेजते हैं, तो उसके आधार पर उनको राशि जारी की जाती है। लेकिन, यदि आप महाराष्ट्र को देखें, तो वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए कुल मिलाकर जो स्वीकृत राशि है, उस दिशा में भी आपका जो प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय भाग है, वह 1,016 करोड़ है। यानी 1,016 करोड़ रुपए तक वे ले सकते हैं, लेकिन वे खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे जिस दिन भी खर्च करेंगे, उनको 1,016 करोड़ तक की राशि मिलनी ही है। जब वे उसे खर्च नहीं करते हैं, तब वह राशि अगले वर्ष में चली जाती है। महोदया, यह राज्यों के खर्च करने की स्थिति के ऊपर निर्भर है कि वे कितना खर्च करते हैं। ये जितना-जितना खर्च करते हैं, उतना-उतना हम उनको जारी करते हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मैडम, प्रश्न पूछ गया था कि वर्ष 2019-20 में कितने पद भरे गए हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2019-20 का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। पूरे देश में अध्यापकों के 10,22,195 पद रिक्त हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह संख्या 3,85,577 और बिहार में 2,03,934 है। सबसे ज्यादा रिक्त पद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप "पढ़ें बेटियां, बढ़ें बेटियां" का नारा देते हैं, लेकिन जब अध्यापक ही नहीं होंगे, तो फिर वे कैसे पढ़ पाएंगी? महोदया, कहीं पर एकल विद्यालय चल रहे हैं, तो कहीं पर अध्यापक-विहीन विद्यालय हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बुंदेलखंड में ऐसे तमाम विद्यालय हैं, जहां अध्यापक नहीं हैं और वे केवल शिक्षा मित्र के भरोसे चल रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो शिक्षा मित्र पिछली गवर्नमेंट में नियुक्त किए गए थे, क्या उनको आप नियमित करेंगे? देश में शिक्षकों के 10 लाख से अधिक पद रिक्त हैं। अगर आप वर्ष 2019-20 में देखेंगे, तो ये और भी ज्यादा

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसी कोई एडवाइज़री जारी करेंगे कि इन पदों को शीघ्र भरा जाए, ताकि स्कूलों में बच्चे पढ़ सकें?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदया, जहां तक वर्ष 2019-20 की बात है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह चालू वर्ष है। नीतियों की प्रक्रिया एक सतत् प्रक्रियाधीन होती है, इसीलिए उसका आंकड़ा यहां पर उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में लाखों पद रिक्त हैं, तो यह बात सही है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा कि यह विषय राज्यों का है, तो यह राज्यों के अधीन है कि वे अपने यहां अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करें। इस दिशा में समय-समय पर केन्द्र सरकार दिशा-निर्देश जारी करती रही है। हां, उनको उस अनुपात में जो भी मदद की आवश्यकता है, जब भी वे अपने प्रदेश में नियुक्तियां करेंगे, तो निश्चित अनुपात में केन्द्र को उनको मदद के लिए जो देना है, उसमें केन्द्र कभी भी पीछे नहीं हटेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 275।

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय में हुई क्षति के लिए मुआवजा

***275. श्री जावेद अली खान:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय ने 1 दिसंबर को उसके पुस्तकालय में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पहुंचाई गई क्षति के लिए मुआवजे हेतु सरकार को 2.66 करोड़ रुपये का आकलन भेजा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार जामिया को उक्त राशि का भुगतान करने पर सैद्धांतिक तौर पर सहमत हो गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने क्षति की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया (जेएमआई) ने दिनांक 15 दिसंबर, 2019 को कैंपस में हुई हिंसा के संबंध में सम्पत्ति की क्षति की सूचना दी है। तथापि पुनर्निर्माण के पश्चात् 11 मार्च को विश्वविद्यालय के केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय को छात्रों के लिए खोल दिया गया है। सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को यूजीसी के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन हैं और सभी प्रशासनिक और शैक्षणिक निर्णय सांविधिक निकायों जैसे कार्यकारी परिषद् और शैक्षणिक परिषद्

के अनुमोदन से विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लिए जाते हैं और विश्वविद्यालय भी ऐसी घटनाओं से निपटने हेतु सक्षम हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् को विश्वविद्यालय के राजस्व और सम्पत्ति के प्रबंधन और प्रशासन का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

Compensation for damage in Jamia Millia Islamia University

†*275. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Jamia Millia Islamia University has sent an assessment of ₹ 2.66 crore to Government to compensate for the damage done by the Delhi Police in its library on 1st December;
- (b) whether Government has agreed in principle to pay the said amount to Jamia;
- (c) if not, whether Government has made any alternate arrangement to compensate for the damage done; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) has informed of damage to the properties during violence in the campus on 15th December, 2019. However, the central library of the University has been opened to the students on 11th March after renovation. All the Central Universities are fully funded by the Central Government through UGC. Further, the Central Universities are statutory autonomous organizations and all administrative and academic decisions are taken by the Universities with the approval of their statutory bodies such as Executive Council and Academic Council and the Universities are also competent to deal with such incidents. As per the provisions of the Act of the University, the Executive Council of the University shall have the power for management and administration of the revenue and property of the University.

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न जामिया में पुलिस द्वारा की गई तोड़-फोड़ की क्षतिपूर्ति के संबंध में है। सचिवालय ने जो प्रिंटेड प्रश्न जारी किया, उसमें 15 दिसम्बर की बजाय 1 दिसम्बर की तारीख लिख दी गई थी। मैं बड़ा डरा हुआ था

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

कि कहीं मंत्री जी यह कहकर कि 1 दिसम्बर को कोई घटना हुई ही नहीं, इस सवाल से बचें, लेकिन मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसका संज्ञान लिया और 15 दिसम्बर का जवाब दिया है।

मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि लाइब्रेरी में जहां तोड़-फोड़ हुई थी, वहां पुनर्निर्माण के बाद लाइब्रेरी को खोल दिया गया है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि वहां लाइब्रेरी के दो ब्लॉक्स हैं- ओल्ड ब्लॉक और न्यू ब्लॉक। ओल्ड ब्लॉक को तोड़ा-फोड़ा गया था, जो आज भी बन्द है। मंत्री जी, आपके अधिकारियों ने आपको गलत सूचित किया है, इसलिए कृपया आप इसका संज्ञान लें। महोदया, मेरा सवाल यह है कि जामिया प्रशासन ने क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए आपको आकलन भेजा और मांग की कि यह क्षतिपूर्ति की जाए। आप कहते हैं कि संपूर्ण खर्चा यूजीसी के माध्यम से सरकार उठाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस 2.66 करोड़ ₹ को आपका मंत्रालय या यूजीसी देगा या उत्तर प्रदेश की तर्ज पर दंगाइयों को चिन्हित करने के बाद जो हर्जाना और मुआवज़ा वसूला जा रहा है, क्या आप दिल्ली पुलिस से 2.66 करोड़ रुपये वसूलने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे?

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جناب جاوید علی خان: مارے آپ سبھا دھیکش جی، می سوال جامعہ می پولیس کے ذریعے کی گئی توڑ پھوڑ کے معاوضہ سے متعلق ہے۔ سچائی کے لیے جو پرنٹڈ سوال جاری کئے اس میں 15 دسمبر کے بجائے 1 دسمبر کی تاریخ لکھ دی گئی تھی۔ میں بڑا ڈرا ہوا تھا کہ میں منتری جی سے کہہ کر کہ 1 دسمبر کو کوئی گھٹنا ہوئی ہی نہیں، اس سوال سے بچ جی، لیکن میں ان کا دھڑکا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس کا سنگین لٹ اور 15 دسمبر کا جواب دی ہے۔

منتری جی نے اپنے جواب میں کہا ہے کہ لائبریری میں جہاں توڑ پھوڑ ہوئی تھی، وہاں پُر نرمان کے بعد لائبریری کو کھول دی گئی ہے، لیکن نتھیں ہے کہ وہاں لائبریری کے دو بلاکس ہیں، اولڈ بلاک اور نی بلاک۔ اولڈ بلاک کو توڑا پھوڑا گئی تھا، جو آج بھی بند ہے۔ منتری جی، آپ کے ادھیکاریوں نے آپ کو غلط اطلاع دی ہے، اس لیے کریپل آپ اس کا سنگین لٹ۔

مہویدی، میں سوال ہے کہ جامعہ پرشاسن نے شئی پوری کے لیے آپ کو آکلن بھیجا اور مانگ کی کہ شئی پوری کی جائے۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ سمپورن خرچہ ہی جی سی کے مادھج سے سرکار اٹھائی ہے۔ میں ہی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس 2.66 کروڑ روپے کو آپ کا منترالک ہی جی سی دے گا لی اتر پردیش کی طرز پر دنگائیوں کو چنہت کرنے کے بعد جو برجائہ اور معاضہ وصولا جارہا ہے، کئی آپ دہلی پولیس سے 2.66 کروڑ روپے وصولنے کے لیے کوئی کارروائی کری گے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदया, यह बात सही है कि एक दिसम्बर छपा था, जबकि एक दिसम्बर को कोई घटना नहीं हुई थी, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का मंतव्य समझते हुए कि शायद वे 15 दिसम्बर की घटना के ही बारे में पूछ रहे होंगे।

महोदया, जो सूचना जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालय ने उपलब्ध कराई है, उसी के आधार पर मैं उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। जामिया ने कहा है कि जो तोड़-फोड़ हुई थी, उसकी मरम्मत करा दी गई है और वह पुस्तकालय खोल दिया गया है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि जो क्षति हुई है, उसकी आपूर्ति कैसे होगी, यह सूचना जामिया ने दी थी कि कितनी क्षति हुई है, यह सूचना मंत्रालय को भी मिली है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि यूजीसी के माध्यम से हम पूरी धनराशि विश्वविद्यालय को देते हैं और जहां वर्ष 2017-18 में 333 करोड़ रुपये हम उसे देते थे, वर्ष 2018-19 में 362 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक स्वीकृति है। जब-जब भी ऐसी परिस्थिति होती है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सवाल सीधा है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदया, क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है। विश्वविद्यालय को हर दृष्टि से निर्णय लेने का पूरा अधिकार है। इसलिए यदि उसको लगता है कि उसको राशि की आवश्यकता है तो स्वाभाविक ही है कि यूजीसी के माध्यम से उसकी आपूर्ति होगी।

श्री जावेद अली खान: विश्वविद्यालय सक्षम है, इतना हम भी जानते हैं, लेकिन वह दिल्ली पुलिस से नहीं वसूल सकता, उससे आप ही वसूलेंगे। कृपया करके उनसे वसूल कर विश्वविद्यालय को दीजिए।

महोदया, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस पूरी घटना पर प्रशासन ने, वहां के वाइस-चांसलर और रजिस्ट्रार ने आपसे एक हाई पावर्ड ज्युडिशियल इन्क्वायरी करने की मांग की थी, क्या आपने अभी तक कोई इन्क्वायरी सेटअप की है या कोई इरादा है या आपने इरादा तर्क कर दिया है?

†جناب جاوید علی خان: وشودالعی سکشم ہے، اتنا ہم بھی جانتے ہی، لیکن وہ دہلی پولیس سے نہیں وصول سکتا، اس سے آپ ہی وصول کریں گے۔ کریچ کر کے ان سے وصول کر وشودالعی کو دیجئے۔

مہودے، میں دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ اس پوری گھٹنا پر پراساسن نے، وہاں کے وائس چانسلر اور رجسٹرار نے آپ سے ایک بائیں پاورڈ جی ڈیٹیل انکوائری کرنے کی مانگ کی تھی، کئی آپ نے ابھی تک کوئی انکوائری سیٹ آپ کی ہے یا کوئی ارادہ ہے یا آپ نے ارادہ ترک کر دیا ہے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदया, क्योंकि कोर्ट में इसका प्रकरण चल रहा है और स्वाभाविक ही यह कोर्ट में है और जांच में है। जब कोर्ट में कोई प्रकरण चल रहा हो तो उसमें इस तरीके का कोई प्रावधान का विषय नहीं है।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में दलितों के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैडम, आप संविधान का आर्टिकल 29 पढ़ लीजिए।

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مئٹم، آپ سمودھان کا آرٹیکل 29 پڑھ لےجئے۔

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: आप भी पढ़ लीजिए। उन्हें क्यों आरक्षण नहीं मिल सकता है, क्या उनका मन उसमें पढ़ने के लिए नहीं है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप अपना सवाल कीजिए।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: क्या उनका मन उसमें पढ़ने के लिए नहीं हो सकता है? अगर वे अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी या जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी में दलित समाज के छात्र पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो क्या उनको अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए? मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है और मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह क्यों नहीं है?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदया, यह सवाल अलग है, लेकिन उसकी सूचना मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे दूंगा।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: As HRD Minister, you are the protector of students in universities across the country. Here, in Jamia, we saw that the students were attacked; we saw that the institution's properties were attacked. There is evidence out there which shows policemen damaging the CCTV to cover up the evidence. What action have you taken against these police personnel against whom evidence is in the public domain for having vandalized Jamia property, which affected the lives and studies of the students?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदया, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह जांच का विषय है और अभी कोर्ट में है। लेकिन, सामने जो वीडियोज़ आए हैं, वे कई सवाल खड़े करते हैं, इसलिए मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे सब जांच के विषय हैं और कोर्ट के विषय हैं।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रदेश के विभिन्न अंचलों में, विश्वविद्यालयों में जिस तरह

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

से हिंसा हुई, सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को जलाया गया, विश्वविद्यालय की संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, क्या ऐसे अराजक तत्वों से, जिन्होंने इस तरह की सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाया था ऐसे छात्रों से इसका हर्जाना वसूली की कोई योजना है? यदि ऐसी कोई योजना है, तो क्या ऐसे लोगों से ...(व्यवधान)... अभी हर्जाना वसूला गया है या नहीं...(व्यवधान)... और भविष्य में क्या ऐसे अराजक तत्व से...(व्यवधान)... यह धनराशि वसूली जाएगी?... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया शांति बनाएं रखें।...(व्यवधान)... कृपया शांति बनाएं रखें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, यह सारा घटनाक्रम हुआ है और जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि बहुत सारे तथ्य, प्रमाण भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के हैं, इसलिए अभी यह कहना कि कौन उसके लिए चिन्हित है, उसके लिए जो भी चिन्हित होंगे, वे जांच में आ जाएंगे। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने पहले भी कहा कि जो दोषी होगा, उसको किसी कीमत पर छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न संख्या 276. प्रश्नकर्ता उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन जी।

*276. [The questioner was absent]

Removal of Deprivation Points in JNU

*276. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deprivation Points in JNU for M.Phil./Ph.D., M.Tech. admissions have been removed;

(b) whether based on regional/gender deprivation, points were awarded to aspirants in JNU which ensured significant representation from income groups lower than that specified by EWS reservation;

(c) whether withdrawal of Deprivation Points in 2017-18 admissions to research degrees meant that students from households having less than ₹ 6000 p.m. dropped from 25.7 per cent to 9.8 per cent and those from rural background reduced from 48.4 per cent to 28.2 per cent from 2016-17 to 2017-18 in research programmes; and

(d) whether the system was discarded on the recommendation of the Ministry?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru University has informed that it is providing the benefit of Deprivation Points in all other courses of the university except M. Phil., Ph. D., MBA and Dual Degree (B. Tech. and MS/M. Tech.). The university has adopted UGC regulations 2016 (M. Phil., Ph.D. Regulation 2016) with the approval of statutory bodies of the university. Further, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has directed JNU to follow UGC Regulations *in toto*. The benefit of deprivation points is extended to the students of deprived/backward areas irrespective of their income groups.

(c) The number of students from rural areas in Research Degrees in 2016 was 48.3% which increased to 51.42% in 2019. The deprivation points are not based on household income.

(d) No, Sir. Does not arise in view of the position stated above.

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से एचआरडी मिनिस्टर से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने JNU में deprivation points हटा दिए हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुस्तान की एक प्रीमियर यूनिवर्सिटी है। बेसिकली यह रिसर्च-बेस्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है, जहाँ पर रिसर्च कोर्सेज़ ज्यादा पढ़ाए जाते हैं। ये deprivation points जो admission policy में थे, मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को compare करें, तो ये JNU की unique admission policy है। और यहाँ पर JNU से करीब हर साल 80 से 100 civil servants निकलते हैं और यहाँ से जो स्टूडेंट्स पढ़कर गए, वे दुनिया के कोने-कोने में, हर यूनिवर्सिटी में यहाँ के स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ाते भी हैं। यह deprivation points की वजह से, इकोनॉमिक आधार पर जिनकी economic backwardness थी, social backwardness थी, gender के आधार पर और जिनकी regional backwardness थी, इन लोगों को जेएनयू के स्टूडेंट्स के साथ और दूसरे elite university, elite institutions के students के साथ compete करने के लिए एक level-playing field बनती थी। मुझे यह पता नहीं चल रहा है कि किस आधार पर ये deprivation points हटाए गए। कोई स्टडी हुई थी या कोई comparison किए गए थे। दूसरा, इसमें यह बोला गया है कि statutory bodies से पास करके ये deprivation points हटाए गए हैं। मैं यहाँ पर इस संसद को यह बताना चाह रहा हूँ कि ये जो दो statutory bodies हैं, Academic Council और Executive Committee, इनमें Non-Academic लोगों को भरा गया है। यहाँ एक organization के लोगों को infiltrate किया गया है और यूनिवर्सिटी के character को खत्म करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर deprivation points हटाए गए हैं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, पहले तो माननीय सदस्य ने जो अंत में बोला है, मैं उसका totally खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। विश्वविद्यालय की गरिमा को हर हालत

में बनाकर रखने की हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता है। महोदय, दूसरा विषय यह है कि यह किस आधार पर किया गया? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2018 में यूजीसी ने पूरे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए अपना एक अधिनियम जारी किया। स्वाभाविक यह है कि जो जेएनयू है, वह भी देश के विश्वविद्यालयों के अंदर आता है और इसलिए जो उसके प्रवेश में समानता थी, वह पूरे देश के चाहे पीएचडी है और चाहे M.Phil. वाला है, वह सभी के लिए समान रूप से है और इसी ने यह निर्णय लिया और हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि यूजीसी का अधिनियम है, उसका इनको पालन करना पड़ेगा। जब कोर्ट ने यह आदेश दिया, तो वहां की Executive Council ने कोर्ट के आदेश का पालन किया। महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बातों को कहा, वे प्वाइंट्स क्या थे? वे आर्थिक आधार पर नहीं थे। 2011 में भारत की जनगणना के आधार पर मानदंडों की जो रूपरेखा तैयार की गयी थी, उसमें, उस पिछड़े हुए जिले में महिला साक्षरता का प्रतिशत क्या है, उस जिले के कृषि श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत क्या है, वहां ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत क्या है और परिसर के भीतर बिना शौचालय वाले घरों का प्रतिशत क्या है – इनके आधार पर उन जिलों को चयनित किया जाता था और उन जिलों के छात्र-छात्राओं को प्राथमिकता देकर उन्हें 6 नम्बर अतिरिक्त दिए जाते थे। मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि जब यह हटा तो ऐसा नहीं है कि हम पीछे गए हैं। मैंने अपने जवाब में भी इस संबंध में बताया है – मूलतः यह प्रश्न आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी का था इसलिए माननीय सदस्य के पास शायद जवाब नहीं पहुंचा होगा, नहीं तो वे यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछते। महोदय, हमने उसके बाद, जहां 70 स्थानों पर भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में से परीक्षाएं और केन्द्र होते थे, उनको बढ़ाकर दुगुना कर दिया। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अनुसंधान डिग्रियों में पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या जहां 2016 में केवल 48.3 प्रतिशत थी, इस समय 2019 में वह बढ़कर 51.42 प्रतिशत हो गयी है – यह बढ़ा है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि जब हम deprivation point की बात करते हैं – आपके बगल में मेरे राज्य के एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री बैठे हैं, माननीय जयशंकर जी हमारे वरिष्ठ मंत्री हैं –deprivation points क्यों ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मुझे अपना सवाल पूछने दें। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसकी वजह से विश्वविद्यालय का एक बहुलवादी चरित्र था। हमारी दिक्कत और किसी से नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि UGC ने यह किया। अगर UGC ने भी किया तो भी कई सारे मसलों पर एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री UGC को directions देती है, तो आप deprivation point पर revision लाइए, लेकिन इसको खारिज न कीजिए, यह मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): यह एक सुझाव है।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, यह माननीय सदस्य का एक सुझाव है, लेकिन माननीय मनोज जी ने यदि मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुना होता तो उन्हें खुशी होती और वे मुझे बधाई

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

देते कि कहां तो उस point पर पिछड़े क्षेत्र का जो प्रतिशत था, वह 2016 में केवल 48 प्रतिशत के करीब था और आज हमने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि उसे 51 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो JNU का character था, उसको खत्म करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। आप ही की पार्टी के मार्गदर्शक नेता, डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी ने सरकार से आग्रह किया था कि वहां के vice-chancellor को तत्काल बर्खास्त कर दिया जाए। क्या आप उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे या नहीं?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मुझे कई बार आश्चर्य होता है कि JNU के किस character की बात होती है? क्या character था JNU का? JNU की स्थापना के समय जो उसका character था, आज भी उसका वही character है और कल भी रहेगा क्योंकि JNU अनुसंधान के लिए बनाया गया था। JNU में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का व्यक्ति आकर अनुसंधान करे – वह उसका दायित्व था और वह अपने दायित्व को निभा रहा है। JNU में जो उन आकांक्षाओं और अपेक्षाओं पर तुषारापात करना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ यदि कड़ी कार्यवाही होती है तो जरूर होनी चाहिए - इससे गवर्नमेंट भी नहीं हिचकेगी और वहां का प्रशासन भी नहीं हिचकेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Question No. 277.
Questioner is absent. Any supplementaries?

*277. [The questioner was absent.]

All India Judicial Services Exams

*277. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry propose to conduct an All India Judicial Services Exams for appointment of Judges to the district level judiciary;

(b) if so, the language in which the exams will be conducted and the details regarding the manner in which the exams will be conducted; and

(c) the details of the laws that would be formulated to set up an All India Authority to conduct such exams?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) In Government's view, a properly framed All India Judicial Service is important to strengthen the overall justice delivery system, especially at the district and subordinate court level. This will give an opportunity for induction of suitably qualified fresh legal talent selected through a proper all-India merit selection system, who would be put to intensive training for developing professional skills. This would also address the issue of social inclusion by enabling suitable representation to marginalized and deprived sections of society and also reflect the diversity of Indian legal talent.

A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. Besides attracting some of the best talent in the country, it may also facilitate inclusion of competent persons from marginalized sections and women in the judiciary. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that the issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. There was divergence of opinion among the State Governments and among the High Courts on the constitution of All India Judicial Service. While some State Governments and High Courts favoured the proposal, some were not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service while some others wanted changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government.

The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges/judicial officers at all level was also included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015, wherein it was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously. The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 05th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject.

The proposal of setting up of an All India Judicial service was again discussed on points of eligibility, age, selection criteria, qualification, reservations etc in a meeting chaired by Minister of Law and Justice on 16th January, 2017 in the presence of Minister of State for Law and Justice, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India, Secretaries of Department of Justice, Legal affairs and Legislative Department. In view of the existing divergence of opinion amongst the stakeholders the Government is engaged in a consultative process with the stakeholders to arrive at a common ground.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Madam, first of all, I welcome the statement given by the hon. Minister that in Government's view, a properly framed All India Judicial Service is important to strengthen the overall justice delivery system, especially at the district and subordinate court level. Now, my supplementary question is this. There is power to this House, under Article 312, to make any service as All India Service. Is there any proposal pending before the Government to bring this type of resolution in this House?

श्री जयराम रमेश: भूपेन्द्र जी, यह तो आप जानते हैं। इसका जवाब तो आप जानते ही हैं।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam Vice-Chairman, our Government is keen to have an All India Judicial Service wherein we would have proper talent including giving representation to the marginalized community, by having a good talent pool, for their induction into the district level appointments in the country. We can have the I.A.S., we can have the I.P.S., we can have the I.F.S., then, why not an All India Judicial Service, being conducted by a proper body like U.P.S.C. with the merit selection process so that India's Judicial Service also attracts the best talent and proper representation also. But, the hon. Member, Bhupenderji, is right. There is a procedure that this House has to have that resolution. This is a work in progress. We are having stakeholder consultations. Many States are on board, many are not. Many High Courts are on board, many are not but our initiative is going on and when I would come to this House, surely, I would be enlightened by the opinion of all the hon. Members so that we make it as a robust All India Judicial Service.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Madam, I have a question about the language in which the exam would be conducted. I would like to know, how many languages would be utilized for the examination purpose? Is it all the 29 languages?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, this is a question of entire selection process. As U.P.S.C. does for I.A.S., I.P.S. and others, this would be done, but there are issues. One thing I would like to address in this House that whenever we talk of All India Judicial Service, a question is raised कि असम के लोग तमिलनाडु में कैसे जाएंगे? I.A.S. people from Tamil Nadu get posted in Assam or not? Shri R.C.P. Singh has been I.A.S. officer, he went to U.P. or not? Kerala people come to my State of Bihar or not? They pick up language. But even my thinking and the Government's thinking is that we would have four categories in the entire country for All India Judicial Service so that North, South, East, West people can come in those clusters. So the language would not be a problem. I would urge hon. Member that this is a great reform initiative of Government of India and all of us should work together to make it a success.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Madam, I have tried three times. I did not get a chance. That is why I was under the impression that this time also, I would not get a chance. That is why I am not prepared.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. In his reply about the All India Judicial Service, he has stated that a series of meetings were held with Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers of India. But, at the end, he said that consensus is yet to arrive. So, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Would he take initiative to expedite it and get a consensus so that we can get an All India Judicial Service?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, we are making effort. It is a commitment of the Government of India. Taking the benefit of the floor of this great House, Rajya Sabha, I would appeal to all the stakeholders including all the High Courts of India that this is a great reform initiative. Even if we have traditional, conventional opposition, please overcome it and join in this great reform initiative.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Question No. 278.

Monitoring of social networking sites

*278. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been witnessing usage of mobile phones and internet for committing crimes which are against the interest of the country;

(b) whether Government has taken a decision to monitor all social networking sites; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity along with rapid growth in proliferation of mobile telephony, improvement in connectivity and development of new and convenient platforms there are certain miscreants who use mobile phones and internet for committing crimes like elsewhere in the world.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology does not monitor content on social networking sites. Of late, Terrorists, extremists and groups involved in violence are seeking to abuse social media to foment trouble and violence. Of course this requires action and the Government blocks any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above as and when brought to Government's knowledge as per the provisions specified in Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information for Public) Rules, 2009 notified under this section.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मोबाइल और सोशल नेटवर्किंग से देश की एकता, अखंडता, संप्रभुता व सामाजिक सद्भाव को पलीता लगाने वालों के खिलाफ क्या सरकार ने भारतीय दंड संहिता में कोई प्रावधान किए हैं? यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: महोदया, जो सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स हैं या आईटी, इंटरनेट का उपयोग है, इससे बहुत अच्छे काम भी हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं या जो सिस्टम को क्रैक करना चाहते हैं, वे इसका दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए सरकार

ने आईटी एक्ट बनाया हुआ है और इसके लिए सरकार सतत प्रयासरत रहती है। अगर कोई भी गलत इन्फॉर्मेशन आती है, तो इसमें उसको ब्लॉक करने का प्रावधान भी है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Protection of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu

*279. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect the handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to supply free electricity for the handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Ministry of Textiles through Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing the following schemes for overall development of handloom sector and welfare of weavers across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu:—

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):

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

Since 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till date), 14 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned under NHDP in Tamil Nadu State and ₹ 16.09 crore has been released to cover 5663 beneficiaries.

- (ii) **Handloom Marketing Assistances:** In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the

States/eligible handloom agencies for organizing marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.

Since 2014-15 to 2019-20 (till date), 77 Marketing Events have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu State and ₹ 4.06 crore has been released to cover 1,02,850 beneficiaries.

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

Since 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto February, 2020), 118016 loans have been sanctioned and ₹ 457.66 crore has been disbursed to the weavers of Tamil Nadu.

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

Under National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto February, 2020), 15,152 weavers have benefitted under HSS in Tamil Nadu.

- (v) **"India Handloom" Brand:** During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment.

Since its launch, 164 registrations have been issued in Tamil Nadu and sale of ₹ 18.39 crore has been generated (till 01.01.2020).

- (vi) **E-Commerce:** In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products.

A total sales of ₹ 80.76 crore has been reported through the online portal across the country including Tamil Nadu so far.

- (vii) **Marketing Incentive (MI):** Assistance towards Marketing Incentive is provided to eligible State Handloom Corporations, Apex Coop. Societies, Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies and National Level Handloom Organizations for preparing conditions, which are conducive to marketing of handloom products.

Since 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto till date), ₹130.81 crore has been released to Tamil Nadu State.

- (viii) **Urban Haats** are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and eliminate middle agencies.

02 Urban Haats at Kanyakumari and Mamlapuram in Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned so far.

2. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:**

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters in clearly identifiable geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India (GoI) contribution upto ₹ 40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years. Components such as conducting diagnostic study, corpus for raw material, etc., are fully funded by the Government of India (GoI) whereas components like lighting units, technological up-gradation of looms and accessories are 90% funded by the GoI. Other components such as creation of infrastructure for design studio/marketing complex/garmenting unit, marketing development, assistance for exports and publicity are 80% funded by the GoI.

Two Mega Handloom Clusters viz. Virudhunagar and Trichy have been taken up for development in Tamil Nadu in 2009-10 and 2014-15 respectively. ₹ 59.77 crore has been released for implementation of following interventions:—

- (i) Distribution of Technological up-gradation items.
- (ii) 38 Block Level Clusters (BLCs).
- (iii) 07 Dye Houses.
- (iv) Modernization of 12 showrooms.
- (v) 02 Design studios.
- (vi) 02 Marketing complexes and Marketing event, Publicity, exhibition etc. activities.
- (vii) 02 Souvenir shops.

3. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:**

Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

During 2019-20 (upto 15th February, 2020), 89648 number of weavers have been enrolled in the State of Tamil Nadu under PMJJBY/PMSBY/MGBBY.

4. **Yarn Supply Scheme:**

Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemted through National Handloom Development Corporation in the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. Under the Scheme, freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @ 2% is given to depot operating agencies. Further, 10% price subsidy is given on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen hank yarn with quantity caps.

During the period from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto February, 2020), 27.20 crore kg Yarn of worth ₹ 6162.25 crore has been supplied in the State of Tamil Nadu.

5. In order to prevent production of items reserved for exclusive production on handloom, powerloom inspections are carried out on regular basis.

During the period from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (January, 2020), 409735 powerloom inspections were carried out which resulted in lodging of 464 FIRs and 395 convictions. A sum of ₹ 5.41 crore has been released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of Enforcement Machinery.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu implemented the scheme for supply of free electricity upto 100 units (bi-monthly) for Handloom Weavers till 22.05.2016 and further enhanced free electricity from 100 units to 200 units bi-monthly with effect from 23.05.2016. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned ₹ 6.41 crore for the Year 2018-19 covering 78,783 handloom households and ₹ 6.81 crore for the year 2019-20 covering 81,392 handloom households.

In addition, in order to provide alternative of lighting to handloom weavers to perform their work in night, the Government of India provides financial assistance up to Rs. 14,500 under National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. The amount is shared 90% by Government of India and 10% by beneficiaries. During period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto February, 2020), 639 lighting units distributed to the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu.

Boosting textile sector in the country

*280. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievement made by Government to boost the textile sector in the country; and

(b) the details of the budget provisions made and the incentives being offered to handloom sector for the said purpose in the current financial year along with job opportunities in this sector as well as to increase the textile export of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) With a view to boost textiles sector in the country as well as for sustaining employment in the textiles industry Government has initiated two important steps which were part of Budget Announcement in Lok Sabha on 01.02.2020. These are:—

- Creation of National Technical Textiles Mission with total outlay of ₹ 1480 crore. Technical textiles are textiles which are used for their functional properties, rather than for aesthetics or comfort. There are a large varieties of technical textiles some of which are used in important applications such

as agriculture, health and hygiene, medical applications, soil and water conservation, roads and highway, railways, airports, sea-ports, defence, protection of personnel in military, para-military, petrochemical/chemical industries, safety of fireman etc. The aim of the Mission is to position India as a major producer, consumer and exporter of technical textile products in the world map, therefore boosting its economy and technological capability.

- Abolition of anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), which is a critical input for man-made textile fibre and yarns. Its easy availability and competitive pricing is desirable to unlock the immense potential in textile sector which is a significant employment generator.

In addition, Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile sector. These schemes and initiatives which promote technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector, create a conducive environment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country and helps in boosting textile sector through its various schemes, such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector(Power-Tex), Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM), SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE – Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), Silk Samagra, National Handloom Development Programme, National Handicraft Development Programme, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSC TL), Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups.

The details of the achievements made by government in various textiles sectors are mentioned below:—

- (1) **In Wool Sector:** A major component namely Reconstruction Plan for UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh has been implemented by Central Wool Development Board(CWDB) during financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20

under wool sector scheme *i.e.* 'Integrated Wool Development Programme' (IWDP). Under this component following achievements have been made in UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh, as under:—

- Sanctioned a project for setting up of new Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh along with other ancillary machines with cost of ₹ 19.75 crore to enhance the dehairing capacity of pashmina wool at Leh. Dehairing process is an essential process in which guard hairs (very thick fibers and not usable) which come out during harvesting of pashmina wool from the body of the pashmina goats are separated from the fine usable pashmina fibers. After dehairing process fine pashmina wool can be spun into pashmina yarn and weaving of pashmina shawls. Establishing of new latest technology Dehairing plant would not only increase the dehairing capacity catering the increased raw pashmina procurement but also to improve the dehaired pashmina wool quality in terms of better yield and less breakages resulting in better quality of pashmina fibre along with more yield of dehaired pashmina.
- Development of 3 Community Fodder land to increase the fodder availability for the pashmina goats in the remote area.
- Development of one Departmental Fodder farm to produce fodder on large scale by the department. The grown fodder will be used to supply in the animal region during winter period when scarcity of fodder goes to its maximum.
- Setting up of Fodder block making machine to prepare fodder block from the grown fodder in the departmental farms.
- Providing facilities like Construction of shelter sheds and distribution of, along with distribution of Predator proof corral with LED light to pashmina growers to enhance their socio economic life and also distribution of animals as foundation stock to increase its population.
- Strengthening of veterinary healthcare delivery system for providing better health care facilities to pashmina goats.
- Revolving fund for procurement of pashmina wool from the pashmina growers on support price for ensuring remunerative return. Through raw material Bank (RMB), pashmina weavers will get pashmina on chooper

rate throughout the year and will be prevented from exploration of middleman/traders.

- GI registration of Pashmina wool under GI act will increase its demand and brand value.

Achievements made by CWDB under other components of Integrated Wool Development Programme during FY 2017-18 to 2019-20 are as under:—

- Under component of Wool Marketing Scheme, the Board has sanctioned two projects with grant in aid of ₹ 45 lakhs each as lump sum one time grant as Revolving fund for marketing of indigenous wool and to strengthen the existing State Wool Marketing Federation/Board in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand States. This Revolving Fund will help for marketing support by procuring additional quantity of wool and to provide remunerative returns to the wool growers. Under this scheme, the Board has also sanctioned one project with grant of ₹ 22.50 lakhs to create infrastructure at Wool Grading/Mandi in Uttarakhand State for proper storage of wool and primary wool grading facilities.
- Under Wool Processing Scheme the Board has sanctioned 4 projects in States of Karnataka and Uttarakhand for procuring total 12 sheep shearing machines, one projection microscope for Micron testing (Other equipments) and one Bale press machine
- Benefited 16.64 lakh sheep under different projects of Wool Development Scheme in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra under the components of 'Health Care' to animals and 'Breed Improvement' of sheep and strengthening of one sheep breeding farm in Madhya Pradesh.
- Under HRD and Promotional Activities, imparted training to 1598 resource persons/weavers/farmers, sanctioned two 'short-term training courses on Woollen Products Manufacturing and Designing' for skill development of rural artisans/weavers' to benefit 40 woollen weavers at each Centre, sanctioned 4 projects under training on machine sheep shearing, sanctioned four projects for training to resource persons in scientific sheep rearing/AI in sheep, sanctioned one R&D project on development of coarse wool based composites and utilization of coarse wool, organized one meet at Chandigarh on enhancement of wool production, issues related to wool

industries and new policy formulation. The Board has conducted one Wool Survey in Rajasthan State on pilot basis.

- Continue operation of Weaving and Designing Training Centre at Kullu and provided training to 140 persons. At Wool Testing Laboratory, Bikaner total 6948 tests were conducted upto January, 2020 and provided testing facilities to woollen industry.
- Under Social Security Scheme for insurance of Sheep Breeders, the CWDB insured total 3020 sheep breeders from the State/UT of Maharashtra and Ladakh for insurance coverage under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme.

(2) In Silk Sector:

- Due to Research and Development (R & D) efforts, mulberry leaf yield has increased from 8-10 MT/Ha/year during 1948-49 to 57-62 MT/Ha/year during 2018-19, Cocoon yield from 15-20 Kg/100 disease free layings (dfls) during 1948-49 to 60-62 Kg/100 dfls during 2018-19 and Renditta from 15-17 during 1948-49 to 7.3 during 2018-19.
- The total raw silk production in the country has enhanced from 1140 MT during 1951 to 35468 MT during 2018-19.
- Bivoltine silk production increased from 840 MT during 2001-02 to 6987 MT during 2018-19.
- Vanya silk production has increased from 261 MT during 1951 to 10124 MT during 2018-19.

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

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

Jan(0.28%). Out of the 11.14 lakh persons trained, 8.43 lakh persons have been employed.

In further continuation, Government has expanded the skill development programme, called Samarth- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (except spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) with a target of 10 lakh persons at a total outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The training programme and course curriculum have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand status of the domestic and international economies. Ministry of Textiles has already partnered with 21 Government Agencies from 18 States and Sectoral Organizations covering nearly 4 lakh persons, for entry level training and job creation in both traditional and organized segments of textile value chain.

Further, a training target of approximately 1.5 Lakh persons has been allocated to Industry/Industry associations for undertaking training. Special emphasis is also laid on upskilling in apparel and garmenting segment for increasing the competitiveness of the industry in global market.

(4) **In Jute Sector:** The details of the major achievements made by Government to boost the jute sector in the country are:—

- **Mandatory Packaging in Jute Materials:** Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 100% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. This has ensured a consistent demand of jute benefitting jute farmers and workers.
- **Jute Industry Modernization Scheme: Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM):** The Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM) for modernization in Jute mills and JDP units is implemented to increase the productivity of the jute machinery and making them efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines. During 2014-15 to 2018-19, capital subsidy amounting to ₹ 49.71 crores to jute mills and JDP units has been released.
- **Jute Farmers' Welfare Scheme: JUTE-ICARE:** A Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) project is being implemented

since the last four years with an objective to introduce package of scientific technique of Jute cultivation and retting exercises for improving fibre quality and productivity and reducing the cost of jute production and to increase income of jute farmers. The scheme has covered 69 blocks comprising land area of 98.897 hectares and around 2 lakh farmers by year 2018-19.

- (5) **Exports:** To boost exports in textile sector, Government has introduced the new RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme *w.e.f.* 7th March, 2019. Government has also notified a special one-time additional *ad-hoc* incentive of upto 1% of FoB (Free on board) value to be provided for exports of apparel and made-ups to offset the difference between RoSCTL and RoSL (Rebate of State Levies) + MEIS@4% (Merchandise Export from India Scheme) from 7.3.2019 to 31.12.2019. To boost exports in MMF sector, Government has removed anti-dumping duty on PTA, a key raw material for the manufacture of MMF fibre and yarn. Exporters are also provided assistance under Market Access initiative (MAI) Scheme. Interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector has been enhanced from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme have been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.
- (6) **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** With a view to promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports by way of technology upgradation in textile sector through "Make in India" with "Zero effect and Zero defect" ATUFS was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17,822 crore from 2015-16 to 2021-2022. The objective of the scheme is to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing.

So far 9829 UIDs have been issued with a project cost of ₹ 40645.57 crore involving a subsidy amount of ₹ 2944.56 crore.

(7) **In Handloom Sector:**

- **'India Handloom Brand':** During the celebration of 7th August 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes

production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1333 registrations have been issued under 184 product categories and sale of ₹ 861.93 crore has been generated. Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

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

(8) In Infrastructure Sector:

- **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP):** The scheme provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units, with a Government of India grant upto 40% of the project cost and Government of India grant upto 90% of the project cost for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh; with ceiling limit of ₹ 40.00 crores for each textile park.

56 Textile parks under the scheme would facilitate an investment to the tune of ₹ 26529 crores and generate an employment of approximate 3,44,443 persons. Till date 22 projects have been completed out of 56 Textiles Parks under the scheme which have generated investment in the tune of ₹ 9075.29 crore and employment for 82,112 persons.

- **Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM):**

Under the Scheme, the Government provides additional grant of Rs 10 crore to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new/additional apparel units

in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamil Nadu. This project is expected to provide employment to 2500 persons once completed.

- **Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):**

In order to facilitate the textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standard and technology, Government of India has launched IPDS to encourage the private sector to set up world class, environment - friendly and textile processing units in the textile clusters of the country, the Government of India (GoI) is giving the support in respect of IPDS to set up water treatment, Common Effluent Treatment Plant and Technology (CETP) including marine and river along with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) will be limited to 50% of the project cost in subject to a ceiling of ₹ 75 crore per project. So far Government has sanctioned 7 Projects under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) for setting up/upgrading Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs) with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems. ₹ 65.31 crore has been released to these projects. Once completed these projects will cater 1639 units. There are four projects in Rajasthan viz. Balotra, Jasol, Sanganer and Pali and two projects in Tamil Nadu viz. Virudhnagar and Bhavani and one project at Surat Gujarat Eco Textile Park.

- **Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM):**

SIAM was launched on pilot basis in January 2014. The Scheme is a demand driven. The objective of the Scheme is to promote entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace and linkages based entrepreneurial ecosystem with plug and play facility which help them in reducing operational and financial cost for establishing and growing a new business. The scheme envisages promoting entrepreneurship in apparel manufacturing, creating additional manufacturing capacity and generating additional employment opportunities.

Three projects for setting Incubation Centres by i.e. HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha and IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme. In these projects, ₹ 22.85 crores has been released in these project. One project has completed infrastructure work and selection of incubate is under process.

- **Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation**

The Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation was launched in 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 45 crores for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. Two such projects have been sanctioned in October, 2014 viz. Gujarat Eco-Textiles Park Pvt. Limited in Gujarat and Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Limited in Tamil Nadu. Both projects have been completed as per scheme guidelines.

(9) In Handicrafts Sector:

The details of achievements made by Government to boost the Handicraft sector in the country during the last three year are as under:—

(a) On the occasion of birth centenary of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Ambedkar Jayanti), Ministry of Textiles organized a conference of Scheduled caste artisans/weavers at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 14th April, 2017 with the following initiatives:—

- Distribution of certificate to 5 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) trainees belonging to scheduled caste categories.
- Memorandums of Understanding was signed on the occasion, between the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), and National Schedule Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with the main objective of increasing earnings of handloom weavers belonging to Scheduled Caste categories, who work in the handloom and sectors.
- Birth Centenary of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was also celebrated at 61 No. of field Offices of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) by holding a camp with following objectives:—
 - Downloading of BHIM application on artisans mobile and educating them how to use it with the help of Bank officials.
 - Awareness about "India Handmade Bazaar" portal and registering at least 20 artisans on portal in each camp.

■ Distribution of Artisans ID Card.

- (b) Handicrafts Helpline No. 18002084800 (Toll Free) launched on 5th May, 2017 by HMOT and is working from 10 AM to 6 PM in 07 languages i.e. Hindi. English. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada. Assamese and Bengali. 19600 calls have been received and redressed upto 31st March, 2019.
- (c) A National Level workshop on Promotion of Unique Textiles and Handicrafts for Geographical Indication and post Geographical Initiatives held on 5th and 6th May, 2017 at Mavalankar Auditorium, Rafi Marg New Delhi.
- (d) Following Nine Schemes of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) on boarded on DBF portal on 12.06.2017:—
- Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (Dastkar Shashaktikaran Yojana)
 - Carpet Weaving Training Scheme.
 - Comprehensive Handicrafts Development Programme
 - Development of other crafts in Jammu and Kashmir
 - Direct Benefit to Artisans
 - Handicrafts Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme
 - Handicraft Human Resource Development
 - Handicrafts Research and Development
 - Marketing Support and Services and Export Promotion Scheme.
- (e) Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) participated in Paryatan Parv at Rajpath, New Delhi during 23rd to 25th October, 2017. M/o Tourism provided 25 stalls where 38 master craftspersons participated. Approximately ₹ 50.00 lakhs sales generated during the event.
- (f) Ministry of Textiles through Office of DC (HC) organized 202 Hastkala Sahyog Shivir pocket/clusters camps dedicated to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Garib Kalyan Varsh from 7th to 17th October, 2017. During this Shivir (camps) the following activities have been undertaken:—
- 46942 artisans participated in Sahyog Sivirs.
 - 7188 enrolled under Mudra Loan and out of them 427 Mudra Loan sanctioned.

- 15578 enrolled under Pahchan and 16652 cards distributed.
 - 3005 tool kits distributed.
 - 82 applications received for National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for Collaboration in the area of Education for Handicraft Artisans and their children belonging to SC artisans.
 - 701 applications received for IGNOU.
 - 368 Marketing activities organized.
- (g) Organized "Deep Utsav" at Mumbai, Goa, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and Almora under Gandhi Shilp Bazaar component in which total 431 artisans were participated and ₹ 208.00 lakhs sales generated during the month of November, 2018.
- (h) Three MOUs signed during Handicrafts Outreach Programme between Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) and Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) Bhadohi, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC) Moradabad and Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) Jodhpur and All India Crochet Lace Association (AICLA) Narsapur with a view to provide necessary assistance/handholding support to Exporter, Entrepreneur and Artisans in near future.

(10) In Powerloom Sector:

Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex): A comprehensive Scheme for the development of Powerloom and Knitting and Knitwear sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 and 01.07.2019 to 31.03.2020 respectively on pan India basis. The component under the Scheme are *In-situ* upgradation, Group work shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre(CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, Grant-in-Aid and Modernization/up gradation of Powerloom Service Centres.

- (11) **Textiles India 2017:** The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July, 2017 at Gujarat. The Principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates

and representatives and artisans and weavers. Five numbers of MOUs signed with global manufacturers during the exhibition.

(b) A provision of ₹ 390 crore has been made for implementation of various Handloom Sector Schemes during the current financial year 2019-20. Government of India is also providing incentives/subsidy for the following purposes to encourage the handloom weavers:—

- (i) 90% subsidy is provided for procurement of upgraded looms and accessories under Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata Yojana for better quality and productivity of handloom products. It is also provided for procurement of lighting units to facilitate the weavers.
- (ii) 10% price subsidy is provided on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.
- (iii) 100% subsidy in the case of SC/ST, Women and BPL weavers is provided for construction of workshed and 75% in the case of above poverty line and other weavers.
- (iv) Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

Employment generation in the sector is through facilitation under various Government Schemes like Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS), where weavers are provided looms and accessories and MUDRA loans at concessional rate. Also, Handloom workers are provided training for up-gradation of their skills. During the last three years and the current year, 50705 handloom workers have been provided training to upgrade their skill, 39656 Looms/Accessories provided under HSS and 124477 number of loans have been sanctioned to handloom weavers under the MUDRA Scheme and loan amount worth ₹ 616.95 crore has been disbursed.

The Government has been taking various efforts through Handloom Export Promotion Council for promotion of handloom in the overseas markets for promoting handloom exports. The efforts taken to promote handloom export are as under:—

- Council is organising around 15-20 International events every year/RBSMs in potential markets/non-traditional markets to diversify textile exports to more countries.

- In order to promote handloom exports. Council has increased promotional activities by widening the product segment among handloom items.
- Home textiles covers of 87% share in total handloom exports. Council is expanding the product segments by focusing on clothing accessories, garments and dress materials by making an attempt in International events like Who's Next in September and January, Tex world, Sourcing at Magic, etc.
- Council tied up with NIFT and also subscribed to trend forecast to get the latest trend inputs and disseminate information to the exporters in color trends.
- Organising exclusive B2C events for promoting IHB in overseas like Global India Festival – Malaysia, ITSF – Delhi, etc.
- To promote India Handloom Products, Council showcase AV display, exhibiting IHB products in international events.
- As a special focus, 4 new events have proposed in the year 2020-21 for promotion of North East Region.
- To Assist the exporters in all major export center, council has set up the liaison office in Panipat, Karur, and Helpdesk at Guwahati.
- Council membership strength has expanded from 1200 to 1500 plus members by focusing on new areas like Jaipur, Northeast regions. The members of the other region were interested in participating in HEPC activities.
- Council organised participation of clusters/Apex societies in International fairs in order to support their entry into international markets.
- Further, the council is participating in Seminar/MSME programs to disseminate information of opportunities and benefits of Handloom exports.
- Even, when all other textile segments facing decline, handloom is maintaining a positive growth for the last few years.

BHAVINI reactor in Kalpakkam

*281. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present position of Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) reactor in Kalpakkam; and

- (b) the estimated time by when it is likely to commence production of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) All the construction activities of 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor project (PFBR) have been completed and the integrated commissioning of all the systems is in progress.

- (b) The PFBR project is expected to commence production of electricity from October, 2022 onwards.

Policy measures to ensure population stability

†*282. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog has been working upon short-term and long-term policy measures to ensure population stability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NITI Aayog is consulting the stakeholders concerned with reference to the said policy measures; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) National Commission on Population (NCP) under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister was constituted *vide* Resolution No. A-43011/17/2000-Admn-I dt. 11.05.2000 in the erstwhile Planning Commission with the objective to give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy, to promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization. The Commission comprised of 130 members with Union Ministers of main Ministries, Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories, Leaders of Political Parties, few Members of Parliament, President of organizations such as Confederation of Indian Industries, Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India, Indian Medical Association, Indian Newspaper Society, Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Civil Society, NGOs etc.

National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP) affirms the commitment of the Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

administering family planning services. Its immediate objective is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 provides for a policy guidance to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions. The National Health Policy also recognizes that improved access, education and empowerment would be the basis of successful population stabilization. The NHP sets out indicative, quantitative goals and objectives which includes the achievement of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2025.

With the efforts and initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 3.1 (in 2000-02) to 2.2 (in 2017). (Source: Sample Registration System, Census of India) with some inter State disparity.

Poor teaching standard in rural areas

*283. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor standard of teaching in the schools especially in rural areas is a matter of serious concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has contemplated to prepare any plan to improve teaching standard in the schools of the country as well as to bring uniform education policy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Quality improvement in education and teaching is a continuous process. Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19 which envisages school education as a continue from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

In 2019-20, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement), an Integrated Teacher Training Programme has been launched to train nearly 42 lakh teachers, and other functionaries to make classrooms learner-friendly and improving children's competencies including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, as well as social-personal qualities such as cooperation, team work etc.

The NCF has been prepared by the NCERT along with syllabus and textbook which are adopted or adapted by the concerned States for implementation in schools in their jurisdiction.

To focus on ensuring competencies, the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes at elementary level, which have, accordingly, have been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Further, the learning outcomes for secondary level have also been prepared by NCERT.

In order to provide e-learning material, different facilities like e-PATHSHALA, DIKSHA portal have been made available by the Ministry.

Indian women facing domestic violence abroad

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

- (a) whether Government has received distress complaints from married women of Indian citizenship facing domestic violence and harassment abroad;
- (b) if so, the details of such complaints received in the last three years; and
- (c) the details of steps Government has taken to address the concerns of these women?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry, including our Missions and Posts abroad, have received 3,955 complaints during the last three years, from 2017 to 2019, related to matrimonial disputes from married women of Indian citizenship. Year-wise data of complaints received is as follows:—

Year	Number of complaints received
2017	1498
2018	1299
2019	1158
TOTAL	3955

- (c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to address the issues of domestic violence, harassment and other matrimonial disputes faced by

Indian women abroad. Complaints can be received directly by Missions and Posts and the Ministry through letters or calls or grievance portals or in social media. On receipt of a complaint, the Ministry provides counseling and guidance to the complainant. The Ministry provides information about legal rights and procedures to be followed to file a criminal complaint in any court in India. Missions and Posts utilize various mechanisms for serving judicial summons to the overseas Indian spouse, while the Ministry issues Look Out Circulars and processes impounding and revocation of passports, etc. Complainants are also guided to seek legal assistance from National Commission of Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and NGOs, which are working in the field of assisting women in distress. The Integrated Nodal Agency, under MWCD, has been set up as an inter-Ministerial body to provide timely solutions to Indian women facing harassment abroad.

Indian Missions and Posts abroad provide online consular assistance to Indian nationals in distress, including Indian women, through its portal called MADAD (MEA in Aid of Diaspora in Distress), launched in 2015. It has a module on "Marital Disputes" which is used by Indian women in distress. The Ministry's grievance redressal mechanism was strengthened with the launch of CPGRAMS Version 7.0 in February 2020. Ministry has been part of the CPGRAMS portal since its inception in 2006.

A Consular Helpline is being run in 11 Indian languages, including Hindi and English. Further, Missions and Posts also maintain Helpline for emergency situations. Twitter Sewa @MEAMADAD was launched in March 2017 to monitor and respond to grievances received on Twitter.

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is used to provide financial and legal assistance to women in distress. An amount of upto US \$4,000/- per case is offered under ICWF for legal counselling to prepare their legal defence. Missions also facilitate assistance from Indian community associations or women organizations or NGOs.

Taking into account the growing instances of marital disputes and to provide a more effective solution, a Bill titled "The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019" was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 11 February, 2019. This Bill is under the consideration of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Constitution of Committee to boost electronics sector

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to constitute a high powered Committee

to boost the electronics sector in the country, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is stagnation and slowdown in the electronics sector during the last two years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) A high-level Committee under the Chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog, comprising of Finance Secretary; Commerce Secretary; Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT); Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Senior Adviser, NITI Aayog was constituted to deliberate and make recommendations on making India a manufacturing hub for electronics.

Based on the deliberations of the aforesaid high-level Committee and an inter-ministerial sub-committee constituted thereafter, a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is being formulated to promote large scale electronics manufacturing in target segments, namely, mobile phones and specified electronic components.

(b) There has not been any stagnation and slowdown in the electronics sector during the last two years. The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes. As a result of several initiatives and pro-growth policies undertaken by the Government and efforts of the industry, India's electronics production has increased from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 4,58,006 crore in 2018-19, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 25%. Domestic electronics manufacturing is on a growth path:—

- India has emerged as the 2nd largest manufacturer of mobile handsets in the world in volume terms.
- Over 260 units are manufacturing cellular mobile phones and parts/ components thereof in the country, up from only 2 units in 2014.
- In volume terms, production of cellular mobile handsets has gone up from 6 crore units in 2014-15 to 29 crore units in 2018-19.
- No. of LED lights manufacturing units has gone up from 10 to 128 units.

- As per industry estimates, electronics manufacturing has generated employment for over 20 lakh persons across the country. Employment in Mobile Electronics manufacturing segment is around 6.3 lakhs.

The production, exports and imports of electronic goods during the last 5 years is as under:—

(Values in INR crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Production*	1,90,366	2,43,263	3,17,331	3,88,306	4,58,006
Imports**	2,29,615	2,68,105	2,87,559	3,40,901	4,01,458
Exports**	38,263	39,064	39,980	41,220	61,908

*Source: MeitY Annual Report 2018-19

**Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Dependence on imported Uranium fuel

2881. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- the present dependence on imported Uranium fuel for use in civil reactors, the details thereof;
- the present production of Uranium fuel domestically, the details thereof;
- the targeted timeline for the introduction of commercial Thorium based reactors and steps taken towards this target; and
- the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present fourteen reactors (4380 MW) out of the twenty two reactors (6780 MW) in operation are fuelled by imported Uranium.

(b) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been entrusted the mandate of mining and processing of uranium. However, it is not in public interest to disclose the quantity of production of uranium by UCIL.

(c) and (d) The country's three stage Nuclear Power Programme emphasises utilization of vast thorium resources available in the country. However, large scale deployment of commercial thorium based reactors would be targeted after a few decades of deployment of Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) which constitute the second stage of Nuclear Power Programme. Thorium is not a fissile element and hence its commercial utilisation can be undertaken only after adequate availability of fissile materials like Plutonium or Uranium-233 which is envisioned through deployment of FBRs.

Jobs in telecom sector

2882. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's telecom sector will create upto 3,00,000 jobs in the next 18 months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the telecom sector has already created over 1,00,000 jobs since the introduction of the National Digital Communications Policy, 2018; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) National Digital Communications Policy-2018, envisions supporting India's transition to a digitally empowered economy and society by fulfilling the information and communication needs of citizens and enterprises by establishment of a ubiquitous, resilient and affordable Digital Communications Infrastructure and Services. The policy *inter alia*, envisages creating 40,00,000 (4 million) additional jobs in the Digital Communications sector by 2022.

Keeping in view the need for better connectivity and for increasing the potential for further growth, the Government is implementing programmes to improve connectivity through its flagship project 'BharatNet' which aims at linking each of the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats of India through a vast optical fibre network that in turn would boost various economic activities in the rural sector. This endeavour will open up avenues

for better access for service providers such as telecom operators, cable TV operators, e-commerce companies, etc. to launch new services and in turn aid creation of local employment opportunities. Other flagship schemes of the Government like Digital India, Make-in-India and Smart Cities also are expected to create many employment opportunities in telecom sector.

India's Digital Communications Sector is playing a pivotal role in the growth of Digital Financial Services (DFS), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), and Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication services being used in the infrastructure sectors of the economy. These services and applications are likely to create a significant number of new jobs in the Indian economy in the near future.

NDCP, 2018 also envisages to harness the power of emerging Next Generation Digital Technologies including 5G, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud and Big Data by promoting Investments, Innovation and IPR, which in turn, is expected to generate employment opportunities.

(c) and (d) 76,359 jobs have been created since 2018-19 in telecom sector:—

The number of jobs directly and indirectly created in telecom sector in 2018-19 and 2019-20 are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Direct Jobs	Indirect Jobs	Total
1.	2018-19	15954	24491	40445
2.	2019-20	12470	23444	35914
TOTAL		28424	47935	76359

It is further submitted that above are the jobs created that have been captured from major Telecom Service Providers to the extent maintained by them.

Mobile services in villages of Andhra Pradesh

2883. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 16,158 villages in Andhra Pradesh, mobile services are provided only in 14,000 villages;

- (b) if so, by when the mobile services in other villages are going to be provided;
- (c) whether it is a fact that not even a single village has WiFi facility under BharatNet; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the Ministry is going to install WiFi facilities in all villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that out of 16,158 inhabited villages (as per census 2011 data) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 14,063 inhabited villages are covered by mobile services. Mobile coverage in the remaining villages is being taken up by the Government and Telecom Service Providers in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile Connectivity through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband access technology is to be provided in all the Gram Panchayats. In the BharatNet Phase-I which covers 1.23 lakh GPs (approx.) the provisioning of Wi-Fi Services has been assigned to Government of Rajasthan (for 10,000 GPs in Rajasthan) and rest to CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (a Special Purpose Vehicle under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) including over 1400 GPs in Andhra Pradesh. In the 1407 GPs of BharatNet Phase-II, the provisioning of connectivity over satellite media, along with Wi-Fi services, has been assigned to BSNL. As of February 2020, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and out of them, services are being provided in 18,683 GPs.

Conditions of buildings of Post Offices

2884. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Post Offices which are providing all services are working in shaky, old and dilapidated buildings in the country;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to assess the conditions of the buildings where Post Offices are functioning in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Post Offices were closed due to poor and pathetic condition of the buildings in which they were working; and

(d) whether the closed Post Offices were later on reopened on public demand without carrying out repairs or renovating the buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. Department of Posts, being old one, operates from its old buildings which are maintained regularly. Only five of the postal buildings, so far, have been declared dilapidated, by Postal Civil Wing or Municipal Authority. Presently, Post Offices are not being operated from these buildings.

(b) Yes, Sir. Conditions of the Post Offices buildings are assessed regularly through Postal Civil Wing on the basis of which periodic maintenance and renovation of Post Offices buildings are carried out by the Department. The buildings taken on rent, are maintained and renovated by their concerned landlords as per the requirement and request of the Department.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Post Offices operating from the buildings declared dilapidated by Postal Civil Wing or Municipal Authority, have been closed immediately. In case of rented buildings, where the building was found unsuitable or in dilapidated condition, the Post Office has been shifted to a new suitable building.

(d) No, Sir. No Post Office has been reopened in a building which has been declared dilapidated.

Poor internet facility in remote villages of Madhya Pradesh

2885. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no internet facility in remote villages of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether internet/broadband speed is very slow in remote areas where internet/ broadband facility is available;

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

(d) the efforts made by Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) As per data collected from the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) field units in 2019, it is estimated that 2970 inhabited villages in Madhya Pradesh are not covered by mobile and internet services.

Internet/broadband speed depends *inter alia* on various parameters such as the technology deployed, network coverage, number of simultaneous users accessing the internet, connectivity to the website being accessed etc. The speed of mobile internet is further dependent on a number of factors such as distance from the Base Transceiver Station (BTS) serving the customer, the number of simultaneous users being served by the BTS, the traffic handled by the BTS etc. As such, the mobile users may experience different speed at different locations and time of usage.

Following initiatives/actions have been taken by the Government towards provisioning and improving internet/broadband services:—

- (i) The National Digital Communications Policy-2018 has been notified with strategic objectives which *inter alia* includes provisioning of Broadband for all by 2022.
- (ii) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide internet/broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. A total of 1,36,693 GPs (including Block Headquarters) have been made Service Ready as on 28.02.2020, including 13,059 in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) As part of BharatNet project, the last mile connectivity through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access internet/broadband services is to be provided at all the GPs in the country including Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) Under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), setting up of 25,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots, including 1778 in Madhya Pradesh, using the infrastructure of telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural areas.
- (v) Under Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Phase-II project, installation of 2217 mobile towers is planned for providing mobile connectivity covering the 10 States including 23 towers in Madhya Pradesh.

Postal Department ATMs in the country

2886. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up ATMs across the country for the account holders who are having savings bank accounts in the Post Offices across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to tie up the Postal ATMs with the existing ATM infrastructure of various banks across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A total of 998 ATM machines have been installed across the country in Post Offices and so far 39,13,515 ATM cards have been issued to the Post Office Savings Account customers.

(c) The Post Office ATMs have been made inter-operable with the existing ATM infrastructure of various Banks across the country, since 30.12.2016.

(d) Details of ATM transactions as Issuer (the DoP ATM cards used in other Banks' ATM machines) and Acquirer (other Banks' ATM cards used in DoP ATM machines) are as under:—

(i) **Issuer transactions:**

Year	DoP ATM Cards used in other Banks' ATM Machines		
	Financial		Non-Financial
	No of Txns. (In lakhs)	Amount (In crores)	No of Txns. (In lakhs)
2017-2018	69.70	2,946.14	25.87
2018-2019	92.28	4,002.21	30.47
2019-2020	77.32	3,503.86	24.10

(ii) **Acquirer Transactions:**

Year	Other Banks' ATM Cards used in DoP ATM Machines		
	Financial		Non-Financial
	No of Txns. (In lakhs)	Amount (In crores)	No of Txns. (In lakhs)
2017-2018	60.47	2,295.07	25.46
2018-2019	78.80	2,974.59	29.80
2019-2020	81.21	3,021.10	24.50

(e) Question does not arise in view of the position mentioned at (c) and (d) above.

Increase in bandwidth in the capital of India

2887. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that internet speed in the capital of India is well below the bandwidth available in most capitals of the world; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government to increase the bandwidth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Internet speed depends on various parameters such as technology deployed, network coverage, number of simultaneous users accessing the internet, connectivity to the website being accessed etc. The speed of mobile internet is further dependent on a number of factors such as distance from Base Transceiver Station (BTS) serving the customer, the number of simultaneous users being served by the BTS, the traffic handled by the BTS etc.

As per the worldwide country rankings released by cable.co.uk, India has been ranked 74th out of 207 countries in 2019. As per Akamai's (an international agency) Quarter 1, 2017 report on "The State of Internet", India with an average internet speed of 6.5 Mbps has a global rank of 89.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the standards of Quality of Service for Broadband Service, Regulations 2006 prescribing the benchmarks

for Internet Service Providers (ISP). It has been amended from time to time. The regulations, among various other parameters, prescribe the following parameters related to bandwidth and connection download speed:—

1. **Bandwidth utilization and Throughput:** The benchmark for the prescribed parameter is that the bandwidth utilization during peak hours i.e. (TCBH-Time Consistent Busy Hour), should be less than 80%.

- (i) If on any link(s)/route bandwidth utilization exceeds 90%, then network is considered to have congestion.

2. **Broadband Connection Speed available (download) from ISP node to user—**

The internet access with download speed of 512 kilobits per second (kbps) or more is termed as Broadband connection. Broadband connection speed should be greater than 80% of the subscribed speed from ISP node to the user.

As per Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) for the quarter ending December 2019, all the ISPs' have met the above benchmarks for Delhi and other cities of Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Gurugram and Faridabad.

- (b) Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services in the country including Delhi. This will enable the telecom service providers to roll-out 3G and 4G services which will facilitate proliferation of high speed internet facility.

In addition, The National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018 aims to accomplish, *inter alia*, the following goals:—

- (i) Provide Universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen.
 - (ii) Provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022.
 - (iii) Enable 100 Mbps broadband on demand to all key development institutions; including all educational institutions.
 - (iv) Enable fixed line broadband access to 50% of households.

Digital Communications Commission

2888. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Digital Communications Commission has failed to reach any decision on relief for the telecom sector that is reeling under pressure to pay their Adjusted Gross Revenue related dues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has made it clear that providing staggered payment option will depend on amount of dues cleared; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. A meeting of the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) was held on 28 February, 2020 wherein an agenda item on the issues related to the Telecom Sector was also discussed. The DCC discussed the issue of payments received from and payable by the Telecom Licensees pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter and the implications thereof.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the DCC, a proposal on the implementation of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter was taken up for consideration and approval by the Cabinet. Consequent to the approval by the Cabinet, an application has been moved before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 16.03.2019 seeking, *inter alia*, permission of the Hon'ble Court for the licensees impacted by the AGR judgement to pay the unpaid or remaining to be paid amount of past DoT assessed/calculated dues in annual instalments over 20 years duly protecting the net present value of the said dues using a discount rate of 8%.

Adjustment of GST credit in AGR dues

2889. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the telecom service providers have sought help on priority basis after the Supreme Court's judgement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have sought adjustment of GST credit in AGR dues and doing away with bank guarantees; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) A few telecom companies and Cellular Operator Association of India (COAI) have sought help from Department of Telecommunications to enable them to come out from the stress situation. They have requested the Department *inter alia* for adjustment of GST credit. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

Proposed plan of debt restructuring of BSNL and MTNL

2890. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that VRS scheme in BSNL and MTNL closed in the first week of December, 2019;

(b) if so, the response thereto;

(c) how many have opted for VRS, details of outgo on this count and what alternative arrangements the Ministry is making to run BSNL and MTNL;

(d) to what extent the VRS, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services would help revival of the above companies; and

(e) the details of debt restructuring plan that the Ministry proposed for both the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 78,569 employees of BSNL and 14,387 employees of MTNL have opted for the VRS.

The Government has approved ₹ 29,937 crore (₹ 17,169 crore on account of Ex-Gratia on VRS and ₹ 12,768 crore due to preponement of pensionary benefits spread over a period of ten years) through budgetary allocation for the payment to VRS

optees. BSNL and MTNL have informed that existing staff is adequate to maintain the services along with outsourcing of certain activities.

(d) With implementation of VRS, the employee cost is expected to reduce by 50% and 78% in BSNL and MTNL respectively.

BSNL and MTNL are still offering 2G/3G services at a time when the market is dominated by 4G technology. All major Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are providing 4G services. In a data driven telecom scenario, around 90% of the data usage is through 4G services. The share of 3G services and 2G services are 9.5% and 0.5% respectively for data usage. It is expected that with 4G services, BSNL and MTNL will remain competitive and be able to increase in their customer base.

(e) The Government has approved the revival plan for BSNL and MTNL on 23.10.2019 which *inter alia* includes debt restructuring by raising of Sovereign Guarantee Bonds to the tune of ₹ 15000 crore and assets monetisation of BSNL and MTNL. The proceeds of monetisation will be credited to BSNL/MTNL. Debt restructuring and monetisation will help BSNL/MTNL in servicing the Debt, and generate funds for CAPEX/OPEX.

Coercive action against telecom firms

2891. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided not to take coercive action against telecom firms to immediately recover dues;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what is the amount due against each telecom firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government has directed to all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to make the payments in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 *vide* letter dated 13.11.2019, 20.01.2020, 14.02.2020 and 04.03.2020.

(c) The TSPs-wise outstanding amount are enclosed in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I*TSPs-wise provisional License Fee outstanding as per demand upto July-19*

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

Statement-II*TSPs-wise Spectrum Usage Charges outstanding as per demand upto October-19*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total Outstanding (₹ crore)
1	2	3
1.	Aircel Group of Companies	2376.77

1	2	3
2.	Allianz	0.00
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	13904.01
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2890.46
5.	Dishnet	642.54
6.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Ltd.	2.81
7.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	6745.37
8.	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	0.56
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	585.88
10.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd.	53.93
11.	Reliance Communication Ltd.	3887.46
12.	Reliance Jio Infocom Ltd.	47.52
13.	Reliance Telecommunication Ltd.	796.32
14.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	101.44
15.	S Tel Ltd.	13.67
16.	Spice	0.00
17.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3836.29
18.	Telewing	3.49
19.	Telenor	204.35
20.	Unitech-Wireless	712.33
21.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	265.09
22.	Vodafone Group of Companies	17984.23
TOTAL		55054.51

Decline in earnings of Postal Department

†2892. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Department is witnessing a significant decline in earnings;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step to increase the earnings of the Postal Department; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir. The earnings of Department of Posts are not declining. This can be confirmed from the annual earnings of India Post during the last three years which are furnished below:—

(₹ in Crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total Postal Revenue	11511.00	12832.76	13195.68

(b) Various steps have already been taken by the Government to increase the earnings of the Postal Department, which are furnished at point (c).

(c) Department has already introduced various services such as Aadhaar facility in the Post Offices, Post Offices Passport Seva Kendras and India Post Passenger Reservation System (IP-PRS) which has not only enhanced the social relevance of the Department but also led to increase in revenue in the year 2019-20.

Facilities for operating 5G network

2893. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided proper basic facilities for operating 5G network in view of the recent claims made by the mobile service operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the basic infrastructure provided in Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to extend this facility to the companies operated by it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The inter-ministerial High Level Forum (HLF) for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September, 2017 had submitted its report

"Making India 5G Ready". Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India including in Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana. Government has invited 5G technology trial applications from licensed telecom service providers including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and will provide 5G trial spectrum to all telecom service providers.

Landline customers in Chhattisgarh

†2894. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the area-wise number of mobile and landline consumers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to strengthen BSNL network in the said region/area;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase BSNL Broadband speed in the said region/area;
- (d) whether BSNL landline is in working condition in those areas where it is allegedly of no use, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of villages covered and remaining to be covered under BharatNet Project in the State of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) State/Circle in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been divided in Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) which is primarily consisting of one or more districts. Chhattisgarh Circle is divided in 6 SSAs. SSA-wise detail of mobile and landline consumers of BSNL in Chhattisgarh is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of SSA	Number of Mobile Consumers	Number of Landline Consumers
1	2	3	4
1.	Sarguja	126473	9842
2.	Bilaspur	202440	14347

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Durg	537099	32348
4.	Bastar	849845	13647
5.	Raigarh	151262	10447
6.	Raipur	306487	33751
TOTAL		2173606	114382

(b) BSNL has informed that out of total 525 Landline exchanges, 463 exchanges have already been replaced with Next Generation Switches. 62 exchanges are in process of replacement and scheduled to be completed in 2020. With migration to Next Generation Network (NGN) system, the customer will get better communication and Enhanced Value-Added Services.

In Chhattisgarh State, 2373 number of 2G, 1331 number of 3G and 226 number of 4G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are working. To further improve its mobile services in Chhattisgarh, BSNL planned to install 623 sites in the current network expansion phase VIII. 4 out of which 532 sites have already been commissioned.

(c) BSNL has informed that it has taken following steps to increase BSNL Broadband speed in Chhattisgarh:—

- (i) BSNL has strengthened the broadband speed in aforesaid region by introducing new technology-based network elements/servers.
- (ii) 91 High Capacity Multiprotocol Label Switching - Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) technology based (MNG-PAN) switches are deployed in Chhattisgarh Circle which improved the traffic handling capacity of the Access network in the Chhattisgarh Circle.
- (iii) Total three Broadband Network Gateways (BNGs) at Raipur, Durg and Bilaspur have been deployed to improve the customer browsing experience.
- (iv) In case of congestion, backhaul of DSLAM (Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer), OCLAN (Other City Land Area Network), OLT (Optical Line Terminal) have been upgraded to improve the browsing experience.

(v) Further BSNL is providing FTTH (Fibre to the Home) connections through third party Telecom Infrastructure providers (TIP) also.

(d) Landline services of BSNL are working in all of its LSAs including Chhattisgarh State and being utilized by its customers. Further, BSNL has informed that it meets all the Quality of service parameters/benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in all its licensed service areas (LSAs) including Chhattisgarh LSA for fixed line services.

(e) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) including Block Headquarters in the country. In Chhattisgarh State, 4793 GPs are service ready and 5426 GPs are yet to be made service ready.

Restoration of investors confidence

2895. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) cases on telecom companies have hit these companies severely and sent any wrong signals and global investments in this sector would be affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to soften the verdict's impact and to restore investors confidence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The telecom companies and Cellular Operator Association of India (COAI) have written to the Government about the financial stress being faced by the telecom companies.

(c) and (d) A meeting of the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) was held on 28th February, 2020 wherein an agenda item on the issues related to the Telecom Sector was also discussed. The DCC discussed the issue of payments received from and payable by the Telecom Licensees pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter and the implications thereof.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the DCC, a proposal on the implementation of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter was taken up for consideration and approval by the Cabinet. Consequent to the approval by the Cabinet an application has been moved before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 16.03.2019 seeking *inter alia*, permission of the Hon'ble Court for the licensees impacted by the AGR judgement to pay the unpaid or remaining to be paid amount of past DoT assessed/calculated dues in annual instalments over 20 years duly protecting the net present value of the said dues using a discount rate of 8%.

BharatNet Scheme and WiFi hotspots

2896. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of the BharatNet Scheme, State/UT-wise details with district-wise details of Haryana;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for the same, State/UT-wise details; and
- (c) the details of the 25,000 public WiFi hotspots set up by Government, State/UT-wise details and district-wise details of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approximately 2.5 lakh) with broadband in the country. As on 28.02. 2020, a total of 1,36,693 GPs (including Block Headquarters) have been made Service Ready.

The details of implementation of the BharatNet Project, State/UT-wise and District-wise of Haryana, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

- (b) As of February, 2020, ₹ 22089.25 crore has been disbursed under BharatNet Project from Universal Service Obligation Fund. The details of the State/UT-wise funds released/utilised by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) in this respect are given in Statement-III (*See* below). Further, the details of the State/UT-wise funds, directly released by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to States/UTs, are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) Public Wi-Fi hotspots, with funding from USOF, are being set up at the 25,000 rural telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the country including Haryana. The details of implementation of this scheme in the country and Haryana are given in Statement-V and Statement-VI respectively.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of Service Ready GPs under BharatNet
(As on 28.02.2020)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Service Ready GPs (Including BHQs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1638
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	297
4.	Assam	1622
5.	Bihar	8355
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	4819
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21
9.	Daman and Diu	18
10.	Gujarat	11333
11.	Haryana	6188
12.	Himachal Pradesh	250
13.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	1027
14.	Jharkhand	2517
15.	Karnataka	6244
16.	Kerala	1129
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	13059

1	2	3
19.	Maharashtra	15670
20.	Manipur	754
21.	Meghalaya	206
22.	Mizoram	165
23.	Nagaland	129
24.	Odisha	4088
25.	Puducherry	101
26.	Punjab	12560
27.	Rajasthan	8751
28.	Sikkim	18
29.	Tamil Nadu	0
30.	Telangana	2047
31.	Tripura	688
32.	Uttar Pradesh	29120
33.	Uttarakhand	1560
34.	West Bengal	2298
	TOTAL	136693

Statement-II

*District-wise details of Service Ready GPs under BharatNet in
Haryana (As on 28.02.2020)*

Sl. No.	District	No. of Service Ready GPs (Including BHQs)
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	407
2.	Fatehabad	251
3.	Hissar	315

1	2	3
4.	Jind	307
5.	Kaithal	277
6.	Kurukshetra	388
7.	Mahendragarh	342
8.	Rewari	356
9.	Sirsa	341
10.	Sonipat	330
11.	Yamunanagar	445
12.	Bhiwani*	469
13.	Faridabad	97
14.	Gurugram	229
15.	Jhajjar	253
16.	Kamal	379
17.	Nuh (Mewat)	292
18.	Palwal	255
19.	Panchkula	137
20.	Panipat	172
21.	Rohtak	146
TOTAL		6188

*Includes Charkhi Dadri

Statement-III

*Funds released/utilised by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)
for BharatNet Project*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released/utilized (In ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	152184834
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3450055334

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	455796430
4.	Assam	1858186346
5.	Bihar	7157105183
6.	Chandigarh	118330
7.	Chhattisgarh	9413550415
8.	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	16072018161
9.	Haryana	4142654650
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1105790623
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	795335854
12.	Jharkhand	3522838964
13.	Karnataka	7826465221
14.	Kerala	1033934113
15.	Lakshadweep	1034134
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14719326408
17.	Maharashtra	19328469071
18.	Manipur	505457959
19.	Meghalaya	669652212
20.	Mizoram	342512911
21.	Nagaland	600672076
22.	Odisha	5467910363
23.	Puducherry	56964915
24.	Punjab	6254060665
25.	Rajasthan	8897591464
26.	Sikkim	763284290

1	2	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	1214569206
28.	Telangana	3360985385
29.	Tripura	757015524
30.	Uttar Pradesh	16240252850
31.	Uttarakhand	2662966434
32.	West Bengal	4302358057
	GPON & OFC	9760953785
	Ad hoc payment done for BSNL	42098880599
	TCIL	134300000
	BSNL-VSAT	423800000
	BSNL Satellite Band width	401200000
G.RAND TOTAL		195950252767

Statement-IV*Funds directly released by USOF to States/UTs for BharatNet Project*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds directly released to States (In crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37
3.	Assam	8.99
4.	Bihar	31.16
5.	Chandigarh	0.01
6.	Chhattisgarh	20.69

1	2	3
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.11
8.	Daman and Diu	0.1
9.	Gujarat	30.73
10.	Haryana	33.51
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (Including Ladakh)	1.72
13.	Jharkhand	11.63
14.	Karnataka	24.22
15.	Kerala	6.26
16.	Madhya Pradesh	64.02
17.	Maharashtra	83.37
18.	Manipur	1.79
19.	Meghalaya	0.68
20.	Mizoram	0.23
21.	Nagaland	0.66
22.	Odisha	19.58
23.	Puducherry	0.17
24.	Punjab	44.2
25.	Rajasthan	6.37
26.	Sikkim	0.09
27.	Telangana	11.35
28.	Tripura	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25.79
30.	Uttarakhand	6.7
31.	West Bengal	11.93
GRAND TOTAL		457.74

Statement-V

Details of the Public Wi-Fi hotspots set up at the rural telephone exchanges of BSNL in the country, under the USOF scheme

Sl. No.	BSNL Circle	No. of exchanges where Wi-Fi hotspots are providing services
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1492
2.	Assam	395
3.	Bihar	880
4.	Chandigarh	310
5.	Gujarat	1670
6.	Haryana	773
7.	Himachal Pradesh	641
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
9.	Jharkhand	180
10.	Karnataka	2037
11.	Kerala	1066
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1675
13.	Maharashtra	3567
14.	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	82
15.	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland)	86
16.	Odisha	752
17.	Punjab	1187
18.	Rajasthan	1424
19.	Tamil Nadu	1276
20.	Telangana	910
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1964
22.	Uttarakhand	282
23.	West Bengal	938
TOTAL		23787

Statement-VI

Details of the Public Wi-Fi hotspots set up at the rural telephone exchanges of BSNL in Haryana Circle, under the USOF scheme

Sl. No.	District	No. of exchanges where Wi-Fi hotspots are providing services
1.	Ambala	61
2.	Bhiwani	34
3.	Charkhi Dadri	20
4.	Faridabad	10
5.	Fatehabad	39
6.	Gurugram	27
7.	Hisar	54
8.	Jhajjar	36
9.	Jind	65
10.	Kaithal	26
11.	Kamal	32
12.	Kurukshetra	33
13.	Mahendragarh	27
14.	Nuh (Mewat)	9
15.	Panchkula	17
16.	Panipat	22
17.	Palwal	15
18.	Rewari	31
19.	Rohtak	41
20.	Sirsa	64
21.	Sonapat	60
22.	Yamunanagar	50
TOTAL		773

Internet shutdowns in the country

2897. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of internet shutdowns in the country have increased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the number of internet shutdowns in the country in the last five years including the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes a legislation in order to limit the powers of the State with regard to scrapping of internet services under the garb of section 144 of IPC; and

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

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

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

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

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Increase in digital infrastructure

2898. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that digitalization is progressing in the country at a fast pace;
- (b) if so, whether Government also has a plan to increase digital infrastructure at same pace and speed;
- (c) if so, the details of plan for the next two years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India has already implemented digital infrastructure projects/schemes such as State Data Centers (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (SWANs), GI Cloud (MeghRaj), Common Services Centre (CSC), Mobile Governance, State Portal, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP), Digital locker, Aadhaar, National Knowledge Network (NKN), which have significantly improved digital infrastructure in the country.

National Digital Communications Policy has been notified in October, 2018 with a vision which *inter alia* includes establishment of ubiquitous, resilient, secure, accessible and affordable Digital Communications Infrastructure.

Further, National Broadband Mission (NBM) has been launched in December, 2019 which includes fast track growth of digital communications infrastructure, including broadband access to all villages, increasing tower density, increasing optical fiber network and fiberization of towers.

Revival plan for BSNL made by IIM, Ahmedabad

2899. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the revival plan for BSNL made by IIM Ahmedabad;
- (b) whether the recognized Employees' Unions have been consulted on the revival plans for BSNL;

- (c) if so, the details of the aforesaid consultations made; and
- (d) the details of the steps being taken by the centre as revival plan for BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The recommendations made by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad in its report for revival of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) *inter alia* included:—

- (i) Accelerate Land Asset Transfers and Real Estate Monetization.
- (ii) Facilitate 4G Spectrum Allocation.
- (iii) Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS).
- (iv) Funding for BSNL Revival.
- (v) Organisational Restructuring.

(b) and (c) The revival plan for BSNL has been prepared considering the recommendations of IIM, Ahmedabad, which was prepared by it after consultations with various Unions/Associations/employees of BSNL.

(d) The Government has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 23.10.2019. The revival plan *inter alia*, includes the measures to reduce the Staff cost through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees of age 50 years and above, administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL for providing 4G services, monetisation of assets of BSNL and debt restructuring by raising Sovereign Guarantee bonds.

Accordingly, BSNL has offered VRS to its employees of age 50 years and above. 78,569 employees of BSNL have opted for VRS. Alternative Mechanism of Department of Investment and Public Assets Management (DIPAM) has approved monetisation of 11 properties of BSNL following the DIP AM guidelines. BSNL has requested for spectrum for 4G services from July, 2020.

Pending AGR dues to DoT

2900. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecom companies are facing a gigantic task of paying ₹ 1.48 lakh crore worth of pending AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue) dues to the Department of Telecom (DoT) and have requested for Government's help;

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

(c) what are the reasons for the telecom companies not being able to pay the AGR despite Government reducing AGR from 15 per cent to 8 per cent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The telecom companies and Cellular Operator Association of India (COAI) have written to the Government about the financial stress being faced by the telecom companies.

(b) A meeting of the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) was held on 28th February, 2020 wherein an agenda item on the issues related to the Telecom Sector was also discussed. The DCC discussed the issue of payments received from and payable by the Telecom Licensees pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter and the implications thereof.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the DCC, a proposal on the implementation of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.10.2019 in the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) matter was taken up for consideration and approval by the Cabinet. Consequent to the approval by the Cabinet an application has been moved before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 16.03.2019 seeking *inter alia*, permission of the Hon'ble Court for the licensees impacted by the AGR judgement to pay the unpaid or remaining to be paid amount of past DoT assessed/calculated dues in annual instalments over 20 years duly protecting the net present value of the said dues using a discount rate of 8%.

(c) As per TRAI's consultation paper on Tariffs in telecom sector, there have been concerns raised in many quarters about the health of the telecom service sector, including intense competition and pricing pressures leading to a decline in revenues and profitability.

Monopoly in telecom sector

2901. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that day by day the number of telecom service provider companies is coming down giving scope for monopoly in telecom services sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has analysed the situation and consider bringing a policy to attract more investors into this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Since 2012, number of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) has reduced over the years. At present, the following TSPs are offering wireless access services in the country:—

- (i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
- (ii) Bharti Airtel Limited
- (iii) Vodafone Idea Limited
- (iv) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited

The reasons for reduction in number of TSPs are as follows:—

- I. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgement dated 02.02.2012 passed in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 423 of 2010, cancelled 122 telecom licenses. Subsequently, spectrum was delinked from the license and is being allocated through auction. TSPs, whose licenses were cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, were given an opportunity to participate in the auction for spectrum to continue telecom services. However, M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited, M/s Loop Telecom Limited and M/s STel Private Limited did not participate in the spectrum auction process and closed their services.
- II. Consolidation in the telecom industry due to mergers also reduced the number of TSPs. The details are as follows:
 - (i) Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited merged with Reliance Communications Limited
 - (ii) Telenor (India) Communication Private Limited merged with Bharti Airtel Limited
 - (iii) Vodafone India Limited and Vodafone Mobile Services Limited merged with Idea Cellular Limited

- (iv) Mobile business of Tata Teleservices Limited and Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited merged with Bharti Airtel Limited and Bharti Hexacom Limited

III. TSPs such as M/s Aircel/M/s Dishnet Wireless Limited and M/s Reliance Communications Limited/M/s Reliance Telecom Limited are under-going insolvency proceedings at National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. Although assets such as licenses and spectrum are still with the companies, no wireless telecom services are being provided through their telecom networks.

Earlier, the telecom service market in India was fragmented. A fragmented market affects adversely the capacity of the TSPs to invest into the network for regular upgradation and modernization apart from expansion. Therefore, consolidation in telecom service sector was a desirable move. Moreover, Merger of TSPs can provide operational efficiency and the benefits of economies of scale to the merged entity.

Even after the consolidation in telecom sector, there is sufficient competition, as four TSPs are providing services in each Licensed Service Area (LSA) in wireless access services segment. Significant reduction in tariffs for voice and data since 2016 has resulted in availability of better telecom services at affordable tariff, which also indicates presence of adequate competition in telecom sector. Presently, telecom service providers have deployed 21,87,504 base stations (as on 29.02.2020) for serving more than 115 crore subscribers (as on 31.12.2019) and more than 95% of the population is covered with 4G network services.

The Government also keeps a close watch on the health of the telecom sector and takes necessary steps to ensure adequate competition in the sector. Recently, the following steps have been taken by the Government:—

- (i) Option has been given to TSPs for deferment of spectrum auction payment installments for two years (2020-21 and 2021-22).
- (ii) Option has been given to TSPs for higher number of installments (maximum 16 installments) for deferred payment liabilities of spectrum acquired through auction(s).
- (iii) Overall spectrum cap was revised from the earlier limit of 25% to 35%.

Further, for all telecom services including infrastructure providers (except services provided by Other Service Providers) 100% FDI is allowed where 49% FDI comes under automatic route and beyond 49%, Government approval is required. However, for Manufacturing in Telecom sector, 100% FDI is allowed under automatic route.

Discontinuation of WiNax facilities by BSNL

2902. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has discontinued WiNax facilities to its customers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that such discontinuation of services one after the another by BSNL made this PSU less attractive and led to current situation being faced by it; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to keep BSNL still a preferred source of communications for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has closed its WiMAX services in 17 out of 20 Licensed Service Areas (LSAs). BSNL has decided to close WiMAX services in remaining three (3) LSAs of Punjab, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh (East) by 31.03.2020. BSNL has closed WiMAX services due to following reasons:—

- (i) WiMAX technology has become obsolete.
- (ii) BSNL has been facing difficulties in providing quality of service to its WiMAX customers in the absence of maintenance support for the equipment from the vendors.
- (iii) WiMAX data speed is less compared to 4G/LTE network.
- (iv) Broadband service through WiMAX is fixed and is having no mobility.
- (v) The subscribers as well as revenue from WiMAX services have drastically decreased and the OPEX is more than the revenue earned from the services.

(c) and (d) BSNL has increased its footprint of 3G and 4G services (in limited areas). Further, the Government has approved the revival plan for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 23.10.2019 which *inter alia*, includes administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL for providing 4G services. With the introduction of 4G services in the country on pan-India basis, BSNL will increase its subscriber base.

Indian Telegraph Act

2903. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry collects data on the invoking of the Indian Telegraph Act by all Ministries of Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry is informed by other Ministries when the Act is involved and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Communications does not collect data on invoking of the Indian Telegraph Act by the Ministries of the Government. Ministry of Communications is not informed by other Ministries when the Act is involved.

Pending proposal from North Eastern Region

2904. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) present status of projects which are under process in North Eastern Region especially in Assam;

(b) details of total number of Detailed Project Report (DPR) received by Government on various Projects from State Governments of North Eastern Region particularly from Assam for last three years and till date;

(c) by when these DPRs will get final approval and sanction order for implementation as well as reasons for delay in sanctioning these DPRs; and

(d) criterion fixed by Government towards sanctioning a project on priority basis as well as procedures being adopted to expedite process of getting clearance or approval from concerned Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the schemes implemented by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region like North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), projects are sanctioned based on prioritization done by the States upto the normative allocation of the State. In addition, this Ministry sanctions projects under special development packages like those for Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC); Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAATC) and Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHATC) and a pilot scheme of Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). Under NESIDS, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of selected projects are prepared by the State Government and approved by State Level Committee chaired by Chief Secretary of the concerned State. Based on the recommendations of State Level Committee, this Ministry decides upon sanctioning of the projects. As on date, 31 projects of various North Eastern States costing ₹ 264.46 crore, are under process in the Ministry for sanction including 25 projects worth ₹ 205.50 crore in Assam. In addition, North Eastern Council (NEC) sanctions project under North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) and schemes of NEC.

Infrastructural development in NER

2905. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) how much area has been covered by new rail expansion in the North-East Region (NER) since 2014;
- (b) how many new railway stations have been constructed; and
- (c) how much area has been covered by the construction of roads in the NER in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During 2014-19, 231 km. of New Line have been commissioned in the North Eastern Region.

- (b) 41 new Railway Stations were constructed on account of New Lines construction in North Eastern Region since 2014.

(c) Road construction in NER States is undertaken through schemes of Ministries/Departments which include SARDP-NE and Bharatmala Pariyojana of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme of Ministry of Rural Development; and under various schemes of Ministry of DoNER and NEC. Besides roads are also constructed in NER by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) under Ministry of Defence.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has constructed 3178 km of roads in NER during 2014-15 to 2018-19. During the same period, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a total of 22882 km. of roads has been constructed, while 987 km. roads has been constructed by Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

Ministry of DoNER under North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) and North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS-EAP) has completed 187.13 km. roads in 5 projects.

Out of 96 projects of road and bridges sector sanctioned by Ministry of DoNER under NLCPR/NESIDS/Special Development Packages of Assam (BTC; DHATC & KAATC) in the North Eastern States during the period 01.04.2014 to till date, 90 projects costing ₹ 2174.70 crore are ongoing and 6 projects costing ₹ 139.90 crore have been completed.

NEC has completed 33 road projects during 2014-15 to 2018-19. Works for 20 roads projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 1768.00 crore (approx.) for 1075 kms. are ongoing.

Development of North Eastern Region

2906. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/projects currently under implementation on the recommendations of the North Eastern Council (NEC) in various North Eastern States;

(b) the criteria followed by Government for the balanced distribution of projects amongst various North Eastern States;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilised under each of these projects during each of the last five years, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide additional assistance to the poorest amongst the North Eastern States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the overall growth of the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, two (02) major schemes are being implemented in North Eastern States by North Eastern Council (NEC). These are:—

(i) Schemes of the NEC;

(ii) North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)

Under these schemes at present 548 of projects are at various Stages of implementation.

(b) The State Component of outlay of NEC under "Schemes of NEC" is divided between NE States based on normative allocation percentage decided based on area, population, human development index, road density, percentage of census villages electrified, number of hospital beds per 1000 persons, percentage of households having safe drinking water and completion rate of projects.

(c) During 2014-15 to 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto February, 2020), the funds released for implementation of various projects to the eight States of NE Region is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Government accords very high priority to holistic development of North Eastern Region. All the central Ministries/Departments are mandated to spend 10% of their gross budgetary allocation on Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the North Eastern States. In the financial year 2019-20, ₹ 53,370 crore has been provided under Revised Estimates which is being used for infrastructure and socio and economic development of North Eastern Region. The normative allocation criterion takes care of poorest/most backward amongst North Eastern States and allocates more fund to that State.

Statement

*Funds released to the eight States of NE during 2014-15 to
2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto February, 2020)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto February, 2020)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.21	104.62	68.05	177.42	98.70	51.78
2.	Assam	46.05	26.88	54.85	88.81	73.46	62.79
3.	Manipur	48.03	154.71	107.71	169.19	158.06	174.61
4.	Meghalaya	56.10	70.59	39.16	149.06	71.38	114.93
5.	Mizoram	36.81	80.85	68.73	157.41	95.27	72.70
6.	Nagaland	93.03	93.62	105.45	149.96	60.17	244.60
7.	Sikkim	33.97	28.78	33.26	30.05	51.90	60.67
8.	Tripura	61.79	31.02	55.91	35.75	13.98	18.75
TOTAL RELEASES TO STATES		437.99	591.07	533.12	957.65	622.92	800.83

Pendency of utilisation certificates of projects undertaken

2907. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total pendency of utilisation certificates of projects undertaken by the Ministry since 2018;

(b) whether the Ministry has studied the reasons for the pendency of utilisation certificates and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has identified the problems regarding utilisation certificates and if so, the steps taken to reduce pendency rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Utilization certificates of ₹ 25.89 crore is pending in respect of 16 projects undertaken by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and North Eastern Council since 2018. There is no large scale pendency of Utilization Certificates.

Development of electronic industries

2908. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made/being made by Government with regard to development of electronic industries to make it more effective and more useful for the people of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019, with the vision to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and create an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. As a result of several steps taken by the Government and efforts of the industry, India's electronics production has increased from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 4,58,006 crore in 2018-19, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 25%.

The steps taken by the Government for the development of electronic industries in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The steps taken by the Government for the development of
electronic industries in the country*

1. **National Policy on Electronics 2019:** The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position

India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

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

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

Percentage of persons Below Poverty Line covered by Aadhaar

2909. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of persons below the poverty line covered under the Aadhaar scheme as of March, 2020; and
- (b) the percentage cover of Aadhaar, State-wise, as of March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) In accordance with provision contained in sub-section (k) Section 2 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) does not collect information regarding financial status of the resident. Hence, such information is not available.

(b) As on 29th February, 2020, the State/UT-wise percentage cover of Aadhaar is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Aadhaar Saturation as on 29th February, 2020

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2019)*	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (2019 Live)	Saturation % 2019 (Live)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	18498192	21828535	118.0%
2.	Haryana*	27793351	29023595	104.4%
3.	Kerala	35461849	36562261	103.1%
4.	Himachal Pradesh*	7384022	7576684	102.6%
5.	Punjab*	29875481	30408682	101.8%
6.	Goa*	1564349	1590115	101.6%
7.	Telangana	38919054	39296910	101.0%
8.	Uttarakhand	11140566	11109124	99.7%
9.	Chandigarh*	1142479	1133674	99.2%
10.	Lakshadweep	72172	70523	97.7%
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	607223	585117	96.4%
12.	Gujarat*	64801901	62230903	96.0%
13.	Chhattisgarh	28989789	27446207	94.7%

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	411278	387688	94.3%
15.	Tamil Nadu	77177540	72493674	93.9%
16.	Maharashtra	121924973	114330124	93.8%
17.	Karnataka	66834193	62628391	93.7%
18.	Odisha	45861035	42860941	93.5%
19.	West Bengal	98662146	92043971	93.3%
20.	Puducherry	1394026	1287798	92.4%
21.	Andhra Pradesh*	53390841	49261425	92.3%
22.	Jharkhand	37933898	34673514	91.4%
23.	Tripura	4112223	3679891	89.5%
24.	Mizoram	1222134	1092690	89.4%
25.	Madhya Pradesh	83849671	74905117	89.3%
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	233378519	204453726	87.6%
27.	Rajasthan	79584255	69063849	86.8%
28.	Sikkim	680721	579797	85.2%
29.	Bihar	122256981	103104446	84.3%
30.	Manipur	3048861	2524968	82.8%
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	1548776	1233285	79.6%
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	13468313	10483452	77.8%
33.	Ladakh	279924	212955	76.1%
34.	Nagaland	2218634	1266909	57.1%
35.	Meghalaya	3320226	993530	29.9%
36.	Assam	35080827	7489513	21.3%
TOTAL		1353890423	1219913981	90.1%

*As per data provided by State.

Percentage of people covered under the Aadhaar

2910. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of people in the country currently covered by Aadhaar cards;
- (b) the percentage of population in rural areas in the country who have or possess Aadhaar cards as of March, 2020; and
- (c) the percentage of population in urban areas in the country who possess an Aadhaar card as of March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As on 29th February, 2020, Aadhaar has been issued to 90.1% of the population.

(b) and (c) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) does not maintain urban/rural bifurcation of the Aadhaar holders. Hence, the information is not available.

Setting up of NIC data centres

2911. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up more NIC data centres in view of increasing digital initiatives being undertaken by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government through NIC is conducting campus interview across the engineering colleges in the country to recruit more man power for it;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The following data Centres are being Setup:—

(1) **National Data Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh**

A 1500 racks National Data Centre shall be established in a phased manner including infrastructure for complete operational and management support. Five acres of land in IT-Park, Bhopal for the project was allotted to NIC by Science and Technology Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, for establishment of State of Art Data Centre at Bhopal. In the first phase of the project, 250 Rack State of Art rated IV Data Centre will be setup with an expansion capability to 500 Racks. Subsequent phases shall be taken up later as per the demand. The project execution has commenced and is expected to be completed in two and half years.

(2) **National Data Centre in Guwahati, Assam**

A State of Art Rated III National Data Centre has been planned at Guwahati, Assam. The establishment of 200 Rack National Data Centre in North Eastern Region is likely to be started soon and is expected to be completed in two and half years. State Government of Assam has already allotted three Bigha of land for the project.

(c) and (d) NIC is not conducting any campus interview for recruitment of manpower.

(e) Recruitment through campus interview is not defined as per the extant Recruitment Rules/Norms for recruitment of manpower.

Implementation of India BPO Promotion Scheme

2912. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/Information Technology Enabled Service (ITES) operations which have been given financial assistance under the India BPO Promotion Scheme since its inception;

(b) the funds approved and expenditure incurred under this scheme; and

(c) the number of people who have gained employment through this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The disbursements of financial support under India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) are directly linked with the objective i.e. employment generation by the units for a period of 3 years. Further, 64 BPO/ITES units have provided financial support as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under IBPS since its inception. The outlay for IBPS is ₹ 493 crore and expenditure incurred under this scheme till date is ₹ 29.68 crore. The current employment by operational BPO/ITES units under this scheme is 35,648 persons. The State/UT-wise employment details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise employment status of India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS)

State/UT	Number of Seats Allocated	No of BPO/ ITES Unit Allocated	Operational Units	Employment Reported
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	14692	55	46	9218
Bihar	2300	12	12	1592
Chandigarh U.T.	100	1	1	106
Chhattisgarh	400	4	4	246
Gujarat	100	1	1	9
Haryana	300	3	3	185
Himachal Pradesh	300	4	4	195
Jammu and Kashmir U.T.	400	8	8	500
Jharkhand	2950	20	20	2011
Karnataka	2900	12	11	1406
Kerala	400	3	3	357
Madhya Pradesh	1400	8	6	1050
Maharashtra	3750	19	16	2103

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	2832	26	22	2933
Puducherry U.T.	100	1	1	123
Punjab	2600	10	10	3498
Rajasthan	600	5	3	687
Tamil Nadu	7605	51	48	7744
Telangana	2598	5	3	210
Uttar Pradesh	3420	14	13	890
Uttarakhand	550	7	6	314
West Bengal	1000	7	7	271
TOTAL	51297	276	248	35648

Misuse of digital and social media

†2913. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the increasing misuse of digital and social media, if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) whether any persons involved in such anti-social activities has been apprehended, if so, the number of such persons and the details of punishment awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. With widespread proliferation of new technologies like social media, there are some miscreants who are misusing these technologies for nefarious purposes. Such behavior is facilitated by virtual and borderless nature of cyber space, where anyone can open account in any name including fake name from any part of the world.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way. Also, section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content through a court order or on being notified by appropriate government or its agency.

Further, section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Government has taken several steps to address the challenges of misinformation and rumors spreading via social media platforms. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- (ii) MeitY regularly interacts with social media platforms on issues related to spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet. Social media platforms have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.
- (iii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber-crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fueled by rumors of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- (iv) MeitY through a program, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advising them not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides relevant awareness material.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action against the cybercrime offenders as per the provisions of applicable laws. MeitY does not maintain such data.

Regulation of cloud based services

2914. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a regulatory structure for cloud based services and companies in India;
- (b) if so, which regulators are responsible for the same; and
- (c) whether TRAI is one of the regulators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir, there does not exist a regulatory structure for Cloud based services and companies in India.

PRIME training programme

2915. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the aim of the PRIME (Programme for Re-skilling/Upskilling of IT Manpower for Employability);
- (b) the total amount approved for this programme over the next three years and the number of professionals expected to be trained;
- (c) what are the areas where re-skilling and upskilling is to be provided;
- (d) whether the course training will be free and if so, whether it would be applicable to all the courses, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any incentive would be provided by Government on getting certification, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The Government has approved a programme entitled "Future Skills PRIME" (Programme

for Re-Skilling/Up-Skilling of IT Manpower for Employability) with the objective of creating a re-skilling/up-skilling ecosystem in emerging and futuristic technologies through an aggregator-of-aggregator framework, with online and blended learning mechanism using a hub-n-spoke mode.

(b) The total outlay of the programme is ₹ 436.87 Crore over a period of three years covering a target of 4.12 Lakh beneficiaries.

(c) The Programme aims to re-skill/up-skill aspirants in 10 emerging technologies, namely Virtual Reality/Augmented Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Additive Manufacturing/3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social and Mobile, Cyber Security and Blockchain.

(d) and (e) The Programme envisages creation of Free and Subscription-based pathways for the beneficiaries. After successful completion of the course, the beneficiaries would be entitled to an incentive up to ₹ 12,000, subject to a maximum ceiling of 50% of the course fee paid.

Setting up of BPO and ITES operations

†2916. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) so far, State-wise;

(b) the details of the progress made in the field of women employment under this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) operations set up and employment opportunities created thereunder so far, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Since the inception of the scheme, 248 units have started BPO/ITES operations for a total of 47,734 seats across 107 cities/districts of 22 States/UTs of the country, providing direct employment to 35,648 persons, including 13,335 women. The State/UT-wise details of BPO/ITES units who started operations under the scheme are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise Status of India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS)

State/UT	No. of cities where unit allocated	No. of seats allocated	No. of unit allocated	Operational Unit	Total Employment Reported	Women Employment Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	12	14692	55	46	9218	3573
Bihar	3	2300	12	12	1592	399
Chandigarh UT	1	100	1	1	106	69
Chhattisgarh	1	400	4	4	246	90
Gujarat	1	100	1	1	9	1
Haryana	1	300	3	3	185	68
Himachal Pradesh	3	300	4	4	195	59
Jammu and Kashmir UT	5	400	8	8	500	175
Jharkhand	5	2950	20	20	2011	671
Karnataka	7	2900	12	11	1406	569

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	2	400	3	3	357	150
Madhya Pradesh	6	1400	8	6	1050	343
Maharashtra	9	3750	19	16	2103	940
Odisha	7	2832	26	22	2933	709
Puducherry UT	1	100	1	1	123	48
Punjab	3	2600	10	10	3498	1290
Rajasthan	3	600	5	3	687	228
Tamil Nadu	17	7605	51	48	7744	3621
Telangana	4	2598	5	3	210	43
Uttar Pradesh	9	3420	14	13	890	180
Uttarakhand	2	550	7	6	314	76
West Bengal	5	1000	7	7	271	53
TOTAL	107	51297	276	248	35648	13355

Safety of biometric data

2917. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is confident about the safety of biometric data of people secured while collecting Aadhaar data;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that several States are sharing Aadhaar data with private companies for identification of beneficiaries under various welfare schemes implemented by them; and
- (d) whether Government has imposed any restrictions on sharing of Aadhaar data with private companies managing data of Government welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) data is fully secured/encrypted at all times *i.e.* at rest, in transit and in storage. UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layer robust security system in place and the same is being constantly upgraded to maintain highest level of data security and integrity. The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure security and privacy which is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage.

Comprehensive Information Security Policy and Procedures are in place which are reviewed and updated regularly, ensuring appropriate monitoring and control on movement of people, material and data in and out of UIDAI premises, particularly the data centres. Security audits are conducted on regular basis.

There are multiple layers of security at physical level in UIDAI Data Centres which is being managed by armed CISF personnel round the clock.

The security assurance of Aadhaar ecosystem has been strengthened with enactment of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and subsequently the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, which has stringent penalties/punishments for offenders.

UIDAI has been declared ISO 27001:2013 certified with respect to information security which has added another layer of IT security assurance. In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the IT Act 2000, UIDAI has also been declared as Protected System by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of UIDAI.

(d) As per Regulation 14(1)(m) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, the requesting entity shall be responsible for the authentication operations and results, even if it subcontracts parts of its operations to third parties. Further, as per Regulation 17(1)(d) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, a requesting entity shall ensure that the identity information received during authentication is only used for the purpose specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication, and shall not be disclosed further, except with the prior consent of the Aadhaar number holder to whom such information matters.

Further, Clause 6 of Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 particularly deals with restrictions on sharing, circulating or publishing of Aadhaar number. It States that:—

- (1) The Aadhaar number of an individual shall not be published, displayed or posted publicly by any person or entity or agency.
- (2) Any individual, entity or agency, which is in possession of Aadhaar number(s) of Aadhaar number holders, shall ensure security and confidentiality of the Aadhaar numbers and of any record or database containing the Aadhaar numbers.
- (3) No entity, including a requesting entity, shall retain Aadhaar numbers or any document or database containing Aadhaar numbers for longer than is necessary for the purpose specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of obtaining consent.

Data protection law

2918. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made it clear that any attempt of data imperialism would not be accepted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has urged all concerned that data sovereignty of all countries must be respected;

(c) whether the data protection law must be technology agnostic, based on element of free consent, requisite data protection authorities and a fair mechanism for data processing; and

(d) if so, the response that Government has got on its point of view on data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) The Government on 31st July, 2017, *vide* OM No.3(6)/2017-CLES, constituted a Committee of Experts on Data Protection under the Chairmanship of Justice B.N. Srikrishna, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection. The committee had submitted its report and a draft bill which are available at <https://meity.gov.in/data-protection-framework>. The said draft Bill was placed in the public domain and comments were sought. The feedback received and largely positive and after certain modifications, based on such feedback, the PDP Bill has been introduced in parliament during the winter session 2019 and the bill has been referred to a joint committee of the parliament.

The committee in the above said report at Chapter (2) has brought out all aspects relating to transferability of data across national borders and the need for legislation to govern jurisdiction over personal data.

The essential principles behind the draft law are that it is technology agnostic, promotes holistic application, stresses informed consent, proposes data minimization, lays down accountability and structured enforcement and provides for deterrent penalties. The details regarding these essential principles are explained in the report. The bill also proposes establishment of a Data Protection Authority of India for enforcement of the law in regard to personal data.

India-Myanmar road project

2919. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of India-Myanmar border road; and

(b) by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) There is no border road project along the India-Myanmar border. Government of India is separately undertaking construction of Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project, which has a road component of 109 km., from Zorinpui in India to Paletwa in Myanmar. This Project, when completed, will improve connectivity with Myanmar, by creating a multi modal transport corridor for shipment of cargo from the eastern ports of India to Myanmar as well as to the North-Eastern region of India *via* Myanmar.

Indians killed in Sudan

2920. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Indians were killed in a tanker blast in Sudan very recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what were the steps taken by Government to help the families of these victims;
- (d) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Sudanese Government for compensation to the families of the victims; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, 20 Indians were among a total of 25 workers killed in an LPG tanker blast at the Seela Ceramics Factory in Khartoum on 3 December, 2019. The bodies of 17 Indian workers were identifiable while 3 were charred beyond recognition.

- (c) Embassy of India, Khartoum acted immediately after receiving news about the tragic accident and held meetings with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health and Trade and Industries. Our Ambassador also met H.E. Dr. Abdallah Hamdok, Prime Minister of Sudan to request assistance with expeditious identification and repatriation of the mortal remains of the Indian nationals to their families in India. The Embassy

also sought the assistance of Indian community members for identification of the mortal remains of the deceased.

The 17 identified bodies were transported from Khartoum to the hometowns of the victims or where the families so requested, in India. Out of the remaining three cases, the DNA matching of one is complete and the mortal remains are being sent to the family. For the other two, the DNA matching process is ongoing.

Five workers who had sustained minor injuries were flown back and their salary dues were cleared. Another 33 Indians working in the factory, who were unhurt, were also repatriated and their salary dues were cleared.

Ex-gratia amounts of ₹ 2 lakh to the next of kin of 16 of the deceased and ₹ 50,000 to four of the injured have been paid from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). The bank account details of next of kin of one deceased and of one injured worker are awaited.

(d) and (e) Yes. Embassy of India, Khartoum has taken up the matter with the Sudanese Government. The Sudanese Government has instituted an Inquiry Commission to investigate the cause of accident, fix responsibility and determine compensation as per local laws.

Anti-India stand of British MP

2921. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently e-Visa was denied to a British MP due to her anti-India stand;

(b) whether any protest has been registered with the British Government at diplomatic level for such behaviour of their MP; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of British Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) A British Member of parliament arrived in New Delhi on 17th February, 2020 without a valid visa and had to therefore return back. This position was explained to the UK Government.

US-Taliban agreement on withdrawal of troops

2922. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US and Taliban signed an agreement for the full withdrawal of foreign soldiers from Afghanistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied any impact of the agreement and its repercussions on India and India- Afghanistan relations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the vigilance and security measures contemplated in the post-Taliban Afghanistan; and
- (f) the diplomatic efforts made by India to have strong, cordial and sustainable relations with Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the Joint Declaration between the US and Afghanistan in Kabul and the agreement signed by the US in Doha on 29 February 2020, the strength of the US forces will be reduced to 8,600 in 135 days and all foreign forces will be withdrawn in 14 months from the date of the signing of the Agreement. This is subject to fulfillment of the conditionalities mentioned in the agreement.

A wide cross section of the people in Afghanistan, including the Government, the democratic polity and civil society, has welcomed the opportunity and hope for peace and stability generated by the Agreement.

(c) to (f) India's consistent policy is to support all opportunities that can bring peace, security and stability in Afghanistan; end violence; cut ties with international terrorism; preserve the gains of the last 19 years; and lead to a lasting political settlement through an inclusive Afghan led, Afghan owned and Afghan controlled process.

India believes that ending terror sanctuaries and safe heavens operating across Durand line is necessary for enduring peace in Afghanistan.

As a contiguous neighbour, India continues to extend all support to the Government and people of Afghanistan in realising their aspirations for a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future where the interest of all sections of Afghan society are protected.

During the recent visit of the Foreign Secretary to Kabul on 28-29 February, 2020, the leadership of Afghanistan deeply appreciated India's support for peace, development and prosperity of Afghanistan, including the efforts for regional connectivity such as the operationalisation of Chabahar Port and establishment of Air Freight Corridors between various cities of India and Afghanistan. It was agreed to work together for implementation of the New Development Partnership and further expand cooperation in accordance with the Strategic Partnership Agreement.

Second visit of foreign delegation to Jammu and Kashmir

2923. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the second visit of Foreign Heads of Mission to Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the list of representatives of countries, their names and designation;
- (c) the list of Civil Societies they interacted with;
- (d) the list of places visited and programmes attended by them; and
- (e) the details of outcome of the visit of Foreign Heads of Mission to Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (e) A delegation of 25 foreign Heads of Missions (HoM) representing various geographical regions (Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, European Union, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Rwanda, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Uganda and Uzbekistan) visited Srinagar and Jammu on 12-13 February, 2020.

The visit was organised as part of outreach efforts in view of requests received from foreign Missions based in Delhi with a view to have better understanding of the situation in the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

During their visit, the delegation met civil administration, local business and political leaders, representatives of the civil society including youth from different ethnic, religious and socio-economic communities, and representatives of mainstream media. They were also briefed on development programmes being implemented and the security situation. The HoMs interacted freely, heard different voices and got the sense of prevailing normalcy in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, including free movement of people and regular conduct of business. They also acknowledged the importance placed by Government on roadmap for economic development in-the-UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Steps for building international pressure on Pakistan

2924. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need for building more international pressure on Pakistan to check cross border terrorism;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far; and
- (c) the details of further efforts to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Government has consistently raised the issue of Pakistan's continued support to cross-border terrorism and terrorist infiltration in bilateral, regional and multilateral fora.

As a result of Government's persistent efforts, there is enhanced concern in the international community at terrorism emanating from Pakistan, including the continuing activities of internationally designated terrorist entities and individuals such as Jamaat-ud Dawa (JuD), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Hizbul Mujahideen. Major partner countries have called upon Pakistan to not allow its territory to be used for terrorism in any manner. Recently, the Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the State visit of the US President to India on 25 February, 2020 *inter alia* condemned

cross-border terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and called upon Pakistan to ensure that no territory under its control is used to launch terrorist attacks and to expeditiously bring to justice the perpetrators of cross-border terrorist attacks, including 26/11 Mumbai and Pathankot.

Many terrorist entities and individuals who find shelter in Pakistan and are also engaged in terrorism against India have been proscribed by the United Nations (UN), the European Union and other countries. On 01 May, 2019, the United Nations 1267 Sanctions Committee designated Masood Azhar, the self styled leader of Jaish-e-Mohammad as a UN proscribed terrorist. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), at its plenary in February 2020, decided to retain Pakistan in the 'Grey List' due to continuing terror financing related concerns, including with respect to the UN proscribed terrorist entities like LeT, JeM, JuD and Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation. These vindicate India's consistent stand that internationally designated terrorist groups and individuals continue to operate from and raise financial resources with impunity in Pakistan, and use territories under its control for carrying out cross-border terrorism in India.

India's call to condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestation; zero tolerance to terrorism; rejection of any justification for an act of terror; delinking terror from religion; need for all forces believing in humanity to unite in fight against terrorism has found greater acceptance among the international community, and is reflected in a number of outcome documents issued after bilateral Summit meetings with various countries, and at regional and multilateral fora, such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization, G20, BRICS among others.

Concerns over Citizenship (Amendment) Act

2925. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many countries have expressed concern against the enactment of Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) and the abdication of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the names of those countries;
- (c) whether United Nations has also given a statement opposing CAA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Government has proactively reached out and briefed the members of the international community on the facts relating to Jammu and Kashmir and also shared perspectives and objectives of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

As a result of Government's efforts, countries have shown a better understanding that matters related to Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India, are internal to India; and that Pakistan sponsored cross-border terrorism has been posing a grave threat and affecting the lives of the people of India, including in Jammu and Kashmir. Some countries have also called on Pakistan to not allow its territories to be used for terrorism in any manner.

Interlocutors also understand the Indian position that the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 is an affirmative action meant to address the long standing predicament of the vulnerable sections living in India; and that it does not impact in any manner on the status of any citizen of India or deprive any Indian of any faith of her or his citizenship. These countries know that Indian democratic practices and institutions are equipped to deal with issues that may arise in implementation of the decisions taken by the Indian Parliament.

Spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in a press briefing note on 13 December, 2019 made reference to the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. Government immediately registered its protest with the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and clearly conveyed that the legislation is a humanitarian measure and is in line with India's international human rights obligations.

Government completely and unequivocally rejected any efforts to internationalize issues which are internal to India, in particular, laws passed by the Parliament of a sovereign nation.

The Government has also taken note of some statements made by China, Malaysia and Turkey on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. It has been conveyed that India expects these countries to not comment on the internal affairs of India; respect India's sovereignty and territorial integrity; and develop a proper understanding of the issue.

Bilateral trade with Central Asian countries

2926. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken a very positive initiative to increase bilateral trade with Central Asian countries through India- Central Asia Business Council organised in the first week of February, 2020;

(b) the details of the major achievements of this meet after it was highlighted that despite huge scope and three decades old close relations, the volume of trade has not increased beyond US dollars two billion annually;

(c) whether certain collaborative areas could be identified for giving a push in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes.

(b) FICCI from India and the nominated national chambers of commerce from each of the five Central Asian countries, viz. Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan met on 06 February, 2020 in New Delhi to launch the India-Central Asia Business Council. The participants of the meeting resolved to maximize the economic potential of India and the Central Asian countries for mutual benefit through the promotion of sustainable growth and development and leveraging on economic complementarity. They reaffirmed their intent to enhance their investment and trade relations and identified Agriculture; Energy; Health and Pharma; Education and Skills Development and Information Technology as potential sectors of cooperation.

(c) Yes.

(d) The India-Central Asia Business Council decided to establish four working groups in the field of Energy (Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy); Agro, Food Processing and Textiles; Tourism and Pharmaceutical and life-sciences.

Hosting of India-Central Asia Dialogue

2927. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to host Second India-Central Asia Dialogue with participation of Afghanistan during 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any comprehensive agenda has been firmed up for the dialogue so that the same is circulated well in time for the participating countries to come prepared for fruitful discussions; and

(d) whether there is any plan to also organise one to one meeting of business and industry entrepreneurs to explore the possibility of signing MoUs under the overall banner of respective Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes.

(b) At the First India-Central Asia Dialogue at the level of Foreign Ministers with the participation of Afghanistan held in Samarkand (Uzbekistan) in January, 2019, it was announced that the 2nd India-Central Asia Dialogue will be held in India in 2020. The dates for the Second India-Central Asia Dialogue with the participation of Afghanistan are to be finalized for which all the concerned countries are being consulted.

(c) The agenda for the Second India-Central Asia Dialogue is under preparation.

(d) The India-Central Asian Business Council was launched in New Delhi on 06 February, 2020 which provides a platform for business representatives from India and the Central Asian countries to explore cooperation and further deepen trade, economic and investment ties between India and Central Asia. FICCI from India and the nominated national chambers of commerce from each of the five Central Asian countries are part of the India-Central Asia Business Council.

Non-compliance of guidelines by few Indians in New Zealand

2928. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all persons of Indian origin residing in New Zealand are required to submit Power of Attorney to Courts in India only after authenticity of signatures and stamp fixed on documents by Indian High Commission of New Zealand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the High Commission of India in New Zealand has received

complaints in 2019 against some persons of Indian Origin residing in New Zealand for not having submitted their Power of Attorney for attestation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken against such Indians residing in New Zealand for non-compliance of guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) All documents issued by foreign entities, when being produced to Indian Agencies/Authorities, need attestation by respective Indian Missions abroad. Whenever an applicant applies for attestation of Power of Attorney, the service is rendered only after his or her signature is authenticated and stamp of the High Commission is affixed.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Namaste Trump event in Ahmedabad

2929. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Namaste Trump event in Ahmedabad was organised by a private organisation/Committee and not by Government;

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

(c) the details regarding the organisers of Namaste Trump event and the Members and President of the Committee;

(d) whether Government has incurred any financial expense for that event and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has funded the organisers of the event; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The "Namaste Trump" event in Ahmedabad was organized by Donald Trump Nagarik Abhivadan Samiti. The members of the committee were as follows:—

(i) Shrimati Bijalben Patel, Mayor, Ahmedabad – Chairperson

- (ii) Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Member of Parliament, Ahmedabad (West)
- (iii) Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel, Member of Parliament, Ahmedabad (East)
- (iv) Prof. (Dr.) H. A. Pandya, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University
- (v) Prof. (Dr.) Navin Sheth, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Technological University
- (vi) Shri Durgesh Buch, President, Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- (vii) Dr. Balkrishna V. Doshi, Architect
- (viii) Shri Bhikhudan Gadhvi, Folk Artist

(d) to (f) Government of India had no financial liability for the event and incurred no expenses directly connected with organizing the event.

Rescue of crew members in Diamond Princess Cruise

2930. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the fate of Indian crew members who have been quarantined in the Diamond Princess Cruise liner;
- (b) the number of them who have tested positive with Corona virus and action taken to provide them effective treatment; and
- (c) the efforts made to bring all Indian crew members to India for better treatment and to save them from further infection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) There were a total of 138 Indian nationals including 132 crew members onboard the Diamond Princess Cruise ship. Of these, 119 Indian nationals were brought back to India on a special Air India flight on 27 February, 2020. Upon their return, these were quarantined in an Indian Army facility at Manesar, Haryana.

16 Indian nationals had tested positive for the novel Corona virus. They were treated in onshore medical facilities in Japan. All of them have been discharged after completion of their treatment and as per available information have returned to India.

3 Indian nationals had chosen to stay back and were quarantined at an onshore facility in Japan.

Chabahar port operations

2931. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of port development projects being carried out internationally in partnership with India;

(b) whether the understanding demonstrated by the US with respect to the operation of the Chabahar port extends only to continued humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan; and

(c) whether the port's operations are currently restricted to supplying humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) India is partnering in port development projects in Bangladesh, Iran, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

In Bangladesh, India will be partnering in a project for upgradation of Mongla Port under Government of India (GoI) Line of Credit of US\$ 4.5 billion extended to Bangladesh. The estimated cost of the project is US\$ 530 million. The project consists building of two container terminals and related infrastructure facilities at the port.

In Myanmar, a port at Sittwe and IWT Terminals in Sittwe and Paletwa as part of Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project have been constructed with Government of India's grant assistance in May 2017 at a cost of about US\$ 78 million. A Port Operator has taken over the port operations from 01 February, 2020.

In Sri Lanka, India is partnering a project for upgradation of Kankesanthurai (KKS) Harbour located in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka under a Line of Credit Agreement for US\$ 45.27 million signed with Sri Lanka in January, 2018.

In Iran, India is participating in the development of the first phase of Shahid Behesti Port in Chabahar in cooperation with the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran. The Indian company, India Ports Global Limited, has taken over port operations at the Shahid Behesti Port at Chabahar in December 2018 and has successfully handled over 5 lakhs tons of cargo including Afghan cargo since then. The U.S has shown understanding of the importance of the Chabahar Port operations for continued

humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan and to provide Afghanistan with economic alternatives.

Mid-term report to UN Human Rights Council

2932. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be submitting a mid-term report to the United Nations Human Rights Council on the status of implementation of recommendations received during its third Universal Periodic Review (UPR);

(b) whether efforts are being taken by Government to include Civil Society in the process of implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations and the preparation of its next report for India's fourth UPR;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) No. India has been following the cyclical process for submission of Universal Periodic Review reports and did so in 2008, 2012 and 2017.

(b) to (d) Universal Periodic Review is an inter-governmental process. The draft national report is prepared in consultation with relevant Ministries and Departments. Thereafter, it is put online for public comments and feedback before finalisation. Civil society representatives are also consulted in this process.

Repatriation of persons from Kuwait

2933. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large number of persons who have gone to Kuwait are struggling to come back to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought any interference of the Ministry to bring them back to Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) A very small proportion, of over one million Indians in Kuwait, sought assistance for repatriation. 683 Indians were provided Ministry's assistance to return to India in 2019.

(c) and (d) Several State Governments, Members of Parliament and Officials, including from Andhra Pradesh, approached the Indian Mission in Kuwait for assistance in cases of repatriation and other issues regarding Indian Workers. There were three such references from MPs and Officials from Andhra Pradesh in 2020. Besides, the Mission received 1189 complaints in 2019 and 739 complaints in 2018 from residents of Andhra Pradesh.

Not all the complainants seek repatriation. Whenever applicable, Mission is able to coordinate with local authorities and the sponsor families, and repatriate/deport the distressed back to India. The remaining cases get resolved through negotiations. On receiving the complainants from the Domestic Service Workers (DSWs), Mission accommodates the deserving cases in shelter and simultaneously takes up this issue with Domestic Labour Office under Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL). Thirty Two female workers from Andhra Pradesh are currently in the shelter.

Further, workers (other than DSW) under work visa category also approach the Mission with requests for repatriation. Their cases are perused with Public Authority for Manpower (PAM) under MoSAL and clearance obtained for leaving the country after settlement of the issues involved. Certain cases are also resolved by Mission through direct negotiation with the sponsor/company. Mission extends all possible assistance to the distressed overseas workers in accordance with guidelines of Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

Study of mother language in schools

2934. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry to help students improve learning of mother languages;
- (b) the details thereof;

(c) the challenges Ministry has faced and in what manner the Ministry plans to address it; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government has adopted the 'Three Language Formula', as recommended in the National Policy on Education (NEP) 1968, which recommends that the first language to be studied in schools must be the mother tongue or the regional language. All the National Curriculum Frameworks, developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), recommend and stress on the implementation the Three Language Formula in its true spirit. All the States except the state of Tamil Nadu implement the Three Language Formula. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 states that home language(s) of children should be the medium of learning in schools. Further, Section 29(2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, *inter alia*, provides that the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue. However, as education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the purview of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Government to take appropriate action in this regard in their schools.

So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education affiliated schools are concerned, the Board mandates that, in addition to Hindi and English, all students must have studied a third language, which is a regional language, till class VIII. The Board offers 28 Indian languages in classes IX and X; and 24 Indian languages in classes XI and XII. Indian regional languages can be studied either as second or third language with Hindi and/or English.

Increase in registration fees for CTET exam

†2935. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial increase in registration fee for the candidates in the 14th Edition of the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) to be conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details thereof along with the registration fee for CTET during the last five years and amount collected and headwise expenditure thereon made therefrom;

(c) whether it is a fact that excessive examination fee restricts employment opportunities of unemployed youth; and

(d) whether Government would consider making a policy which envisages the collection of fee only from the successful candidates of those examination?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) Examination has two papers to decide the eligibility to become a teacher, *i.e.*, one paper is to teach classes I to V and the other is for teaching classes VI and VII. The fee for taking both the examinations/papers by a candidate belonging to General and Other Backward Classes is ₹ 1200/- and ₹ 600/- for Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes/Differently Abled Candidates and there is no change in this fee. If a candidate wants to appear in only one of the papers, the fee has been increased as follows:—

- (i) from ₹ 700 to ₹ 1000/- (*i.e.*, an increase of ₹ 300/-) for Un-reserved/Other Backward Classes candidates; and
- (ii) from ₹ 350/- to ₹ 500/- (*i.e.*, an increase of ₹ 150/-) for the Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes candidates.

The revised application fees will be implemented *w.e.f.* CTET July, 2020 examinations.

The Income and Expenditure Statement of the CTET Unit of CBSE, *inter alia*, indicating the income from CTET Examination fee from 2014-15 to 2019-2020 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) CTET facilitates employment opportunity as it is a mandatory requirement to be eligible for recruitment as teacher. The number of candidates taking the CTET examination was 28,32,108 in December 2019, examinations. More than 30 lakh candidates have registered for CTET July, 2020 examinations, after increase in the examination fee.

(d) The Board is a self-financed organization and meets all its expenditure and liabilities from funds collected through examination fees received from the candidates. Being merely the examining body and a self-reliant body, the Board collects fees for ensuring smooth conduct of CTET Exams from all candidates.

Statement

The Income and Expenditure Statement of the CTET Unit of CBSE, inter alia, indicating the income from CTET Examination fee from 2014-15 to 2019-2020

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	Total (In ₹)
Income from CTET Examination Fee	776890004	800435083	351654216	–	2915370963	1615429861	6459780127
Fee from other Examinations	54007975	52871585	85324548	183787227	20128646	–	396119981
Sale of used Ans. Books/Raddi	3479525	3497754	4243572	14650	22180	394460	11652141
Other Receipts	2495115	768230	990815	928614	5756470	7543742	18482986
Interest on Bank Deposits	9677128	40810257	26831320	19765622	15789683	–	112874010
TOTAL INCOME	846549747	898382909	469044471	204496113	2957067942	1623368063	6998909245
Head-wise Expenditure							
Salary and Allowances of Staff of CTET Unit	38533146	46199387	50422511	49866571	21622403	41336823	247980841
Examinations' Expenses	224308279	266433685	142811660	26609851	61772892	779758511	1501694878
Confidential Expenses	76632640	183687965	111886846	66709669	343784824	563394685	1346096629
Transportation/Postage Expenses	17252673	33569714	3371686	0	86786	12892374	67173233
Infrastructure, Pension, Gratuity, other Liabilities and Recurring Expenses	151240035	317391855	383785927	164697960	1460225818	646171944	3123513539
Other Administrative Expenses	26007684	33002608	50003753	2256673	3723430	8616446	123610594
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	533974457	880285214	742282383	310140724	1891216153	2052170783	6410069714

Blockchain technology to issue graduation certificates

2936. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has brought out any notification to use blockchain technology to issue graduation certificates by universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has done any pilot projects regarding this technology for institutes like IIT's, etc.; and
- (d) if so, the status of the pilot project and the details thereof?

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

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

EQUIP Programme

2937. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalised and released a five year vision plan named Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government intends to increase the employability in higher education sector through this programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Government has received recommendations of 10 Experts Groups under Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP). The recommendations were circulated to State Governments and other related

departments of Government of India for suggestions and comments. The recommendations include increasing employability through various initiatives such as Vocational curriculum reforms, Internship platforms, creation of skills centres of excellence, infrastructural assistance to B.Voc institutions, counseling centres, etc. The proposal was examined by D/o Expenditure which has advised to wait for the final award of the 15th Finance Commission before proceeding in the matter.

Sex education in schools

2938. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the benefits of sexual health education for children;
- (b) whether plans to introduce the concept of consent based sex education as a way to prevent sexual violence in society has been discussed; and
- (c) whether studies on the effect of sex education and availability of contraceptives on fertility rates have been commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have jointly developed comprehensive School Health Programme (SHP) under Ayushman Bharat to foster the growth, development and educational achievement of school going children by promoting their health and wellbeing. A total of eleven themes have been identified under the SHP which include Reproductive Health and HIV Prevention. These modules create awareness on the subject among adolescents.

In pursuance of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the Department of School and Literacy is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) as part of the National Population Education Project (NPEP). One of the learning outcomes of AEP is to make the learners aware of the concerns of adolescence, i.e. process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and Substance (Drug) Abuse and to inculcate in them positive attitude regarding these concerns.

- (c) No studies on the effect of sex education and availability of contraceptives on fertility rates have been commissioned by the Government of India.

**Recommendations of Gopalaswami Committee on
Sanskrit language**

‡2939. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gopalaswami Committee on New Education Policy (NEP) has recommended to Government towards providing the facilities for learning of Sanskrit language at all the levels ranging from school education to vocational education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking policy based initiatives in this direction while taking the suggestions of the Committee into consideration; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) A Committee under Shri N. Gopalaswami was constituted for suggesting a 'long-term vision and road map for the development of Sanskrit language for the next ten years' and not for New Education Policy. The Committee in its report recommended a wide range of activities to be implemented from School education to Research level for promotion of Sanskrit. These recommendations have been sent to the respective stakeholders for implementing. Further, Sanskrit is being taught as a Modern Indian Language from Class VI onwards and accordingly, NCERT has developed textbooks in Sanskrit from Class VI to XII.

Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

2940. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has caused any monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, about the success achieved in realizing the targets fixed under it;
- (b) if so, the State-wise achievement of the targets and parameters contemplated thereunder indicating specifically how far the socially backward classes like SCs/STs/OBCs and minorities have been benefited by the Abhiyan; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the State-wise expenditure incurred and the number of boys and girls who were benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme was under implementation since 2000-2001 for universalization of elementary education throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two centrally sponsored schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, launched in the country from 2018-2019.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA/Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with States to review the programmes. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs is conducted to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8. Further, an All India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table of the Parliament. An independent third party evaluation of the SSA Scheme was also conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that SSA achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years.

(b) and (c) The statement showing details on State and UT-wise enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and minorities as per UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The statement showing State/UT-wise details of fund allocated/proposed release and central share released under Samagra Shiksha during 2018-19 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The statement showing details on State and UT-wise enrolment of boys and Girls at elementary level as per UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional) are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Enrolment of children belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities at Elementary Level*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	2017-18			
		All			
		SC	ST	OBC	Minorities
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4453	11350	4636
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1115226	397687	2887655	457585
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2858	194886	5635	3615
4.	Assam	453190	742931	1414259	1980654
5.	Bihar	4177193	498855	13164856	3281369
6.	Chandigarh	14603	298	3920	9080
7.	Chhattisgarh	632855	1399583	1926409	67050
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1288	31262	2395	2285
9.	Daman and Diu	1049	2413	8936	2893
10.	Delhi	286184	11121	146762	456305
11.	Goa	2729	16066	18278	21346
12.	Gujarat	608650	1554052	4319360	928134
13.	Haryana	917806	0	1226637	292182
14.	Himachal Pradesh	250962	53287	123644	17370
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	150933	283194	142106	1154880
16.	Jharkhand	906749	1717353	2825152	728127
17.	Karnataka	1600309	645366	5016207	1328577
18.	Kerala	344857	69432	2657408	1347518
19.	Lakshadweep	6	7147	85	7100
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2090420	3000895	5195867	628086

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	2049638	1883631	5300039	2150257
22.	Manipur	21194	205079	142056	49755
23.	Meghalaya	7202	726318	6190	25141
24.	Mizoram	424	199215	75	1284
25.	Nagaland	6739	260216	9459	14257
26.	Odisha	1142485	1785192	2200327	95326
27.	Puducherry	30367	382	115133	0
28.	Punjab	1420944	2581	578411	98410
29.	Rajasthan	2496838	1908270	5893930	1118178
30.	Sikkim	7437	33558	35720	1508
31.	Tamil Nadu	1993362	140877	6057285	535270
32.	Telangana	802940	546536	2389558	736137
33.	Tripura	103088	209895	97929	62025
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8981343	318311	18161686	4645310
35.	Uttarakhand	381469	44631	487607	241582
36.	West Bengal	3202485	857623	1780983	4071678

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (provisional).

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of fund allocated/proposed central releases and central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during 2018-19 under Samagra Shiksha

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2018-19	
		Allocated/Proposed Central Releases	Central Share Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.74	21.80

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1101.73	950.97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	361.2	330.49
4.	Assam	1615.04	1570.72
5.	Bihar	3126.2	3058.38
6.	Chandigarh	99.37	77.15
7.	Chhattisgarh	884.6	882.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.62	34.62
9.	Daman and Diu	13.94	6.31
10.	Delhi	257.52	139.82
11.	Goa	15.2	13.53
12.	Gujarat	827.96	670.89
13.	Haryana	674.07	578.42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	475.11	432.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1882.24	1717.76
16.	Jharkhand	735.21	685.96
17.	Karnataka	577.84	627.84
18.	Kerala	206.06	256.05
19.	Ladakh	0.00	0.00
20.	Lakshadweep	7.02	2.65
21.	Madhya Pradesh	2406.6	2437.84
22.	Maharashtra	864.72	950.52
23.	Manipur	315.68	252.02
24.	Meghalaya	249.88	237.85
25.	Mizoram	197.4	146.30
26.	Nagaland	209.52	197.66
27.	Odisha	1186.89	1230.22
28.	Puducherry	12.37	8.05

1	2	3	4
29.	Punjab	444	444.00
30.	Rajasthan	2717.18	2627.21
31.	Sikkim	100.08	66.24
32.	Tamil Nadu	1422.51	1474.44
33.	Telangana	719.24	688.40
34.	Tripura	295.08	248.96
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4773.1	4625.41
36.	Uttarakhand	866.55	511.38
37.	West Bengal	1093.65	1089.35
TOTAL		30823.10	29294.24

Statement-III*State/UT-wise enrolment of Boys and Girls at Elementary Level*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	2017-18		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24813	23983	48796
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2986189	2680227	5666416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	136944	136234	273178
4.	Assam	2660441	2698680	5359121
5.	Bihar	10474813	10357929	20832742
6.	Chandigarh	86422	74938	161360
7.	Chhattisgarh	2189897	2113126	4303023
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32065	28379	60444
9.	Daman and Diu	15433	13484	28917

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	1567122	1374364	2941486
11.	Goa	102342	94446	196788
12.	Gujarat	4735576	4120953	8856529
13.	Haryana	2171996	1780395	3952391
14.	Himachal Pradesh	486623	442677	929300
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	901087	825478	1726565
16.	Jharkhand	3110788	2978917	6089705
17.	Karnataka	4341848	4022526	8364374
18.	Kerala	2025582	1930923	3956505
19.	Lakshadweep	3649	3618	7267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6333783	5759411	12093194
21.	Maharashtra	8460736	7451371	15912107
22.	Manipur	246056	232349	478405
23.	Meghalaya	395597	399184	794781
24.	Mizoram	104271	97908	202179
25.	Nagaland	155676	148984	304660
26.	Odisha	3083033	2889837	5972870
27.	Puducherry	85632	79566	165198
28.	Punjab	2056877	1721117	3777994
29.	Rajasthan	6580556	5684082	12264638
30.	Sikkim	47796	45227	93023
31.	Tamil Nadu	4383831	4130708	8514539
32.	Telangana	2470125	2311827	4781952
33.	Tripura	276547	267156	543703
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17577470	16748718	34326188
35.	Uttarakhand	887741	789547	1677288
36.	West Bengal	6111315	6057800	12169115

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (provisional)

Promotion, publicity and conservation of Sanskrit language

†2941. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated for promotion, publicity and conservation of Sanskrit language in the country; and

(b) if so, the outline details of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken several measures for the promotion, publicity and conservation of Sanskrit language through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. The measures taken by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi for the purpose mentioned above is given in Statement.

Statement***Measures taken by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi***

1. Providing financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans.
2. Award of merit scholarships to student of Sanskrit Pathasala to College level.
3. Financial assistance to NGOs/Higher Educational Institutions of Sanskrit for various Research Projects/Programmes.
4. Retired eminent Sanskrit scholars are engaged under the Shastra Chudamani scheme for teaching.
5. Sanskrit is also taught through Non-formal Sanskrit Education (NFSE) programme, by setting up Non-Formal Sanskrit learning centres, in reputed institutions like Indian Institutes Technology, Ayurveda institutions, Modern Colleges and Universities.
6. Presidential awards for Sanskrit Language are awarded annually to 16 senior scholars and to 5 young scholars.
7. Financial Assistance for Publication, Reprint of rare Sanskrit books.
8. Ashtaadashi containing eighteen Projects for sustaining the growth of Sanskrit has been implemented.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

9. Development of Sanskrit Dictionary to school students.
10. Development of E-content in Sanskrit language for online professional development programme for teachers at secondary stage.
11. 21-day refresher course for Sanskrit teachers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at Upper primary stage.
12. Development of Sanskrit workbook "Abhyasavan Bhava" at Secondary stage.
13. Development of various e-contents for teachers and students.
14. Ongoing project: Development of compendium of ancient Indian education thoughts in Sanskrit.

Suicide cases of students

2942. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of school, college and university students who have committed suicide, year-wise and State-wise in the last five years;
- (b) the number of such students belonging to the SC, ST and OBC communities; and
- (c) whether Government has taken adequate measures to curb such incidents and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintained such information. However, as per the data available in the records of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise and year-wise details of suicides by students for the years 2014 to 2018 is given in Statement (*See* below). Category-wise data regarding the number of suicides by students in the country is not maintained by NCRB.

(c) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing Samagra Shiksha —an Integrated Scheme for School Education. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision for supporting States and Union Territories (UTs) on interventions related to Guidance and Counselling in schools. Funds are provided to the States/UTs to encourage teachers to function as the first level counsellors in schools. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has adopted

best practices for emotional, psychological and physical well being of the students. Counsellor have been appointed in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas and CTSA schools for emotional and physical wellbeing of the children.

Rule 2.4.12 of the CBSE affiliation Bye-laws stipulates that Secondary and Senior Secondary school shall appoint a person on full time basis for performing the duties of Counsellor and Wellness Teacher.

In line with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed textbooks that cover the aspects of stress, anxiety and other related problems in schools.

The University Grant Commission (UGC) has issued instructions, from time to time, to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to create the Students Counselling Centres in their University and its affiliated colleges where the services of a trained psychologist is used as and when required.

The UGC has framed guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions which provides that the institutions should mandatorily put in place a broad-based "Students Counselling System" for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by students.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of suicides by students during the years 2014 to 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1	Andhra Pradesh	333	360	295	392	360
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	33	29	14	28
3	Assam	397	564	353	250	229
4	Bihar	79	62	171	137	159
5	Chhattisgarh	416	730	633	524	603
6	Goa	15	25	29	23	21
7	Gujarat	367	469	556	638	570

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	163	177	154	176	193
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	43	54	104	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	64	18	38	70
11.	Jharkhand	142	138	233	299	360
12.	Karnataka	570	597	540	702	755
13.	Kerala	418	374	340	410	375
14.	Madhya Pradesh	645	625	843	953	862
15.	Maharashtra	1191	1230	1350	1437	1448
16.	Manipur	13	6	6	9	14
17.	Meghalaya	22	20	28	35	43
18.	Mizoram	15	18	7	7	6
19.	Nagaland	2	2	8	5	4
20.	Odisha	325	330	390	361	501
21.	Punjab	52	65	81	102	115
22.	Rajasthan	200	197	221	333	358
23.	Sikkim	24	41	37	37	26
24.	Tamil Nadu	853	955	981	810	953
25.	Telangana	353	491	349	504	428
26.	Tripura	73	74	68	77	71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	252	229	263	436	513
28.	Uttarakhand	33	53	20	24	32
29.	West Bengal	709	676	1147	779	609
TOTAL (STATES)		7753	8648	9204	9616	9821
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	14	9	13	14
31.	Chandigarh	27	26	15	34	23
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	10	4	12	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Daman and Diu		1	4	11	3	7
34. Delhi (UT)		241	214	211	212	203
35. Lakshadweep		1	1	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		22	17	24	15	76
TOTAL (UTs)		315	286	274	289	338
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8068	8934	9478	9905	10159

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

Prohibition of teachers from political or agitational activities

2943. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules or service conditions for Government servants including college/university teachers which prohibits them from joining any political or agitational activities;

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

(c) whether any university teacher or faculty of any national university/institution has been booked for violation of service rules during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are applicable to the Central Government employees. Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under different Acts of Parliament and are competent to lay down conditions of service of all categories of employees including their code of conduct. However, University Grants Commission *vide* its D.O. letter No.F.1-113/73(CD) dated 10th September, 1974 has communicated to all the Universities that "teachers who are either elected or nominated to the Parliament/State Legislatures may not be required to resign their academic position or to take long leave during the tenure of their membership. In order to ensure that the teaching work may not suffer, the University may consider prescribing the minimum number of days that such teachers should be available for their academic teaching and research work in the University. Such teachers should not hold any administrative position/responsibilities in the University or college during the period they are members of Parliament/legislature"

Delay in pensionary benefits to teachers of Delhi Administration

2944. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many retired school teachers of the Delhi Administration have not received pensionary benefits in time, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to check timely payment of pensionary benefits to retired school teachers, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the pension cases of retired school teachers of the Government schools under its Directorate of Education are processed and submitted to the concerned Pay and Accounts Office in time. Delay is caused only in those cases where court cases/disciplinary proceedings are pending.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is monitoring mechanism in this regard at School, Zonal and District levels.

Scholarship schemes for higher and technical education

2945. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many scholarship schemes for higher and technical education are being run presently by the Ministry, the details and eligibility of the same along with their budget outlay; and

(b) the number of students, State-wise benefiting from these schemes in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development through the Department of Higher Education, University Grants Commission and All India Council of Technical Education is providing 10 scholarship schemes for higher and technical education. The details of schemes and eligibility criteria are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The budget details of the schemes in the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The number of students, State-wise benefitting from these schemes in the last three years is given in Statement-III.

Statement*Scholarship schemes for higher and technical education provided by AICTE*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective of Scheme	Eligibility	Number of Scholarships	Tenure	Financial Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Department of Higher Education						
1.	Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students (CSSS)	The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students having family income of upto ₹ 8 lakhs per annum and pursuing higher studies	Students who are in top 20th percentile of successful candidates in the relevant stream in class XII are eligible for consideration under the scheme. Scholarship is awarded for pursuing graduate/postgraduate studies in colleges and universities.	Fresh scholarships: 82000 per annum	5 years (Maximum)	First 3 years:- ₹ 10,000/- p.a. 4th and 5th year:- ₹ 20,000/- p.a.
2.	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir	To encourage the youth from Jammu and Kashmir to study in the educational institutes outside the State	(i) Domicile of Jammu and Kashmir. (ii) Class XII or Polytechnic/Diploma Passed Students from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (iii) Parental income is up to ₹ 8 lakh per year.	Fresh scholarships: 5000 per annum	5 years (Maximum)	(i) Scholarship towards tuition fees (General Degree – ₹ 30,000 p.a., Professional and Engineering courses – ₹ 1.25 lakh p.a., Medical Courses – ₹ 1 lakh p.a) (ii) Fixed maintenance allowance – ₹ 1 lakh p.a. (for everyone)

University Grants Commission (UGC)						
3.	Post Graduate Merit, Scholarship Scheme for University Rank Holders at Under Graduate level	To provide financial assistance to University Rank Holders for pursuing PG on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/ Colleges in India.	The scholarship is awarded to the First 3000 and Second Rank holders at Under Graduate level who got admitted in any Postgraduate Course.	3000	2 years	Scholarship: ₹ 3,100/- pm for 20 months
4.	Post Graduate Scholarship for M.E./M.TECH./ M.PHARMA. to GATE/GPAT Qualified Candidates	To provide financial assistance to GATE/ GPAT qualified students for pursuing M.E./ M.Tech./M.Pharm. full time/regular basis Universities/Institutes/ Colleges in India.	PG scholarship is provided to GATE/ GPAT Qualified students who have taken admission in M.E/M.Tech./ M.Pharm. courses and integrated dual degree programme.	As per claims received	2 years	Scholarship: ₹ 12,400/- pm
5.	Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates	To provide financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to SC/ST categories for pursuing Post-graduation in Professional Courses on full lime/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/ Colleges in India.	SC/ST candidates who are pursuing Post Graduate level studies in Professional subjects at recognized universities/institutes/colleges.	1000	2 years	Scholarship: ₹ 7,800/- pm for M.E./M. Tech. ₹ 4,700/- pm for other courses

Written Answers to

[19 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child	To provide financial assistance to selected candidates being Single Girl Child for pursuing Post-graduation on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/ Colleges in India.	The scheme is applicable to such a single girl child who has taken admission in regular, full-time 1st year Masters Degree course in any recognized university or a post graduate college. Admission to PG Course in Distance education mode is not covered under the scheme. Girl students up to the age of 30 years at the time of admission in PG courses are eligible.	3000 approx. (No Cap)	2 years	Scholarship: ₹ 3,100/- pm for 20 months
7.	"Ishan Uday" Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region	To promote Higher Education in the North Eastern Region by providing financial assistance to students of the region.	Students with domicile of NER who have passed Class XII or equivalent exam from a school situated within NER and have secured admission in general degree course, technical and professional courses including medical and para-medical courses (Integrated courses included) in Universities/ Colleges/Institutions recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956/Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956/Institutions of National Importance/Institutions recognized by other Statutory councils within as well as outside the States of NER. For	10000	3 to 5 years	Scholarship: ₹ 5,400/- pm for General Degree ₹ 7,800/- pm for other Professional courses

availing scholarship under this scheme, the income of the parents of the student should not exceed ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum.

All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

8.	Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme	To ensure development of technical education in India	GATE/GPAT qualified student admitted in AICTE approved programme/ institutes in Engineering and Pharmacy courses.	No Cap	24 Months	Post Graduate Scholarship @ ₹ 12,400/- month
9.	Pragati Scholarship Scheme	To provide assistance for Advancement of Girls	The girl student who is pursuing technical education in Degree/Diploma course in any of the AICTE approved Institution and their family income is not more than 8 lakh per annum.	Diploma courses: 2000 and Degree courses: 2000	3 years for Diploma and 4 years for Degree courses in AICTE approved institutes	₹ 50,000 per annum
10.	Saksham Scholarship Scheme	To encourage and support to specially abled children with not less than 40% disability	The student who is pursuing technical education in Degree/Diploma course in any of the AICTE approved Institution and their family income is not more than 8 lakh per annum.	Diploma courses: 500 and Degree courses: 500	3 years for Diploma and 4 years for Degree courses in AICTE approved institutes	₹ 50,000 per annum

Statement-II***Budget details of Scholarship Scheme for the last three years*****Department of Higher Education**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (in crore)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till date)
1.	Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students (CSSS)	143.33	129.44	140.21
2.	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir	142.36	179.03	187.6

University Grants Commission

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (in crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Post Graduate Merit, Scholarship Scheme for University Rank Holders at Under Graduate level	5.04	2.71	4.50
4.	Post Graduate Scholarship for M.E./ M.TECH./M.PHARMA. to GATE/ GPAT Qualified Candidates	7.19	23.38	16.74
5.	Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates	5.11	3.21	2.14
6.	Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child	11.37	11.13	9.91
7.	"Ishan Uday" Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region	88.98	61.10	151.74

All India Council of Technical Education

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (in crore)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till date)
8.	Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme	343.03	337.23	309.54
9.	Pragati Scholarship Scheme	14.37	12.63	8.39
10.	Saksham Scholarship Scheme	0.63	0.75	0.37

Statement-III*No. of Students State-wise benefitted for Scholarship Scheme***1. Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University students (CSSS)**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10648	7791	11457
2.	Assam	591	1236	222
3.	Bihar	133	241	2301
4.	CBSE	12898	10313	9379
5.	Chhattisgarh	2188	2666	3070
6.	Goa	224	264	75
7.	Gujarat	5173	4509	4494
8.	Haryana	4642	3843	6231
9.	Himachal Pradesh	381	3	628
10.	CISCE	108	51	91
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390	944	92
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	12060	11494	11750
14.	Kerala	4927	5494	7613
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14443	9557	10771
16.	Maharashtra	12287	14200	10720
17.	Manipur	269	320	165
18.	Meghalaya	0	11	123
19.	Mizoram	0	1	3
20.	Nagaland	0	183	14
21.	Odisha	3326	3795	5175
22.	Puducherry	263	279	106
23.	Punjab	3165	3452	2553
24.	Rajasthan	8372	2240	4538
25.	Tamil Nadu	5559	7922	6610
26.	Telangana	11085	6093	9295
27.	Tripura	346	377	288
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9290	5286	7106
29.	Uttarakhand	320	779	1202
30.	West Bengal	4438	7337	11604
TOTAL		128527	110681	127676

2. Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme for students of Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3022	2576	4351

*The Scholarship scheme is exclusively for the students of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Post Graduate Merit. Scholarship Scheme for University Rank Holders at Under Graduate level

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	11	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	1	0
3.	Assam	57	57	50
4.	Bihar	1	13	1
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	3	1
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	3	1	1
9.	Goa	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	9	9	0
11.	Haryana	3	2	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0
14.	Jharkhand	14	9	4
15.	Karnataka	7	7	6
16.	Kerala	3	36	41
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12	13	1
18.	Maharashtra	6	23	3
19.	Manipur	2	5	5
20.	Meghalaya	6	0	1
21.	Mizoram	13	15	1
22.	Nagaland	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Odisha	287	270	227
24.	Puducherry	6	2	1
25.	Punjab	6	12	7
26.	Rajasthan	2	3	2
27.	Sikkim	1	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	85	88	50
29.	Telangana	528	855	441
30.	Tripura	14	3	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2	13	6
32.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0
33.	West Bengal	46	62	41
GRAND TOTAL		1186	1519	899

4. Post Graduate Scholarship for M.E./M.TECH./M.PHARMA. to GATE/GPAT qualified candidates

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	23	35
2.	Assam	3	5	2
3.	Bihar	31	53	41
4.	Chandigarh	1	2	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	12	13
6.	Delhi	33	22	30
7.	Goa	2	5	2

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	22	30	37
9.	Haryana	16	20	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	24	13
12.	Jharkhand	21	11	15
13.	Karnataka	7	21	18
14.	Kerala	8	26	25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14	47	30
16.	Maharashtra	14	65	70
17.	Odisha	3	11	5
18.	Puducherry	1	0	0
19.	Punjab	6	14	7
20.	Rajasthan	23	24	25
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	16	19
22.	Telangana	6	27	29
23.	Uttar Pradesh	202	184	204
24.	Uttarakhand	9	7	11
25.	West Bengal	15	14	17
GRAND TOTAL		497	667	655

5. Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	146	15
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	15	4
4.	Assam	78	69	14
5.	Bihar	9	34	4
6.	Chandigarh	6	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	4	0
8.	Delhi	18	3	2
9.	Goa	1	0	0
10.	Gujarat	16	185	1
11.	Haryana	13	32	3
12.	Himachal Pradesh	16	2	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	5
14.	Jharkhand	27	3	2
15.	Karnataka	107	39	27
16.	Kerala	11	3	4
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	30	13	1
19.	Maharashtra	30	27	6
20.	Manipur	13	1	1
21.	Meghalaya	17	4	13
22.	Mizoram	4	8	3
23.	Nagaland	4	23	2
24.	Odisha	20	7	5
25.	Puducherry	9	0	0
26.	Punjab	10	0	1
27.	Rajasthan	9	2	1
28.	Sikkim	2	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	168	38	26

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Telangana	113	61	24
31	Tripura	5	4	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	69	26	5
33	Uttarakhand	4	16	2
34	West Bengal	35	31	12
GRAND TOTAL		1000	805	188

6. Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138	10	26
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	2	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1	3
4.	Assam	316	264	118
5.	Bihar	6	6	3
6.	Chandigarh	2		4
7.	Chhattisgarh	49	6	1
8.	Delhi	31	9	15
9.	Goa	12	2	6
10.	Gujarat	60	26	36
11.	Haryana	27	30	9
12.	Himachal Pradesh	19	8	12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4	3
14.	Jharkhand	17	8	2
15.	Karnataka	276	249	220

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Kerala	569	469	580
17.	Madhya Pradesh	17	6	19
18.	Maharashtra	99	24	28
19.	Manipur	7	1	7
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	1
21.	Mizoram	8	4	2
22.	Nagaland	1	2	0
23.	Odisha	45	58	51
24.	Puducherry	16	6	9
25.	Punjab	62	9	12
26.	Rajasthan	6	5	22
27.	Sikkim	2	1	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	783	343	391
29.	Telangana	183	189	133
30.	Tripura	33	18	8
31.	Uttar Pradesh	42	21	8
32.	Uttarakhand	9	6	1
33.	West Bengal	1103	627	715
GRAND TOTAL		3954	2417	2445

7. "Ishan Uday" Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	316	44	45
2.	Assam	7482	6191	6220

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	705	1130	1130
4.	Meghalaya	183	76	75
5.	Mizoram	234	166	166
6.	Nagaland	405	48	49
7.	Sikkim	156	45	14
8.	Tripura	519	456	458
Grand Total		10000	8156	8157

8. Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1502	1411	330
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	20
3.	Assam	89	78	99
4.	Bihar	40	35	1
5.	Chandigarh	387	318	112
6.	Chhattisgarh	246	218	291
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	8	0
8.	Delhi	681	724	588
9.	Goa	43	25	47
10.	Gujarat	643	592	289
11.	Haryana	503	462	342
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	16	20

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jharkhand	204	164	66
15.	Karnataka	478	583	720
16.	Kerala	875	775	344
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1316	1541	1411
18.	Maharashtra	2189	2112	1656
19.	Mizoram	3	7	18
20.	Odisha	191	143	18
21.	Puducherry	3	5	0
22.	Punjab	240	222	291
23.	Rajasthan	459	465	321
24.	Sikkim	0	2	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	268	632	75
26.	Telangana	405	433	279
27.	Tripura	1	2	15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	396	359	303
29.	Uttarakhand	118	89	23
30.	West Bengal	490	493	590
TOTAL		11796	11934	8277

9. Pragati Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2672	2652	2048

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	155	78	39
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	14	10	1
7.	Delhi	9	3	1
8.	Goa	3	0	0
9.	Gujarat	44	6	0
10.	Haryana	6	2	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	0
12.	Jharkhand	58	37	21
13.	Karnataka	695	501	315
14.	Kerala	487	417	188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	27	9	2
16.	Maharashtra	282	341	208
17.	Mizoram	6	2	0
18.	Odisha	32	11	1
19.	Puducherry	6	9	2
20.	Punjab	1	4	3
21.	Rajasthan	35	10	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	577	476	271
23.	Telangana	700	555	410
24.	Tripura	18	18	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	81	85	61
26.	Uttarakhand	13'	1	0
27.	West Bengal	50	29	11
TOTAL		5977	5258	3584

10. Saksham Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries, Year-wise		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	25	19
2.	Assam	2	4	1
3.	Bihar	12	7	2
4.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
5.	Delhi	2	0	0
6.	Gujarat	4	4	0
7.	Jharkhand	2	0	0
8.	Karnataka	187	222	102
9.	Kerala	4	14	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1
11.	Maharashtra	11	30	12
12.	Odisha	1	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	12	10	12
14.	Telangana	7	5	2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	7
16.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
17.	West Bengal	10	15	6
TOTAL		280	345	175

Opening of new Universities

†2946. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open new Universities in other States on the lines of the Benaras Hindu University established by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The setting up of Universities is an ongoing process. As per the 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust was on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. However, recently two Central Universities have been established in Andhra Pradesh and one Central Tribal University in Telangana is proposed under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014.

Launch of Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme – DHRUV

†2947. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme – DHRUV, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the main goals and objectives of this scheme and whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme – 'DHRUV' to mentor and nurture talented children to enrich their skills and knowledge so that they can realise their full potential and contribute to society. The programme was launched on 10th October, 2019 at ISRO, Bengaluru with active participation of State Governments.

Selection of 30 students of Science group and 30 students of Performing Arts group has been made by an Advisory Committee headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor in consultation with the Department of Science and Technology, Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog and National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) and Sangeet Natak Akademi, Ministry of Culture.

During the 14 days programme, structured activities were carried out for students of Performing Arts group at National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi and for students of Science group at IIT-Delhi and during evenings, combined activities for both groups

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

were organised. The students were mentored and nurtured by renowned mentors from IIT-Delhi, Atal Innovation Mission, NCERT, CCRT etc.

Status of drop outs in IIMs and IITs

†2948. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the status of drop outs from IITs and IIMs recorded in the country, during last five years;

(b) details of status of drop outs or vacant seats in other Government and private engineering and management institutes, during the last five years;

(c) the details of status of the placements of students having passed out from institutes other than IIMs and IITs; and

(d) whether Government would like to utilise infrastructure of engineering and management institutes for skill development and other productive works, if the seats remain vacant in these institutes, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The details of students who drop out from IITs and IIMs in the last five years are as under:—

Sl.No.	Institute	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	IITs	1626	1265	1538	1366	910
2.	IIMs	61	94	74	80	73

The details of status of vacant seats in other Government and private engineering and management institutes, during the last five years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Institute	Vacant Seats				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government/Government Aided Engineering Institutes	21093	26273	26704	31317	38546

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Government/Government Aided Management Institutes	6572	6529	5682	5970	4832
3.	Private Engineering Institutes	892644	855850	860612	798773	712941
4.	Private Management Institutes	196875	173237	169417	147607	128631

(c) The details of status of the number of students placed from institutes other than IIMs and IITs in last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Institute	No. of Students Placed		
		2017	2018	2019
1.	NTTs	12792	13545	12007
2.	IIITs	690	731	820
3.	Other Government/Government Aided Engineering Colleges	29609	29664	30643
4.	Other Private Engineering Colleges	341324	319379	336159
5.	Other Government/Government Aided Management Colleges	3516	4337	3548
6.	Other Private Management Colleges	100253	98798	97477

(d) The All India Council for Technical Education is running the following Schemes to utilize the available infrastructure of its approved institutions for skill development: - Vocational Courses:—

1. Vocational Courses:

AICTE in the year 2018, introduced the Vocational Degree/Diploma Programs leading to Degree or Diploma in Vocational Education under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) for AICTE approved institutions.

Under this scheme, Education Component will be taught by the institute and the skill component will be covered by industry Partner or Skill Knowledge Provider (SKP) approved by AICTE or NSC or any Govt. Agency

2. Opening of ITIs in spare capacity of AICTE approved institutes:

For enhancing the capacity of training with minimum investment and at the same time to promote optimum utilization of resources, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Govt. of India and All India Council for Technical Education have decided that vocational training may be provided by using existing infrastructure, facilities or by creating additional facilities in its approved institutions, wherever feasible.

Accordingly, the Council has issued notification to all AICTE approved Polytechnics willing to run NCVT courses, may apply to NCVT as per the prescribed procedure to get NCVT affiliation.

**Separate wing for differently-abled students in
KVs and NVs**

2949. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a separate wing for the students of special needs in every Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas of Maharashtra and rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 aims at full and effective participation of persons with special needs and defines inclusive education as a system of education wherein students with and without disability learn together and the system of teaching and learning is suitably adapted to meet the learning needs of different types of students with disabilities. Inclusive education is being provided in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Regular teachers are sensitized to the needs and pedagogical requirements of children with special needs and special educators/counsellors are also engaged, on need basis, to supplement the classroom teaching for the benefit of the children with special needs. As such, there is no proposal to have separate wings for children with special needs in these Vidyalayas.

Ban on new engineering colleges by AICTE

2950. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the AICTE has put breaks on engineering education by not giving permission to start new engineering colleges till 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) what efforts AICTE is making to improve quality in engineering education and push employability rate from the existing 25-28 per cent among engineering graduates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education has decided to give permission to start new engineering colleges in the following cases:

- (i) Government of India is providing financial assistance to State Government/ UT in unserved/underserved Districts where no Government/Government Aided Technical Institution offering the same Level in Engineering and Technology is already available.
 - (ii) Institutions established through State Legislature where no Government/Government Aided Technical Institution offering the same Level in Engineering and Technology is already available.
 - (iii) Applicants whose application were rejected and issued final Letters of Rejection (LoR) in the previous year *i.e.* 2019-20.
- (c) In order to improve the quality of engineering education and enhance the employability of students of technical institutes, AICTE has made the Internship mandatory for all technical educational programmes. In addition, AICTE is implementing schemes of Model Curriculum, Induction Program, Exam Reform, Perspective Plan, Teachers Training, Start-up Initiative, Teacher and Student Development Schemes to bring holistic changes in Technical Education and align technical know-how with industry requirements.

Expenditure on education

†2951. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the expenditure made on education in primary/secondary and higher education sectors during the last three years;
- (b) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product spent on education during the said years;
- (c) the details of GDP expenditure on education in other developed countries; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to formulate new schemes for the revival/transformation of the education sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education published by MHRD for the 2015-16 to 2017-18, Expenditure on Education by the Government separately for primary secondary and higher education sectors is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Sector	Sector-wise Government Expenditure on Education (₹ in crore)		
		2015-16 Expenditure (₹ crore)	2016-17 Expenditure (₹ crore)	2017-18 Expenditure (₹ crore)
1.	Elementary Education	264348.54	285596.40	334227.59
2.	Secondary Education	142640.12	164411.70	184564.28
3.	University and Higher Education	81496.48	97484.20	115216.71
4.	Adult Education	1167.84	940.03	935.47
5.	Technical Education	88139.52	115832.20	132000.95
TOTAL		577792.51	664264.52	756945.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Expenditure on education as % of GDP during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is as follows:—

Expenditure on education as % of GDP

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4.20	4.32	4.43

(c) As per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in some of other developed countries is as follows:—

Country	Expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	Year for which latest data available as per UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Russian Federation	3.74	2016
United States of America	4.96	2014
United Kingdom	5.49	2016

(d) Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website to elicit comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. Accordingly, based on the feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

One year degree courses in IIM

2952. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether prestigious IIMs like IIM Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Indore are offering one year executive degrees for some students;

(b) if so, whether Government has raised any objections to this practice and details of responses received, if any; and

(c) whether higher educational institutions in India are allowed to offer one year degrees and if not, whether Government will endorse this practice now?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir, some IIMs like IIM Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Indore are offering one year executive degree programme.

(b) and (c) As per Section 7(f) and 11(2)(f) of IIM Act, 2017, all IIMs are empowered to grant degree, diploma and other academic distinctions or titles to their students.

Status of pre-school education in the country

2953. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Annual Status of Education Report, 2019 data on early childhood education in rural areas makes the case that pre-school system fails to give children a strong foundation, especially in Government-run facilities, if so, details thereof, State-wise in last five years comparatively and reasons therefor;

(b) whether percentage of girls in Government schools is higher than in private institutions, the cognitive skills of children attending official Anganwadi playschools do not match those attending private schools, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) corrective steps being taken in this regard in rural and urban area-wise and also gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is one of the six services provided free of cost through Anganwadi Centre. Ministry of Women and Child Development notified the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy on 12.10.2013. The Policy lays down the way forward for a comprehensive approach towards ensuring a sound foundation for survival, growth and development of child with focus on care and early learning for every child. It recognizes the synergistic and inter-dependent relationship between the health, nutrition, psycho-social and emotional needs of the child. Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed age appropriate Activity Books for 3-6 years (3-4 years, 4-5 years and 5-6 years children) which are being used by States/UTs after local customisation. Child Assessment Cards under National ECCE Curriculum

Framework has been prepared to grade each child's performance. As on 30.06.2019, there are 3.05 crore children in the age group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadi Services. Details of Girls Enrolment and % of Girls Enrolment (Class I-XII) for the year 2017-18 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of girls enrolment and percentage of girls enrolment
(Class I to XII) in 2017-18*

State/UTs	Total Girl's Enrolment and % of Girls Enrolment (I-XII) –2017			
	Government		Private	
	Girls enrolment	% of Girls enrolment	Girls enrolment	% of Girls enrolment
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Island	25996	49.69	8222	47.84
Andhra Pradesh	2011315	51.40	1504759	43.44
Arunachal Pradesh	131036	51.94	34972	43.90
Assam	2458685	51.82	506120	44.33
Bihar	10936881	50.75	697398	40.53
Chandigarh	73385	47.32	34549	43.64
Chhattisgarh	2149153	51.24	665177	44.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28150	49.11	8426	41.26
Daman and Diu	10472	51.34	5492	41.63
Delhi	1205876	51.97	668889	40.16
Goa	22232	48.29	14984	45.71
Gujarat	2800878	49.52	1679587	40.58
Haryana	1128599	51.78	1237173	39.93
Himachal Pradesh	439487	49.96	221351	43.30

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	679504	50.25	420314	43.71
Jharkhand	2585897	51.51	527366	43.49
Karnataka	2585058	51.98	2028667	44.38
Kerala	752691	49.72	765132	47.73
Lakshadweep	5882	50.31	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	4886597	50.83	2559284	41.73
Maharashtra	2910608	49.99	2391746	41.94
Manipur	97768	50.46	181233	47.60
Meghalaya	203579	49.78	100077	50.41
Mizoram	59580	48.57	56301	48.84
Nagaland	81024	51.60	112002	47.49
Odisha	2758682	49.84	436436	43.51
Puducherry	40163	52.47	59455	43.85
Punjab	1164639	48.58	1100110	42.38
Rajasthan	4263425	50.96	3129208	39.70
Sikkim	49199	50.85	16303	46.54
Tamil Nadu	2486373	51.86	2302744	45.32
Telangana	1500378	52.43	1613931	45.64
Tripura	301506	50.54	39599	44.34
Uttar Pradesh	8354431	51.48	10023488	45.67
Uttarakhand	541515	52.77	468608	42.35
West Bengal	7450872	51.15	593616	44.96
INDIA	67181516	50.99	36212719	43.47

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional)

New scheme under SSA to promote education

2954. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated by Government in respect of children to encourage them to go to schools in the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the number of such children, State-wise; and

(c) the special efforts being made under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to bring awareness among the parents of these children to send their children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was implemented in partnership with State Governments for universalizing elementary education across the country. The overall goals of SSA included universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. The Framework of Implementation of SSA was amended in September 2010 to align it with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

The SSA alongwith the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha which has been launched from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to Class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

Under the scheme various provisions have been made to encourage parents to send their children to schools including provision of school in the neighbourhood and strengthening of school infrastructure to provide a conducive learning environment, provision of free textbooks and uniforms, provision of transport and

escort facilities to children with Special Needs and in difficult areas, Community Mobilization through enrolment and Retention drives, special training for out of school children etc. Besides, Mid-Day-Meal is also provided at elementary level.

Number of children enrolled at Elementary Level as per UDISE 2017-18 (Provisional) is given in Statement.

Statement

Enrolment of Boys and Girls at elementary level as per UDISE 2017-18

Sl. No.	States and UTs	2017-18		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24813	23983	48796
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2986189	2680227	5666416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	136944	136234	273178
4.	Assam	2660441	2698680	5359121
5.	Bihar	10474813	10357929	20832742
6.	Chandigarh	86422	74938	161360
7.	Chhattisgarh	2189897	2113126	4303023
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	32065	28379	60444
9.	Daman and Diu	15433	13484	28917
10.	Delhi	1567122	1374364	2941486
11.	Goa	102342	94446	196788
12.	Gujarat	4735576	4120953	8856529
13.	Haryana	2171996	1780395	3952391
14.	Himachal Pradesh	486623	442677	929300
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	901087	825478	1726565
16.	Jharkhand	3110788	2978917	6089705

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	4341848	4022526	8364374
18.	Kerala	2025582	1930923	3956505
19.	Lakshadweep	3649	3618	7267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6333783	5759411	12093194
21.	Maharashtra	8460736	7451371	15912107
22.	Manipur	246056	232349	478405
23.	Meghalaya	395597	399184	794781
24.	Mizoram	104271	97908	202179
25.	Nagaland	155676	148984	304660
26.	Odisha	3083033	2889837	5972870
27.	Puducherry	85632	79566	165198
28.	Punjab	2056877	1721117	3777994
29.	Rajasthan	6580556	5684082	12264638
30.	Sikkim	47796	45227	93023
31.	Tamil Nadu	4383831	4130708	8514539
32.	Telangana	2470125	2311827	4781952
33.	Tripura	276547	267156	543703
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17577470	16748718	34326188
35.	Uttarakhand	887741	789547	1677288
36.	West Bengal	6111315	6057800	12169115

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (provisional)

Irregularities in appointment of Vice-Chancellor

‡2955. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government in connection with the irregularities in appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities during the last five years;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) out of these, the number of complaints investigated and addressed by Government; and

(c) the measures being adopted by Government to bring transparency in the appointments of Vice-Chancellors?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The complaint against Vice Chancellors are dealt in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) as per Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines and extant instructions of Government of India. Hon'ble President of India is the Visitor of all Central Universities. Whenever the complaint is supported by substantive evidence, the facts of the case are brought to the notice of the Visitor for seeking his decision either for constitution of a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee or if it relates to a proceeding, then for annulling the proceeding. Appointment of Vice Chancellors is done as per provisions under respective Acts of the Central Universities. As per the University Grants Commission guidelines, a person possessing the highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment is to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor. The vacancies are prominently advertised, not only on the Ministries website, but also in the leading newspapers, so that they can attract the deserving applicants.

Status of Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education in Gujarat

†2956. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has identified those educationally backward districts in Gujarat where Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education is less than the national average;

(b) if so, the names of the districts which have been identified in the Census, 2011; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by Government to increase the level of higher education in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the national average of 12.4 based on 2001 census data. Amongst the 374 EBDs, 20 districts were identified in the State of Gujarat. The list of 20 EBDs in the State of Gujarat is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. The interventions/various components under RUSA under which institutions have been supported in the 20 identified educationally backward districts of Gujarat include (i) setting up of new Model Degree Colleges; (ii) infrastructure support to existing college and universities; (iii) upgradation of existing degree college to model degree college; (iv) new professional college; (v) Equity initiatives; and (vi) vocationalisation of higher education. The Project Approval Board of RUSA has approved an amount of ₹ 297.48 crores from 2013-14 for 184 institutions under these components for the 20 identified EBDs in the State of Gujarat. As a result of various interventions, the GER of Gujarat has increased from 16.5 in 2011-12 to 20.4 in 2018-19.

Statement

*List of Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) identified
as per 2001 census data in the State of Gujarat*

Sl.No.	District	Sl.No.	District
1.	Amreli	11.	Narmada
2.	Banaskantha	12.	Panchmahal
3.	Bharuch	13.	Patan
4.	Bhavnagar	14.	Porbandar
5.	Dahod	15.	Rajkot
6.	Jamnagar	16.	Sabarkantha
7.	Junagarh	17.	Surat
8.	Kachchh	18.	Surendranagar
9.	Kheda	19.	Valsad
10.	Mehsana	20.	The Dangs

Strengthening education among ST girls

2957. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in low Literacy Districts' is being run in various States/UTs of the country including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the level/standard of education among girls in Assam is not satisfactory, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality education among the girls and women in Assam and other North- Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The scheme 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in low Literacy Districts' is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that no proposal was received under said scheme and as such no grant-in-aid has been released to North Eastern States including Assam under the scheme.

(c) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Girls at various levels of School Education for the State of Assam is as under:—

State	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
Assam	108.70	96.40	81.90

(Source: UDISE 2017-18 provisional)

(d) Under Samagra Shiksha, various interventions have been targeted for girls, which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, provision of free textbooks to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all girls up to class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class I to Class XII,

construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

In addition to this, to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education and for providing quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under Samagra Shiksha. A total of 5930 KGBVs have been sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha as on 31.12.2019. Out of it 321 KGBVs have been sanctioned in North Eastern States including Assam.

Separate toilets under Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya campaign

†2958. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the initiative ‘Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya’ had been started by the Ministry to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all the schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof and district-wise number of schools in Chhattisgarh where such toilets have been constructed;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that toilets have still not been constructed in many schools of Chhattisgarh due to which students are facing difficulties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In response to the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15 August, 2014, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development had launched Swachh Vidyalaya initiative (SVI) to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools, within one year. Under the initiative, the gaps in availability of toilets was addressed and construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets, including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets, were completed in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools as reported by the States and UTs. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2017-18, 96.0% of Government schools have boys' toilets and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

97.70% of Government schools have girls' toilets. State/UT-wise details of number of school toilets constructed/re-constructed under SVI are given in Statement (*See below*). District-wise number of toilets constructed/re-constructed in Chhattisgarh under SVI is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per UDISE, 2017-18, 95.6% of Government schools have boys' toilets and 96.0% of Government Schools have girls' toilets in Chhattisgarh.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 11247 Boys' toilets, 35573 separate girls' toilets and 38044 toilets for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) have been sanctioned for elementary schools to the State of Chhattisgarh. Out of this, State has reported completion of construction of 10468 boys' toilets, 32183 separate girls' toilets and 32499 toilets for CwSN, till 31.01.2020. Under erstwhile RMSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19, 4737 toilets have been sanctioned for secondary schools to State of Chhattisgarh. Out of this, State has reported completion of construction of 2622 toilets, till 31.01.2020.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total number of school toilets constructed/reconstructed under Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya initiative (SVI)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of toilets constructed/re-constructed under SVI
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,293
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,492
4.	Assam	35,699
5.	Bihar	56,912
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,629
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78
9.	Daman and Diu	16

1	2	3
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	138
12.	Gujarat	1,521
13.	Haryana	1,843
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,175
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,172
16.	Jharkhand	15,795
17.	Karnataka	649
18.	Kerala	535
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33,201
21.	Maharashtra	5,586
22.	Manipur	1,296
23.	Meghalaya	8,944
24.	Mizoram	1,261
25.	Nagaland	666
26.	Odisha	43,501
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	1,807
29.	Rajasthan	12,083
30.	Sikkim	88
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,926
32.	Telangana	36,159
33.	Tripura	607
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,626
35.	Uttarakhand	2,971
36.	West Bengal	42,054
TOTAL		4,17,796

Statement-II

District-wise number of school toilets constructed/re-constructed under Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya initiative (SVI) in Chhattisgarh State

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of toilets constructed/ re-constructed under SVI
1	2	3
1.	Balod	22
2.	Balodabazar	1,126
3.	Balrampur	264
4.	Baster	1,344
5.	Bemetara	794
6.	Bijapur	412
7.	Bilaspur	66
8.	Dantewada	118
9.	Dhamtari	756
10.	Durg	175
11.	Gariaband	1,079
12.	Janjgir –Champa	77
13.	Jashpur	470
14.	Kanker	613
15.	Kawardha	75
16.	Kondagaon	32
17.	Korba	1,077
18.	Koriya	350
19.	Mahasamund	195
20.	Mungeli	573
21.	Narayanpur	92

1	2	3
22.	Raigarh	1,308
23.	Raipur	1,226
24.	Rajnandgaon	73
25.	Sukma	625
26.	Surajpur	2,125
27.	Surguja	1,562
TOTAL		16,629

Violence in various universities

2959. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

(a) the number of recent violence in various universities of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has proposed to obtain a comprehensive report regarding the causes and impacts of those incidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken by Government for the safety of the students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) There have been reports of some violence in some universities in the country. Ministry of Human Resource Development was apprised of the factual position by the concerned Central Universities. All the Central Universities are competent by their statutes to ensure proper safety and unhindered progress of the students.

National Grading Performance Index

2960. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Haryana has witnessed a steep fall in the National Grading Performance Index of school education in 2018-19;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure SC/ST equity in school education, with special reference to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States/UTs. The grades obtained by the State of Haryana in PGI 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:—

State	Grade in PGI	
	2017-18	2018-19
Haryana	Grade II	Grade II

Grade II: Score 751-800

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides every child of the age of 6-14 years, the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. Sections 8(C) and 9(C) of RTE Act 2009 makes it obligatory upon the 'Appropriate Government' and 'Local Authority' to ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines *vide* circular dated 23.11.2010 to ensure that schools adopt an admission procedure which is non discriminatory, rational and transparent. It is aimed to prevent profiling, and eliminating children through any kind of screening process and to ensure equal educational opportunities to children

belonging to different social and economic background. In addition, guidelines dated 26.10.2012 have also been issued to ensure equitable treatment of all children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in schools.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Provisional), the total enrolment in school education for SCs in Haryana is 12,17,805; 12,29,127 and 12,62,544 respectively.

Cluster development mechanism for vocational training in schools

2961. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to integrate vocational training with the school curriculum for revitalising the education imparted in schools in order to have better job creation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any measures to introduce cluster development mechanism, which could align the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises with job-creating agenda; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education'. The scheme seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global market. National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant vocational courses are taught to the students of Classes IX to XII who opt for vocational subjects in the schools covered under the scheme. Under the scheme, a vocational subject is offered for Classes IX to XII along with the general education to provide necessary employability and vocational skills for variety of occupations.

(c) and (d) Discussion is on, on this in the Draft New Education Policy.

Literacy programs in prisons

2962. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has associated with State Governments or supported any literacy/education programs in prisons in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the States, duration of program, beneficiary prisons, number of beneficiary prisoners and State-wise expenditure; and
- (c) if not, the details of any other steps taken by the Ministry towards literacy in prisons in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In order to improve the literacy rate in the country, the scheme of Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October 2009. No specific literacy scheme for prisoners has been implemented.

Proposal for academic auditing in colleges

2963. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to undertake stringent academic auditing in all colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this is being done in view of the falling standards of education in colleges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) As per the Section 12 of the University Grants

Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, UGC's main responsibility is to promote and coordinate University education and determine and maintain standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities.

UGC is competent to cause an inspection/academic audit of any department or departments of colleges after due consultation with the University concerned to ascertain the financial needs of the University or its standards of teaching, examination and research.

The UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 provide for the quality control in higher educational institutions (HEIs) by the accreditation through National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) conforming to the parameters of academic quality and benchmarking of such academic quality determined by the UGC. As per NAAC guidelines the Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQAC) are established in the HEIs for post accreditation quality sustenance activity.

Thus, UGC, if need so arises, is competent to decide on undertaking any review/inspection/academic audit as it deems fit to achieve the mandated objective of promotion and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities.

Section 12 (d) of the UGC Act empowers the UGC to recommend to any University the measures necessary for the improvement of University education and advise it upon the action to be taken for the purpose of implementing such recommendation.

Status of Sanskrit language

2964. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many students in India are learning Sanskrit language;
- (b) how many registered teachers of Sanskrit are there in the country;
- (c) what are the degree courses available in Sanskrit; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is working on any policy to give preferential advantages to Sanskrit speakers in Government jobs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No such centralised mechanism exist in this Ministry for collection/compilation of data on the number of students learning Sanskrit and registered teachers in Sanskrit. As such the information is being collected and shall be furnished to the house.

(c) The details of degree courses available in Sanskrit are as under:—

Sl.No.	Specified degrees	Level
1.	Shastri/Shastri(Hons.)	B.A.
2.	Acharya	M.A.
3.	Shiksha Shastri	B.Ed.
4.	Shiksha Acharya	M.Ed.
5.	Vishistacharya	M.Phil.
6.	Vidya Varidhi	Ph.D.
7.	Vachaspati	D.Litt.

(d) At present no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Latest vacancy position in Central Universities

2965. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many seats among teaching positions are vacant in Central Universities as of 31 March, 2020;

(b) the average time for which a teaching post in a Central University remains vacant; and

(c) the methodology of computing the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per information made available by University Grants Commission (UGC). as on 01.03.2020 a total of 6386 teaching positions were vacant in 40 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource

Development (MHRD) and 155 teaching posts are vacant in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

(b) and (c) The incidence and filling up of vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process which goes round the year. The vacancy position is computed on the basis of total number of persons in position out of total sanctioned positions. UGC has prepared the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment which has been circulated to all Universities on 4th June, 2019 for its adherence.

Vacancy of teachers in higher education institutions

2966. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of teachers in higher education institutions of the country, institution-wise and State-wise including Central University Gulbarga, Karnataka;

(b) the number of faculty vacancies in higher education institutions, including Central University Gulbarga, Karnataka;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies along with details and timeline thereof;

(d) whether Government has received any information/complaints regarding the phenomenon of 'inbreeding', where students graduating out of a university are appointed as faculty at the same university affecting merit and diversity and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to eliminate this practice of 'inbreeding'?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that 6832 teaching posts in Central Universities under purview of the Ministry were vacant as on 01.08.2019, out of which 934 posts have been filled up till 24.01.2020. A detailed Central University-wise statement of sanctioned strength and vacant posts of the teachers as on 01.01.2020 can be accessed at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/>

5499106_LSPQ-No-142-Annexure-II.pdf. Further, post-wise sanctioned strength and teaching staff in position in all Universities (including State Universities) as uploaded by them on AISHE Portal during survey year 2018-19 can be accessed at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/3408533_LSPQ-No-142-Annexure-I.pdf.

(c) Directions have been issued periodically by the Ministry and the UGC to fill up the vacant posts. The UGC continuously monitors filling up of vacancies in the Universities. The UGC has also prepared guidelines for recruitment of faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment. These guidelines have been circulated to all Universities for adherence. The universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the university as well as in the colleges affiliated to university are filled up at the earliest and also the status of the recruitment process is uploaded on the University Activity Monitoring Portal of UGC.

(d) The UGC has informed that no such data is maintained centrally.

(e) The UGC has notified University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018 which prescribe minimum qualifications and selection procedure for appointment and other service conditions of University and College teachers. These minimum standards and selection procedure are merit based and discourage inbreeding.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan objectives set for
Children With Special Needs**

2967. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives set by the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan towards ensuring education accessible and achievable for Children With Special Needs (CWSN);

(b) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is able to properly fulfil its objectives set for CWSN;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the State-wise status about accomplishments in ensuring enrollment, infrastructural facility for accessibility and academic facility for CWSN achieved under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was operational till 2017-18 and now this stands subsumed in Integrated Scheme for School Education –Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19. The Samagra Shiksha scheme covers Children With Special Needs (CWSNs) with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the Schedule of disabilities of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government Aided and local body schools. Under the above schemes, infrastructure and pedagogy issues have been overcome to a great extent. There are 1579650 CWSN enrolled under Samagra Shiksha at Elementary level in Government and Government-aided schools. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

With regard to removal of infrastructure barriers in schools, out of total 11,68,292 Governments and Government Aided schools, 8,33,703 schools have barrier free access for differently-abled children (UDISE + 2018-19 provisional). The State-wise details have been given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Similarly, the curriculum and textbooks have been adopted to ensure accessibility and teachers have been sensitised to transact the same in an inclusive environment.

In order to provide quality education to differently-abled students, as per UDISE+ 2018-19 (Provisional) 4,24,285 general teachers have been provided training for addressing the needs of differently-abled students as per details in Statement-III (*See below*). Apart from the above, 28,285 dedicated special educators and Resource Persons have been recruited by the States and UTs for addressing the scholastic and co scholastic needs of differently-abled students in Government and Government Aided schools.

There is a dedicated Inclusive Education component for the education of children with special needs as part of Samagra Shiksha. Support has been enhanced from ₹ 3000/- per child per annum to ₹ 3500/- per child per annum under the scheme which includes specific student oriented interventions like aids and appliances, assistive devices, teaching-learning material, Braille and large print books, and ICT resources

etc., in order to appropriately address their educational requirements. The intervention for home based education is provided to the children having multiple and or severe disabilities and who cannot access neighbourhood schools.

Statement-I

CWSN Enrolment in at Elementary level

Sl.No.	State/UT	Grand Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	352
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69178
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2223
4.	Assam	54377
5.	Bihar	100332
6.	Chandigarh	3062
7.	Chhattisgarh	33649
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1593
9.	Daman and Diu	120
10.	Delhi	11554
11.	Goa	1383
12.	Gujarat	75705
13.	Haryana	21220
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6081
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16871
16.	Jharkhand	50757
17.	Karnataka	77226
18.	Kerala	82975
19.	Lakshadweep	121
20.	Madhya Pradesh	98083
21.	Maharashtra	224341

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	3562
23.	Meghalaya	3327
24.	Mizoram	3110
25.	Nagaland	1479
26.	Odisha	89952
27.	Puducherry	1069
28.	Punjab	52747
29.	Rajasthan	46484
30.	Sikkim	713
31.	Tamil Nadu	91434
32.	Telangana	29210
33.	Tripura	2703
34.	Uttar Pradesh	209451
35.	Uttarakhand	3932
36.	West Bengal	109274
TOTAL		1579650

Source: UDISE + 2018-19

Statement-II*Barrier free access in Schools for Differently-abled students*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Govt. Schools with Barrier Free Infrastructure		Govt. Aided Schools with Barrier Free Infrastructure		Total Schools with Barrier Free Infrastructure (Govt. + Govt. Aided)	
		CWSN Toilets	Ramps	CWSN Toilets	Ramps	CWSN Toilets	Ramps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	178	0	0	70	178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15	20260	51	358	66	20618
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	129	700	6	11	135	711
4.	Assam	7717	36337	112	268	7829	36605
5.	Bihar	6905	57290	75	298	6980	57588
6.	Chandigarh	83	98	4	3	87	101
7.	Chhattisgarh	23023	33674	137	146	23160	33820
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	231	276	2	2	233	278
9.	Daman and Diu	60	100	0	2	60	102
10.	Delhi	2547	2472	170	127	2717	2599
11.	Goa	15	701	27	84	42	785
12.	Gujarat	5561	33969	328	3375	5889	37344
13.	Haryana	5313	10726	2	17	5315	10743
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3122	11859	0	0	3122	11859
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	325	9257	1	4	326	9261
16.	Jharkhand	359	26160	18	285	377	26445
17.	Karnataka	1936	29114	220	2454	2156	31568
18.	Kerala	1032	4329	466	5842	1498	10171
19.	Lakshadweep	11	41	0	0	11	41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1401	95857	8	636	1409	96493
21.	Maharashtra	18722	62907	7665	20083	26387	82990
22.	Manipur	101	2015	11	143	112	2158
23.	Meghalaya	120	2485	60	423	180	2908
24.	Mizoram	502	1604	15	45	517	1649
25.	Nagaland	60	870	0	0	60	870
26.	Odisha	2	31733	0	1565	2	33298
27.	Puducherry	173	392	9	7	182	399

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	8710	14375	79	158	8789	14533
29.	Rajasthan	5070	43719	0	0	5070	43719
30.	Sikkim	85	181	1	1	86	182
31.	Tamil Nadu	11742	29768	834	4225	12576	33993
32.	Telangana	881	13629	7	106	888	13735
33.	Tripura	229	2378	6	24	235	2402
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10012	133156	1390	4411	11402	137567
35.	Uttarakhand	538	11554	18	156	556	11710
36.	West Bengal	20949	64207	28	73	20977	64280
NATIONAL		137751	788371	11750	45332	149501	833703

Source: UDISE + 2018-19 (Prov.)

Statement-III

Trained General Teachers on Curriculum Adaptation for CWSN

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total trained teachers (Govt.+Aided)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110
2.	Andhra Pradesh	653
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	425
4.	Assam	11446
5.	Bihar	11303
6.	Chandigarh	506
7.	Chhattisgarh	13248
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82
9.	Daman and Diu	144
10.	Delhi	1522

1	2	3
11.	Goa	509
12.	Gujarat	848
13.	Haryana	1355
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1379
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1153
16.	Jharkhand	4513
17.	Karnataka	186282
18.	Kerala	6256
19.	Lakshadweep	25
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14282
21.	Maharashtra	7786
22.	Manipur	97
23.	Meghalaya	433
24.	Mizoram	260
25.	Nagaland	220
26.	Odisha	169
27.	Puducherry	274
28.	Punjab	7279
29.	Rajasthan	8062
30.	Sikkim	170
31.	Tamil Nadu	102440
32.	Telangana	1415
33.	Tripura	419
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19560
35.	Uttarakhand	1024
36.	West Bengal	18636
TOTAL		424285

Source: UDISE + 2018-19

Child psychologists in schools

2968. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need for toning down the attitude and behavioural rights of students from early childhood;
- (b) whether Government will consider issuing a directive to all States and UT Governments to appoint qualified child psychologists at the primary level;
- (c) whether Government will also direct the States and UTs to include moral science, ethics and civics in their primary curriculum; and
- (d) whether Government would insist on making yoga and meditation mandatory for primary and secondary school education in view of influence of yoga and meditation in softening the mind?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Research and experience have repeatedly demonstrated that Early Childhood Development and Education not only increase the progress and achievement of children in primary schools and lay the foundation for future growth, learning and development, but also develop positive attitudes and the desire to learn. Therefore, it becomes imperative to provide quality pre-school experiences to children. Under Samagra Shiksha, preschool programme is of up to 2 years duration that is for children of the age group 4-6 years which prepares the children for formal school education that begins at primary level. The Pre-school component of Samagra Shiksha stresses on creating strong learning foundation among children by using developmentally appropriate curriculum, learning activities, pedagogical practices and assessment; professional development of teachers and community participation and engagement.

(c) The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 echoed the vision of education where values are inherent in every aspect of schooling. Moral Science (value education/peace education) is an inbuilt component in school education system. Peace education is one of the core areas at the upper primary stage. National Curriculum Framework 2005 recommends about 'Education for Peace', it considers peace as a precondition for national development.

(d) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have already developed a separate syllabus on Yoga from Upper Primary to Secondary Stage.

Central Board of Secondary Examination (CBSE) has introduced a streamlined and well designed Health and Physical Education (HPE) Program to mainstream health and physical education in schools for students of class I-XII. Health and Physical Education (HPE) have been made compulsory in all classes from I-XII.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc, in all States and UTs. Yoga is also a part of the Fit-India Movement. The Department of School Education and Literacy in co-ordination with Department of Sports is organising activities in schools to inculcate physical activities/sports/yoga into the daily life of Students.

Effect of RTE Act on girls

2969. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 40 per cent of adolescent girls in the age group of 15-18 are not attending schools after 10 years of Right to Education Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that till date more than 30 per cent poor girls of the country have never set foot in a classroom;

(c) whether Government has received a report citing that India is home to millions of out-of-school children thereof; and

(d) if so, the proposal of Government to achieve 100 per cent literacy and schooling for all by 2024?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free

and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of Elementary Education. Further, under Section 10 of RTE Act, 2009, it shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school.

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing Samagra Shiksha –an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE). Samagra Shiksha envisages the 'school' as a continuum from Pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to Senior Secondary levels and supports States and Union Territories in implementation of the RTE Act, 2009.

Under Samagra Shiksha, to address the issues of adolescent girls, Special State specific projects for varied interventions under equity are emphasized for enhancing access, retention and quality by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules etc. Financial Support is also being provided under State Specific projects as per the allocation of flexi fund under quality to the state subject to viable proposal received from the respective State and UTs. Such projects include Life Skills, Awareness programmes, Incinerators, Sanitary Pad Vending Machines. The amount of ₹ 15566.96 lakh has been approved for State Specific Projects for the year 2019-20 under Samagra Shiksha.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Primary level for Girls is 95.4. as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional). Under Samagra Shiksha, various interventions have been targeted for girls, which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, provision of free text-books to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all girls up to class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class 1 to Class XII, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

In addition to this, to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education and for providing quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under Samagra Shiksha. KGBVs are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below

Poverty Line (BPL). A total of 5930 KGBVs have been sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha as on 30.09.2019. Out of it, 4881 are operational enrolling 6.18 lakh girls.

Education of girls in backward areas

2970. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to promote education of girls in educationally backward blocks of the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) opened for SCs/ STs during the last three years; and

(c) the number of KGBVs which have been upgraded to senior secondary level under Integrated Scheme of School Education-Samagra Shiksha in Telangana State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Under Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education, effective from 2018-19, various interventions have been targeted for girls, including those in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). These interventions include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, provision of free text-books to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all girls up to class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class I to Class XII, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

In addition to this, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under Samagra Shiksha, which are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). 143 new KGBVs have been sanctioned in last 3 years. Presently, 4881 KGBVs are functional with total enrolment of 618138 girls, out of which 330238 (53.42%) are girls belonging to SC/ ST communities.

(c) A total of 121 KGBVs have been upgraded up to Senior Secondary level under Samagra Shiksha in Telangana State.

Discretionary quota in admissions of KVs

2971. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of admissions made under the discretionary quota of the Minister of Human Resource Development in 2019-20 in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) the State-wise and year-wise distribution of the same from 2015 to 2020 and the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of guidelines and limits for granting the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As informed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), details of admissions, State/UT-wise and year-wise, made under the discretionary quota of the Minister of Human Resource Development during the academic sessions 2015-16 to 2019-2020 in various Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are given in Statement (*See below*).

The guidelines in this regard are issued from time to time.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of admissions under the discretionary quota made during the academic years 2015-16 to 2019-2020

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	14	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35	77	149	107	277
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	4	6	11
4.	Assam	27	84	74	115	67
5.	Bihar	200	791	992	898	409
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	47	78	136	167
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	9	10	9	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0	1	6	9	12
10.	Delhi	1195	2838	2480	2275	2340
11.	Goa	0	2	3	8	5
12.	Gujarat	55	103	117	140	148
13.	Haryana	77	140	112	128	148
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29	47	45	47	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	45	80	43	53
16.	Jharkhand	8	18	25	40	21
17.	Karnataka	143	346	396	501	585
18.	Kerala	72	209	293	328	278
19.	Madhya Pradesh	155	414	644	769	718
20.	Maharashtra	81	203	327	455	482
21.	Manipur	1	5	22	16	19
22.	Meghalaya	0	6	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	48	110	192	209	369
24.	Puducherry	14	7	13	33	36
25.	Punjab	1	3	6	19	14
26.	Rajasthan	32	156	147	277	418
27.	Tamil Nadu	135	374	524	577	630
28.	Telangana	98	236	355	380	412
29.	Tripura	3	5	27	5	25
30.	Uttar Pradesh	799	1789	1660	1287	1353
31.	Uttarakhand	16	88	56	79	235
32.	West Bengal	58	113	140	101	123
TOTAL		3331	8272	8978	9012	9411

Reduction in non-NET fellowship for students of minority community

†2972. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission is gradually doing away with the non-NET fellowship given to the students from SC/ST/OBC categories;
- (b) the details of fellowships provided to the students of SC/ST/OBC categories during the last three years;
- (c) the total amount spent to provide fellowship in the last five years along with the amount provided to the students from SC/ST/OBC categories thereon; and
- (d) the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that the scheme of Non-NET fellowships is being provided to all eligible candidates of all the Central Universities who have enrolled for MPhil./Ph.D and who are not in receipt of any fellowship from any other source. There is no limit for number of slots in respect of Non-NET fellowships.

(b) UGC has no Centralised data on Non-NET fellowships segregating the students of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC).

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of the amount spent to provide fellowship in the last five years are as under:—

(In lakhs)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Expenditure	9968.75	10777.38	11572.02	10492.04	10821.49

**Plea to shift Classical Telugu Centre from Mysore to
Andhra Pradesh**

2973. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is brought to the matter of shifting the Classical Telugu Centre from Mysore to Andhra Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in the matter; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for an early shifting of the centre to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Telugu has been shifted from Central Institute of Indian Languages (OIL), Mysore to Nellore in Andhra Pradesh on 12.11.2019. The activities of the Centre is to do research, documentation and propagation of classical language. This includes identification of sources of classical language, procure manuscripts, undertake digitization and publish books related to Classical Telugu.

Use of drugs amongst school children

2974. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the use of drugs amongst school children has increased rampantly;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry maintains any data in this regard;
- (c) the details of children who died due to using such drugs in last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Ministry is taking action against drug addiction amongst school students; and
- (e) the details of steps taken and challenges faced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the control of the respective State Governments. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain data on the use of drugs amongst school children and deaths due to its use.

(d) and (e) Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision for supporting States and UTs on interventions related to Guidance and Counselling in schools. Funds have

been provided to the States/UTs in order to encourage teachers to function as the first level counsellors in schools. Also, State-specific projects, including Drug/Substance abuse camp are funded to address the issues of adolescent children.

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have jointly developed a comprehensive School Health Programme (SHP) under Ayushman Bharat to foster the growth, development and educational achievement of school going children by promoting their health and wellbeing. A total of eleven themes have been identified under the SHP which include promotion of Healthy Lifestyle and Prevention and Management of Substance Abuse. These modules create awareness on the subject among adolescents.

In pursuance of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the Department of School and Literacy is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) as part of the National Population Education Project (NPEP). One of the major concerns of AEP is Substance (Drug) Abuse. The AEP aimed at the outcome regarding making the learners aware of the concerns of adolescence, *i.e.* process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and Substance (Drug) Abuse.

The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also addresses the diverse needs of adolescents across the country and reaches adolescents in their own environment, such as in schools, families and communities. RKSK expands the scope of adolescent health programming in India - from being limited to sexual and reproductive health. It now includes in its ambit nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of substance (drug) abuse through a multi-pronged strategy. The activities under the NAPDDR, *inter alia*, include awareness generation programmes in schools/colleges/Universities, community based peer-led intervention programmes for vulnerable adolescent and youth in the community, provisioning of treatment facilities and capacity building of service providers. During this year this Ministry has conducted 1403 awareness Generation programmes under which 1,32,041 persons have benefitted.

Requirement of changes in judicial system

2975. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of the judiciary has some shortcomings as the genuine cases are not being finalised on time and persons concerned are not getting justice and in order to get justice are wondering around the courts, in view of the numerous cases pending before the Subordinate Courts and High Courts across the country for the past several years;

(b) if so, whether there is urgent need to change country's present system of judiciary so that people can get justice on time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

The Supreme Court of India with an objective to revisit and implement the recommendations of Law Commission of India in its various reports to promote Court Management, Case Management and improve Administration of Justice, established the scheme of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in 2012 for enhancing timely justice under overall control of Chief Justice of India. A National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) was constituted by the Supreme Court to facilitate development of policy initiative in order to reform and strengthen the judicial system and enhance quality, responsiveness and timely of judicial administration. The Policy and Action Plan of the NCMS provides for proposals to be developed by the NCMS Committee on setting measurable performance standards for courts, adoption of case management systems, standardization of judicial data and

statistics and adoption of human resource plan for courts. The plan, *inter alia*, outlines a broad framework for case management, which includes settling issues, encouraging parties to resort to Alternate Dispute Resolution, extensive use of Order X of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in civil matters and fixing a time schedule for resolution of cases. However, it was left open to High Courts to implement the recommendations relating to case management.

However, the Union Government is committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases to improve access to justice in line with the mandate under Article 39A of the Constitution. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, established by the Union Government in 2011, has adopted many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases.

Appointment of judges in lower judiciary

2976. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise list of number of judges in lower judiciary appointed from 2014;
- (b) what is the budget fixed for court infrastructure, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the number of judges have increased as per increasing population in that territory?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. At the end of year 2014, as against Sanctioned Strength of 20,214 there were 15,634 filled up and 4,580 vacant posts of judges in District and Subordinate Courts. The State-wise list of Sanctioned/Working strength of judges for the year 2014

is not available. The State-wise list of sanctioned/working strength and vacancy position of the judges in District and Subordinate Courts for the years 2015 onwards is given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below). The Supreme Court, through a judicial order in January 2007 in Malik Mazhar Sultan case, stipulated that process for recruitment of judges in subordinate courts would commence on 31st March of a calendar year and end by 31st October of the same year. Again in 2018, in the said case, the Supreme Court, taking *suo motu* cognisance of large number of judicial vacancies in lower courts, directed State Governments/UTs and Registrars General of jurisdictional High Courts to inform the position regarding filling up of judicial vacancies. The Supreme Court is monitoring the filling up of vacancies under the said judicial order.

(b) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure and Court Rooms in District and Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure facilities for Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State Governments, in association with the States/UT Governments. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential complexes and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. State/UT-wise details of amount released during 2019-20 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure in District and Subordinate judiciary is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) In the case of *Intiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, 2012, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

Statement-I

Sanctioned Strength/Working Strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2015			Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2016			Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2017		
		Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1034	785	249	1025	929	96	986	920	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	15	2	26	17	9	28	17	11
3.	Assam	424	319	105	424	311	113	429	352	77
4.	Bihar	1727	1067	660	1825	1002	823	1828	993	835
5.	Chhattisgarh	385	341	44	395	356	39	398	335	63
6.	Goa	57	49	8	57	50	7	55	43	12
7.	Gujarat	1939	1170	769	1502	1111	391	1496	1121	375
8.	Haryana	644	474	170	644	501	143	645	496	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	152	134	18	155	147	8	159	148	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	220	25	246	219	27	253	224	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	592	466	126	673	448	225	672	419	253
12.	Karnataka	1122	820	302	1300	913	387	1303	976	327
13.	Kerala	457	442	15	491	427	64	535	450	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	1132	218	2021	1240	781	2021	1293	728
15.	Maharashtra	2251	1917	334	2094	1969	125	2097	1930	167
16.	Manipur	41	35	6	34	25	9	49	40	09
17.	Meghalaya	57	29	28	57	41	16	97	39	58
18.	Mizoram	63	30	33	63	30	33	63	46	17
19.	Nagaland	27	25	2	34	25	9	34	22	12
20.	Odisha	716	598	118	862	601	261	862	656	206
21.	Punjab	672	490	182	674	546	128	674	538	136
22.	Rajasthan	1191	985	206	1205	1076	129	1225	1122	103
23.	Sikkim	18	14	4	23	13	10	23	18	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1015	969	46	1047	939	108	1108	908	200
25.	Tripura	104	68	36	106	77	29	107	76	31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	1827	277	3142	1728	1414	3204	1856	1348
27.	Uttarakhand	280	206	74	291	218	73	291	230	61
28.	West Bengal	959	900	59	1013	913	100	956	916	40

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Unstarred Questions

29. Andaman and Nicobar Island							11	11	0
30. Chandigarh	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	7	0
32. Delhi	793	490	303	793	489	304	799	482	317
33. Lakshadweep	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	1
34. Puducherry	26	14	12	26	13	13	26	12	14
TOTAL	20502	16070	4432	22288	16413	5875	22474	16728	5746

Statement-II

Sanctioned Strength/Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate courts during the years 2018, 2019 and Current Year

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2018			Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2019			Position of Judicial Officers as on 29.02.2020		
		Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	11	0	0	13	-13	0	13	-13

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	494	445	49	597	529	68	599	526	73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	25	5	41	27	14	41	27	14
4.	Assam	430	383	47	441	412	29	441	409	32
5.	Bihar	1845	1205	640	1925	1149	776	1925	1437	488
6.	Chandigarh	30	30	0	30	29	1	30	29	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	452	397	55	468	394	74	480	393	87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0	4	3	1	4	3	1
10.	Delhi	799	541	258	799	681	118	799	678	121
11.	Goa	50	42	8	50	43	7	50	40	10
12.	Gujarat	1506	1150	356	1521	1185	336	1521	1183	338
13.	Haryana	651	489	162	772	475	297	772	475	297
14.	Himachal Pradesh	159	149	10	175	153	22	175	163	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	224	86	290	232	58	290	232	58
16.	Jharkhand	676	460	216	677	461	216	677	458	219
17.	Karnataka	2614	2181	433	1345	1106	239	1346	1098	248
18.	Kerala	496	433	63	536	457	79	536	456	80

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

19. Lakshadweep	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[19 March, 2020]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>271</p>
20. Madhya Pradesh	1872	1361	511	2021	1620	401	2021	1651	370	
21. Maharashtra	2011	1844	167	2189	1942	247	2189	1940	249	
22. Manipur	55	40	15	55	39	16	55	41	14	
23. Meghalaya	97	39	58	97	49	48	97	49	48	
24. Mizoram	67	46	21	64	46	18	64	45	19	
25. Nagaland	33	26	7	33	25	8	33	26	7	
26. Odisha	911	755	156	919	770	149	920	771	149	
27. Puducherry	26	19	7	26	11	15	26	11	15	
28. Punjab	674	530	144	675	579	96	675	577	98	
29. Rajasthan	1337	1108	229	1428	1121	307	1428	1119	309	
30. Sikkim	23	19	4	25	19	6	25	19	6	
31. Tamil Nadu	1143	905	238	1255	1080	175	1257	1080	177	
32. Telangana	493	445	48	413	334	79	474	383	91	
33. Tripura	115	75	40	120	96	24	120	95	25	
34. Uttar Pradesh	3225	2037	1188	3416	2578	838	3634	2581	1053	
35. Uttarakhand	293	234	59	294	228	66	294	228	66	
36. West Bengal	1013	938	75	1014	918	96	1014	918	96	
TOTAL	23951	18596	5355	23721	18810	4911	24018	19160	4858	

Statement-III

Amount Sanctioned during the year 2019-20 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for District and Subordinate Judiciary (₹ in lakh) (As on 16.03.2020)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2019-2020
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00
2.	Bihar	7762.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	983.00
4.	Goa	406.00
5.	Gujarat	1649.00
6.	Haryana	1406.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	572.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1000.00
9.	Jharkhand	1374.00
10.	Karnataka	3404.00
11.	Kerala	1582.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4690.00
13.	Maharashtra	2109.00
14.	Odisha	3569.00
15.	Punjab	1978.00
16.	Rajasthan	3421.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	2871.00
18.	Telangana	565.00
19.	Uttarakhand	850.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12194.00

1	2	3
21.	West Bengal	4143.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	269.00
23.	Assam	3154.00
24.	Manipur	666.00
25.	Meghalaya	1285.00
26.	Mizoram	524.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00
28.	Sikkim	278.00
29.	Tripura	1382.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00
34.	Delhi	4669.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	331.00
TOTAL		70286.00

Suggestion of Law Commission on judges to population ratio

‡2977. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are only 18 judges for every ten lakh people in the country, at present, whereas the Law Commission had suggested that there should be 50 judges in place for every ten lakh people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is taking adequate steps to balance the ratio of population and judges, in the light of the suggestions given by the Law Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Based on the population as per Census 2011 and as per available information regarding sanctioned strength of Judges in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts in the year 2019, the judge –population ratio in the country works out to be 20.52 Judges per million population. In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, 2012, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter-alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

(c) and (d) The appointment of Judges and Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and State Governments

concerned in which the Central Government has no role. However, in order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice *vide* its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested certain options to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for creation of a Central Selection Mechanism. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is *sub-judice* at present.

Unregulated growth of law colleges

2978. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of law colleges are functioning in the country without proper infrastructure or faculty;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken by Government to improve the falling standards of legal education as well as to check the unregulated growth of law colleges across the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It is the function of the Bar Council of India (BCI) under the Advocate Act, 1961 to promote Legal Education and lay down standard of such education. The BCI has informed that it is very much concerned about the mushroom growth of law colleges in the country. The BCI is taking this issue of mushrooming of law colleges and has made schemes to conduct surprise inspections and crack down on Law Universities/Colleges/Institutions/Centers of Legal Education running without following the norms prescribed by the Legal Education Rules of BCI.

The BCI comes into picture only at the 3rd stage by which time No Objection Certificate (NOC) is granted by State Government, and thereafter Affiliation is granted by the University concerned, and the infrastructure is ready; and faculties appointed and students in many cases are already admitted, practical difficulties in recommending disapproval come up as future of students already admitted opens up another dimension of the problem.

(c) The following remedial steps are taken by the BCI to improve the falling standards of legal education as well as to check the unregulated growth of law colleges across the country:—

- (i) The Syllabus and other norms are laid down by the BCI only in consultations with the Universities of the country.
- (ii) The BCI lays down norms; decides syllabus; has provided at least 70% attendance in class-room teachings mandatory, but the immediate responsibility to implement them lies with the Universities.
- (iii) The BCI has decided to close down all such colleges from next year and the Institutions, if they do not fill up the vacancies of teaching staff, they will not be allowed to admit students from next academic session.
- (iv) If in course of surprise visit, any Institution is found to be lacking proper infrastructure, faculty, no regular class of students, then approval of affiliation of such Institutions would be withdrawn with effect from next academic sessions. The Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Deans have been requested to look into these serious matters and take appropriate steps to cancel their affiliations.
- (v) The BCI has issued a circular asking all Centers of Legal Education to ensure that biometric attendance of students should be ensured.
- (vi) The Legal Education Rules of BCI, are in the process of being amended with aid and advise of Hon'ble sitting judges of various High Courts. Law Professors, inclusive of Vice Chancellors of reputed Universities, and various legal luminaries and it has been sent for circulation among all the Universities and State Bar Councils for their opinion and further suggestions.
- (vii) The BCI *vide* resolution No. 114/2015 dated 06.06.2015 requested all the State Governments and Universities to restrict the number of being granted NOCs/ Affiliation for coming three years, so that no one invests money for construction of new Law Colleges in the country."

- (viii) A Moratorium imposed by the BCI *vide* council resolution dated 11th August, 2019 to grant of approval of affiliation/recognition to any new centre of legal education or to any existing centre of legal education (law college and law university) for opening a new course or/and additional section.
- (ix) The BCI's circular dated 05.02.2020 has specifically stated and clarified that unless the Rules of Legal Education 2008 which are in existence as on date is complied with by the Centres of Legal Education, approval of affiliation shall not be granted *w.e.f.* the academic year 2020-2021 and that a compliance affidavit with evidence of such compliance, unless furnished to the satisfaction of the BCI, approval for running/operating law course/s shall not be given *w.e.f.* the academic year 2020-2021
- (x) The BCI is also issuing circulars from time to time to the Universities, State Government's Higher Education Departments/Institutions for improving the standards of Legal Education.

Consensus on All India Judicial Service

2979. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a mixed response from States, Union Territories and various High Courts on creation of All India Judicial Service;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise and High Court-wise; and
- (c) what efforts Government has made/proposes to make to evolve consensus on this important issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) In Government's view, a properly framed All India Judicial Service is important to strengthen overall justice delivery system. This will give an opportunity for induction of suitably qualified fresh legal talent selected through a proper all-India merit selection system as well as address the issue of social inclusion by enabling suitable representation to marginalized and deprived sections of society.

A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. Besides attracting some of the best talent in the country, it may also facilitate inclusion of competent persons from marginalized sections and women in the judiciary. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 and it was decided that the issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. There was divergence of opinion among the State Governments and among the High Courts on the constitution of All India Judicial Service. While some State Governments and High Courts favoured the proposal, some were not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service while some others wanted changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government. State/Union Territory-wise and High Court-wise response on creation of All India Judicial Service is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges/judicial officers at all level was also included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015, wherein it was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously. The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 05th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject.

The proposal of setting up of an All India Judicial service was again discussed on points of eligibility, age, selection criteria, qualification, reservations etc in a meeting chaired by Minister of Law and Justice on 16th January, 2017 in the presence of Minister of State for Law and Justice, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India, Secretaries of Department of Justice, Legal affairs and Legislative Department. In view of the existing divergence of opinion amongst the stakeholders, the Government is engaged in a consultative process with the stakeholders to arrive at a common ground.

Statement-I

Views/responses of the High Courts on the proposal formulated by the Central Government for creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS)

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Comments/views of the High Court
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad High Court has suggested changes with regard to the age and qualifications for AIJS. Further, it has proposed that the High Court in whose jurisdiction, the officers of All India Judicial Service are posted should exercise complete control over the officer as per Article 235 of the Constitution of India.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Majority of Hon'ble Judges of Andhra Pradesh High Court have not accepted the proposal for creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS)
3.	Bombay	The issue of formation of All India Judicial Service was placed before full Court meeting on 20.09.2014, when it was decided NOT to recommend formation of an All India Judicial Service.
4.	Chhattisgarh	There may be All India Higher Judicial Services to the extent of 15% of the total vacancy from the Bar.
5.	Delhi	Delhi High Court has reservation about AIJS.
6.	Gujarat	Gujarat High Court is not in favour of AIJS.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The High Court agrees in principle to entrust the selection of 25% direct recruits to the Higher Judicial Service being made by the National Commission on all India basis in consonance with the recommendations of the Shetty Commission.

1	2	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	The State Government has mentioned that provisions of the Constitution of India for formation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS) have been incorporated in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The said provisions of Constitution are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. No response has been received from Jammu and Kashmir High Court.
9.	Jharkhand	The matter regarding creation of All India Judicial Services (AIJS) is pending consideration .
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka High Court is not agreeable for creation of All India Judicial Service.
11.	Kerala	The Full Court expressed its concern with regard to proficiency in local language, which the candidate should possess while discharging their duties. The Full Court Further opined that after posting, the officers shall be under the control of concerned High Court under Article 235 of the Constitution of India and for selection, the qualification as required under Article 233(2) shall continue to operate.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	High Court of M.P. has expressed reservation to the formation of All India Judicial Service.
13.	Madras	Madras High Court is not in favour of All India Judicial Service
14.	Manipur	Implementation of All India Judicial Service has to be subject to settlement of certain issues, like allocation of cadre and language etc.
15.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya High Court is open to All India Judicial Service provided that the officers of the Service are

1	2	3
		given option for elevation to the High Courts of three States.
16.	Odisha	Recruitment upto 25% posts in the Higher Judicial Service to be filled up by direct recruitment may be entrusted to a National Commission subject to the condition that the Officers promoted to the Higher Judicial Service in the State shall also be included in the same cadre (All India Judicial Service).
17.	Patna	The Hon'ble High Court is of the opinion that the Judicial Service is not comparable with that of Civil Services. The Court, therefore, does not favour the formation of All India Judicial Services as proposed.
18.	Punjab and Haryana	The constitution of All India Judicial Service will seriously erode the federal structure contemplated by the Constitution. The constitution of 'All India Judicial Service' with power of disciplinary action by the President (Central Government) completely oust the control and supervision of the District Courts vested with High Court under Article 235 of the Constitution.
19.	Rajasthan	The matter regarding creation of All India Judicial Services (AIJS) is pending consideration .
20.	Sikkim	Sikkim High Court concurs with proposal and also the features suggested by the Central Government.
21.	Tripura	High Court of Tripura is in favour of All India Judicial Service.
22.	Uttarakhand	High Court of Uttarakhand has made suggestions for changes in age induction level, recruitment body, qualifications, allocations to States, Quota, training, court language etc.

Statement-II

Views/responses of the State Governments on the proposal formulated by the Central Government for creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	State is of the view that considering the fact that the Arunachal Pradesh is purely a tribal state with its own peculiar and distinct tribal customs and ethos and the modes of rendering justice varies from tribes to tribes, the proposition of having a common judicial services would not be the right proposition and would create chaos and instability in their administration of justice.
2.	Bihar	State Government is open to creation of AIJS but wants major changes in the proposal formulated by Central Government.
3.	Chhattisgarh	State Government of Chhattisgarh wants only 15% of vacancies at level of Additional District Judge and above from the Bar to be filled up through AIJS.
4.	Haryana	The proposal for creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS) seems to be justified.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Keeping in view the ground realities, it will not be appropriate to have All India Judicial Service. As such, the State of Himachal Pradesh is not in favour of the creation of an All India Judicial Service.
6.	Jammu - Kashmir and Ladakh (UT)	Provisions of the Constitution of India for formation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS) have been incorporated in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The said provisions of Constitution are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	Government of Karnataka is not agreeable for creation of All India Judicial Service.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	The State Government had earlier forwarded the comments of M.P. High Court. The High Court is not in favour of formation of All India Judicial Service.
9.	Maharashtra	The State Government does not agree with the proposal of Central Government. They want recruitment to be done at JMFC level.
10.	Manipur	State Government is open to AIJS but wants certain changes in the proposal formulated by Central Government.
11.	Meghalaya	State Government is of the opinion that formation of AIJS is not desirable.
12.	Mizoram	Government of Mizoram supports creation of AIJS on the lines of IAS, IPS and other Central Services.
13.	Nagaland	Nagaland Judicial Officers are recruited by the High Court. Hence, they cannot be at par with the IAS/IPS. The State Government of Nagaland has reservation for creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS).
14.	Orissa	The State Governments wants changes in the proposal. They are insisting on minimum experience of ten years and upper age limit of forty years.
15.	Punjab	The State Government does not favour creation of AIJS.
16.	Uttarakhand	State Government agrees with the views of High Court of Uttarakhand that changes are required in the proposal formulated by Central Government.

Fast Track Special Courts for POCSO cases

2980. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fast Track Special Courts set up across the country by Government under the National Mission for the Safety of Women for the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and POCSO Act; and

(b) the number of Fast Track Special Courts established across the country to exclusively deal with POCSO cases, State or district-wise list?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government has finalized a scheme for Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) with 389 exclusive Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) courts across the country under the National Mission for the Safety of Women for the time-bound trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and POCSO Act. After receipt of consent from the State Governments/UTs, first installment of Central Share of funds have so far been released to 28 States for setting up of 651 FTSCs with 363 exclusive POCSO courts out of which 366 FTSCs with 273 exclusive POCSO courts have been established as per information received from High Courts. State-wise details is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of FTSCs with exclusive POCSO courts set up across the country under the National Mission for the Safety of Women for trial and disposal of pending cases related to rape and POCSO Act (as on 16.03.2020)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No of FTSCs set up for trial and disposal Rape and POCSO act	No of Exclusive POCSO courts (out of col. no-3)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	08	08
2.	Assam	04	04
3.	Chhattisgarh	15	11

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi	16	11
5.	Gujarat	35	24
6.	Goa	01	0
7.	Haryana	16	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	03	03
9.	Jharkhand	22	08
10.	Madhya Pradesh	56	26
11.	Maharashtra	30	30
12.	Mizoram	03	01
13.	Meghalaya	04	04
14.	Nagaland	01	0
15.	Punjab	03	03
16.	Rajasthan	45	26
17.	Tamil Nadu	14	14
18.	Telangana	09	09
19.	Tripura	03	01
20.	Uttarakhand	04	04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	74	74
TOTAL		366	273

Remote voting system

2981. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poll panel is working with IIT Madras on remote voting system and developing technology in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that it is examining technology options

to cover 'lost votes' and make the electoral process inclusive for all segments of Indian electors. A dialogue has been initiated with IIT-Madras to test the technology tools which would provide opportunities of voting to electors, who are currently unable to do so on account of their physical location.

**Change in the name of 'Bombay High Court' to
'Mumbai High Court'**

2982. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal for change in the name of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court has been referred by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons for the delay in the change of name of the High Court; and
- (d) how much further time Government is likely to take in a decision on change of name of the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) High Courts (Alteration of Names) Bill 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 19th July, 2016 to enable the change of names of High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as High Courts of Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai respectively. Subsequently, the State Government of Tamil Nadu suggested the re-naming of High Court of Madras to High Court of Tamil Nadu. High Court of Calcutta also did not agree to the proposed change in the name of Calcutta High Court to Kolkata High Court. State Government of West Bengal also agreed with the views of the Calcutta High Court. Meanwhile with the dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha, the aforesaid Bill has lapsed. No time frame for introduction/approval of revised Bill can be indicated.

Discussion with Ministry for electoral reforms

2983. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Election Commission held discussion with the Ministry recently on pushing electoral reforms in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether any proposal has been made for making paid news, filing of false affidavits etc. to be included in the electoral offences;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal to link voters list with Aadhaar to eradicate duplicate entries, if so, the response of Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In a recent interaction with the Ministry, the Election Commission of India had discussed the implementation of various electoral reforms proposals which, *inter-alia*, include ban on paid news and making filing of false affidavit as an electoral offence. These proposals are part of the recommendations of the Law Commission which are under examination.

(e) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure preparation of error free electoral roll and to prevent duplication of entries, a proposal to amend Representation of the People Act, 1951 to enable de-duplication of electoral data using Aadhar system has been received from the Election Commission. The matter is under examination.

Voting and EVMs

2984. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the maximum number of votes recordable on each EVM manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), supplied for the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections;
- (b) the maximum number of votes printable on each VVPAT Machine manufactured by BEL, supplied for the aforementioned elections;
- (c) the district-wise or constituency-wise number of Control Units of EVMs transported across the country for the aforementioned elections;
- (d) the district-wise or constituency-wise number of Ballot Units of EVMs transported across the country for the aforementioned elections; and
- (e) the district-wise or constituency-wise number of VVPATs transported across the country for the aforementioned elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has informed that the maximum number of votes recordable on each Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and the maximum number of votes printable on each Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) Unit used in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections was 1500, which included the votes printed during mock poll and seven VVPAT Unit self-test slips printed each time VVPAT Unit is switched on.

(c) to (e) The Commission has informed that it allocates Ballot Units, Control Units and VVPAT Units to the States/UTs. Further distribution of these Units to districts is made by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State/UT concerned. The intra-State movement of EVMs and VVPAT Units is also done by the Chief Electoral Officer of the concerned State/UT.

e-Courts in the country

2985. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to roll out e-Courts in the country;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) how many courts across India already offer e-Court services;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to revamp consumer court system and make it online as well in the future; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement of District and Subordinate Courts across the country in association with the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India. The e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-II commenced its implementation in 2015. The target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 District and Subordinate Courts, which has been completed as per Statement (*See below*). Against the financial outlay of ₹ 1670 crores for this Phase, the

Government has released a sum of ₹ 1391.20 crore as on date to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project. This includes a sum of ₹ 1042.82 crore released to all High Courts, out of which a sum of ₹ 767.38 crore has been utilized.

E-Courts mobile app with the facility of QR Code was launched on 22.07.2017 for use of litigants and lawyers. Services under different captions *viz.* Search by CNR, Case Status, Cause List and My Cases are available on this application, which is available on both Google Play and Apple Store.

Furthermore, the facility of providing case information services through SMS has also been implemented and the process of disseminating system-generated SMSs is operational. The case details can also be obtained by sending unique CNR number (Case Number Record) to a mobile number through SMS. Cause lists, judgements, case status etc. can be received in the litigants' mailbox on registration of email address. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants.

The e-Filing application was launched on 14th August, 2018 and is made available at efiling.ecourts.gov.in where online registration of lawyers and litigants can be done, e-filing application has been developed and is integrated with Case Information Software (CIS 3.0), which is the standard application software across all district and subordinate courts of the country.

The e-Courts Project equips the Judiciary to use ICT enabled tools to improve court and case management. The availability of online database enables judiciary to plan court administration. It leads to making the justice delivery system across the country more transparent, more accessible and affordable. Availability of case data online imparts transparency to the functioning of courts and facilitates easy access of such data to lawyers and litigants. Thus, ICT enablement of courts increases efficiency of justice delivery system through organised and easy access to case information, and transparency is the eventual outcome.

(d) and (e) In so far as Department of Consumer Affairs is concerned, an e-filing module to facilitate e-filing in Consumer Commissions has been developed and integrated with the payment gateway.

Statement

*The target set out and completed under e-Courts Mission
Mode Project Phase-II*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of computerized district and subordinate courts
1.	Allahabad	2072
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1078
3.	Bombay	2079
4.	Calcutta	811
5.	Chhattisgarh	357
6.	Delhi	427
7.	Gauhati	496
8.	Gujarat	1108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	218
11.	Jharkhand	351
12.	Karnataka	897
13.	Kerala	486
14.	Madras	1032
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1293
16.	Manipur	37
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Odisha	534
19.	Patna	1025
20.	Punjab and Haryana	1018
21.	Rajasthan	1094
22.	Sikkim	19
23.	Uttarakhand	186
24.	Tripura	69
TOTAL		16845

Seniority list of SSAs/UDCs of CSCS cadre

2986. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft common seniority list of SSAs/UDCs of CSCS cadre for select list year 2003 issued *vide* O.M.No.12/5/ 2015-CS.II(B) dated 6 October, 2015 has been finalised, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether regularisation of 81 SSAs of draft common seniority list 2003, whose seniority had been finalised *vide* O.M.No.20/53/2008-CS.II(B) Vol. II dated 16 December, 2011, will be done before 1st July, 2020, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) total number of working *ad hoc* Assistant Section Officers of CSS cadre; and

(d) total number of regular vacancies of seniority quota of Assistant Section Officers for select list year 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The seniority list of the 81 regular Senior Secretariat Assistants (SSA)/Upper Division Clerks (UDC), belonging to Select List-2003 of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) cadre had already been finalized and issued, *vide* OM No. 20/53/2008-CS.II(B) dated 16th December, 2011.

The draft Common Seniority List of regular SSAs/UDCs belonging to the Select List-2003 (Extended) of CSCS cadre circulated *vide* OM No. 12/5/2015-CS.11(B) dated 6th October, 2015 was subsequently finalized and issued *vide* OM No. 12/5/2015-CS.11(B) dated 2nd November, 2015. It has been clarified in the OM dated 2nd November, 2015 that in order to avoid duplication, the names of 81 SSAs/UDCs already included in Seniority List issued on 16.12.2011 were deleted in the finalized Common Seniority List for SL-2003 (Extended).

(c) As on date, a total of 2213 Assistant Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) cadre are working on *ad-hoc* basis.

(d) The total number of regular vacancies is generally calculated before issuing the "Zone of Consideration" for promotion from Senior Secretariat Assistant Grade of CSCS to Assistant Section Officer Grade of CSS for a particular Select List Year. So far, no "zone of Consideration" for regular promotion from Senior Secretariat Assistant Grade of CSCS to Assistant Section Officer Grade of CSS under seniority quota for the Select List Year-2013 onwards has been issued.

Appointment of Chief Vigilance Commissioner

†2987. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer from the Search Committee constituted for the appointment procedure of Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) itself has been appointed against the said post;

(b) the factual status thereof;

(c) whether an officer of the Search Committee can be an applicant for the post of CVC; and

(d) if any officer has been appointed to the post of CVC, whether Government would reappoint the Chief Vigilance Commissioner after following a transparent procedure for the appointment of said post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The applications for the post of Central Vigilance Commissioner are invited openly. However, in case, where a member of the Search Committee had applied for the post of Central Vigilance Commissioner, the Search Committee had been reconstituted, by including another member *in lieu*, with due approval of the competent authority.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints of corruption to Lokpal

2988. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of corruption reported during 2019 and 2020 till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the cases of corruption reported in 2018, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Lokpal Act was passed by Parliament in 2013;
- (d) if so, whether Lokpal has become functional;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of complaints received by Lokpal till date; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise data of cases is not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), details of numbers of cases received in CVC for advice (First/Second Stage Advice, Reconsideration cases etc.) during the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 are as under:—

Year	No. of cases received
2018	3133
2019	2752
2020 (upto 31.01.2020)	231

Further, as per information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the details of number of cases registered by CBI under Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act during the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 are as under:—

Year	No. of cases registered under PC Act
2018	460
2019	396
2020 (up to 31.01.2020)	39

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) *Vide* the notification dated 16.01.2014, the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 have been brought into force w.e.f. 16.01.2014. The Chairperson and eight Members of the Lokpal, have assumed the charge of their offices on 23rd and 27th March, 2019, respectively.

In terms of Section 48 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 the Lokpal is required to present annually to the President a report on the work done by it, which is caused to be laid in both the Houses of the Parliament. Since the Lokpal was operationalized at the fag end of March, 2019, no such report has been submitted by the Lokpal.

(f) Does not apply.

Investigation of NGOs by CBI

2989. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have registered a case of criminal conspiracy and disobeying law to cause injury to police and killing some innocent people in Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu in 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBI is also investigating the active role of some NGOs for spreading rumours and false information and by spending crores for organising protests and demonstrations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Regular Case RC.6(S)/2018-CBI/SCB/Chennai dated 08.10.2018 u/s. 147, 148, 188, 324, 332, 353, 448, 450, 307, 436, 506(ii) IPC, Sections 3(1) and 4 of TNPPDL Act. Section 3 of Explosive Substances Act, 1908 and 174 Cr.PC has been registered by CBI against persons belonging to 20 Organisations in and around Thoothukudi for investigation into the incident of Police firing leading to the death of 13 persons in connection with the protest conducted by various groups against M/s Sterlite Industries at Tuticorin on 22.05.2018.

Another case, *vide* RC.8(S)/2018-CBI/SCB/Chennai dated 28.11.2018 u/s 120-B r/w 166, 167, 392, 395, 506 (ii) IPC and Sec.34 IPC has also been registered on the orders dated 14.08.2018 of Hon'ble High Court, Chennai (Madurai Bench) against unknown persons and public servants from Police and Revenue department on the complaints received against Police/Officials in respect of occurrences at Tuticorin on 22.05.2018.

(b) and (c) CBI is not investigating any other case against NGOs on the said allegation.

Promotion in Central Secretariat Service

2990. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of posts are vacant in Central Secretariat Services (CSS) in all the grades;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has stopped promotion in CSS on the plea of order of the Supreme Court;

(d) whether DoPT is aware that promotion in other services except CSS is being done despite order of the SC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Grade	Vacant Posts
Deputy Secretary/Director	110
Under Secretary	128
Section Officer	944
Assistant Section Officer	663

(c) The issue of "Own merit" and "Reservation in Promotion" is presently under challenge in SLP(C) No.30621/2011 titled "Jarnail Singh vs Lachhmi Narain Gupta". *Vide* its Order dated 15.4.2019. Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that "Until further orders, status quo. as it exists today, shall be maintained."

The matter is yet to be heard by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and is still *sub-judice*.

(d) and (e) No such data regarding promotions in various services except in CSS/CSSS/CSCS is maintained by DoPT.

Cases investigated by the CBI

2991. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases in which the inquiry by the CBI is ongoing since 2015, till present;
- (b) the total number of cases investigated by the CBI since 2015, till present;
- (c) the total number of cases where chargesheets have been filed by the CBI since 2015, till present;
- (d) the State-wise list of the number of cases in which a CBI inquiry is still ongoing since 2015, till present; and
- (e) the year-wise list of the number of inquiries conducted by the CBI since 2015, till present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Since 01.01.2015 and upto 29.02.2020, CBI has registered 4985 cases, including 4300 Regular Cases and 685 Preliminary Enquiries, out of which investigation is ongoing in 1268 cases (1166 RCs and 102 PEs).

(b) During the period from 01.01.2015 to 29.02.2020, CBI investigated 4717 cases (3987 RCs and 730 PEs).

(c) Since 01.01.2015 and upto 29.02.2020, CBI has filed chargesheets in 3700 cases.

(d) Being a Central Investigating Agency, the State-wise list of number of cases is not maintained by the CBI.

(e) CBI has conducted enquiries in following number of cases registered since 1.1.2015 to 29.02.2020 (year-wise):-

Year	No. of Cases	
	RC	PE
1	2	3
2015	971	164

1	2	3
2016	925	122
2017	939	137
2018	765	134
2019	608	102
2020 (upto 29.2.2020)	92	26

Efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2992. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog has mapped out all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major Government initiatives; and

(b) if so, the results of the above and the details of the efforts made by the Central Government for achieving the targets fixed under 17 points prescribed in the SDGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and associated 169 targets on Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)/Central Sector Schemes and other government initiatives. NITI Aayog circulated the mapping to the Central Ministries and placed it on the NITI Aayog's website to facilitate better awareness, common understanding and faster implementation of the SDGs and related targets. The mapping is available in the public domain and may be found at https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGMapping-Document-NITI_0.pdf. The mapping has enabled focusing of all Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes and other relevant initiatives on related SDG targets. It has also paved the way for similar mapping and focusing of their departments and schemes/programmes by State Governments and Union Territories.

All key stakeholders, including NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and other Ministries/Departments of the Central Government

are committed to achieving the SDG targets through multi-pronged initiatives, such as, awareness generation, capacity building, implementation of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, and SDG monitoring through the National Indicator Framework and SDG India Index. However, it is the States and Union Territories that are the key drivers for achieving the SDGs within the stipulated time frame.

Policy for curbing increase in population

2993. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been framed by Government to curtail the increasing population of the country due to which the alarming situation has been arising in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Population Policy, 2000 affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. The immediate objective of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

The National Health Policy, 2017 also recognizes the importance of population stabilization and states "that improved access, education and empowerment would be the basis of successful population stabilization".

As a result of various initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 3.0 (in 2003) to 2.2 (in 2017). A brief note on the initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is given in the Statement.

Statement

Information regarding Family Planning initiatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

The Government of India adopted the National Population Policy in the year 2000 (NPP-2000), and the National Health Policy (NHP) in the year 2017. The NPP 2000 aimed to achieve the immediate objective of addressing the unmet need for family planning, mid-term objective of attaining TFR 2.1 by 2010, and long term objective of population stabilization by 2045.

The NHP 2017 aims to reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025. The National Family Planning Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is guided by the tenets of the National Policies.

Schemes under the National Family Planning programme:

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** – The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas on 10th November, 2016 for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar Pradesh (57), Bihar (37), Rajasthan (14), Madhya Pradesh (25), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (9) and Assam (2) that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** – Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (and team) for conducting sterilizations. The package was enhanced in November, 2014 for 11 high focus high TFR states (8 EAG, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana), and further increased in November 2016 under Mission Parivar Vikas.
3. **Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) Scheme** – The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts w.e.f. December 2017 for providing family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
4. **New Contraceptive Choices** – New contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive (Antara program) and Centchroman (Chhaya) have been added to the existing basket of choices in 2015-16.

5. **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging** – The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has been improved and redesigned since 2015 in order to increase the demand for these commodities.
6. Scheme for **Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries launched in August 2011.
7. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* **post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD)** has been introduced in 2010. PPIUCD incentive scheme has been operational w.e.f. 01.01.2014.
8. Scheme for **ASHAs to Ensure spacing in births** launched on 16th May, 2012 – The scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana). Additionally the spacing component has been approved in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
9. Scheme for provision of **Pregnancy Testing Kits** in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities. The Scheme was introduced in 2013.
10. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of death, complication and failure following sterilization. The scheme was introduced in 2005 and implemented through an insurance company. It was revised in 2013 and is now being operated by the State Governments directly with NHM funding.
11. Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing **Quality Assurance Committees** in all states and districts.
12. **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS)** – A dedicated software launched in 2017, to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.
13. Appointment of dedicated **RMNCH+A counselors** at high case load facilities since 2013.
14. Improved Demand generation activities through a **holistic media campaign** – 1st phase launched in 2015, and the present 2nd phase in 2016.

Per capita income of States

2994. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States where the per capita income has increased during the last five years;
- (b) the names of the States where the per capita income has decreased;
- (c) the names of the States where the annual income has increased; and
- (d) the names of the States where annual income has decreased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) All the States have reported increase in per capita income over last five years.

(b) None of the States have reported decrease in per capita income over last five years.

(c) All the States have reported increase in annual income over last five years.

(d) None of the States have reported decrease in annual income over last five years.

Atal Innovation Mission

2995. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Atal Innovation Mission;
- (b) the aims and objectives of Atal Innovation Mission;
- (c) the details of benefits it will bring to the State of West Bengal; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Atal Innovation Mission ("AIM") is Government of India's endeavour to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Its objective is to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Start-up

businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas. AIM has been launched to create an innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystem in India by establishing new incubation centres, scaling up established incubation centres and setting up new tinkering labs in schools. The details of Atal Innovation Mission are attached in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The objectives of Atal Innovation Mission are:—

- To support and mentor the innovators to become successful entrepreneurs at Atal Incubation Centres.
- To provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated in schools across the country through Atal Tinkering Labs.
- Help create products from existing technologies relevant for national and social causes (productization) and to find markets and early customers (commercialization) for search deep-tech products in the context of India.
- To support community innovation drive through solution driven design thinking on undeserved/unserved/regions of Tier 1/metro cities, Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, smart Cities, Aspirational districts, North-East, J&K and Rural and Tribal regions of India.

(c) and (d) Atal Innovation Mission has facilitated setting up of a number of Atal Tinkering Labs in West Bengal. The vision of Atal Tinkering Lab initiative is to 'Cultivate 1 Million children in India as Neoteric Innovators'. The objective of this scheme is to foster curiosity, creativity and imagination in young minds and inculcate skills such as design mind-set, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing, rapid calculations, measurements etc. Till date, a total of 325 schools in West Bengal are selected for ATLS and out of which, 107 schools have established ATLS in their schools.

Statement

Details of Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog

I Atal Incubation Centres (AIC) and Established Incubation Centres (EIC)

In order to rev up the entrepreneurial spirit in India, the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is supporting the establishment of new incubation centres in universities, Institutions, corporate, etc. under the Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) scheme

that would nurture innovative start-up businesses in their pursuit to become scalable and sustainable enterprises. Along with AICs, AIM is also providing scale-up support to a few distinguished incubation centres of the country. These incubation centres, referred to as Established Incubation Centers (EICs), have already been in existence but AIM intends to further augment their performance by providing them scale-up support.

To date, AIM has selected 102 universities/institutions/private players to establish world class incubators each of which will foster creation and nurturing of 40-50 world class Startups every four years. 50+ of them are already operational with 1200+ operational Startups and the remaining will be operationalised during this year.

II. Atal Tinkering Labs – at school level

AIM has launched the establishment of thousands of Atal Tinkering Labs enabling students from grade 6 to grade 12 to have access to and tinker with innovative tools and technologies like 3D printers, robotics, miniaturized electronics do it yourself kits thus stimulating a problem solving innovative mindset to solve problems in around the community they are in. Till date, Atal Tinkering Labs are being established in schools nationwide with more than 4880 ATLS operational in 650+ districts and over 2 million students having access to ATLS.

III. Atal Community Innovation Centres – serving unserved and under-Served regions of India

To promote the benefits of technology led innovation to the unserved/underserved regions of India including Tier 2, Tier 3 cities, aspirational districts, tribal, hilly and coastal areas, AIM is setting up Atal Community Innovation Centres with a unique partnership driven model wherein AIM would grant upto ₹ 2.5 crores to an ACIC subject to a partner providing equal or greater matching funding. Over 300+ Applications have been received across the country and 50+ ACICs will be established during the next two years.

IV. Atal New India Challenges – Product and Service Innovations with National Impact

To create product and service innovations having national socio-economic impact, AIM has launched over 24 Atal New India Challenges in partnership with five different ministries and departments of central government. 52 winners

have been selected for grant aid and hand holding by incubators/mentors of AIM out of 950+ applications received for the same.

V. Applied Research and Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE) – to stimulate MSME industry innovation

To promote innovation in a phased manner in the MSME/Startup sector AIM will be launching ARISE (Applied Research and Innovation for Small Enterprises) along with partner Ministries so that great research ideas are converted to viable innovative prototypes followed by product development and commercial deployment.

AIM, NITI Aayog is in discussion with multiple ministries regarding their participation in the upcoming ARISE program. Implementation is likely to start in the next financial year, in partnership with 4-5 ministries/departments.

Launching of manned satellite to moon

2996. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

DR. SASMIT PATRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's intention to launch India's first manned satellite to the moon as part of ISROs Gaganyaan Mission;
- (b) the status of the project as on date; and
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by Government for an early launch of the satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Government does not intend to launch first manned satellite to the moon as part of Gaganyaan mission. The objective of Gaganyaan programme is to demonstrate the capability to send humans to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) onboard an Indian Launch vehicle and bring them back to earth safely.

The status of ongoing Gaganyaan programme is as follows:—

1. **Engineering systems:** Requirements and design finalized for Launch vehicle, Orbital module, Crew escape system and ground infrastructure. Hardware realization has commenced for ground test and first unmanned mission.

2. **Crew Management:** Space flight training of 4 astronaut candidates commenced. Requirements of crew recovery from sea post touchdown is finalised including roles and responsibility of supporting agencies.
3. **National collaboration:** MoUs with DRDO labs have been signed for design, development and delivery of human centric products such as Crew medical kit, Crew health monitoring system, Emergency survival kit, Dosimeters, Earmuffs and Eire suppression system.
4. **International collaboration:**
 - (a) Contracts signed with M/s JSC Glavkosmos, Russia for (1) Selection support, Medical Examination and training of Indian Astronauts. (2) Wind tunnel testing for Crew Module and Crew escape system. (3) Feasibility studies for usage of Soyuz ECLSS components in Gaganyaan. (4) Delivery of view port for Gaganyaan crew module.
 - (b) A 3-week training programme for Flight surgeon was completed at ISRO with participation of CNES, France.
5. **Space Science:** 4 Biological and 2 physical science related microgravity experiments from academic institutions are shortlisted for unmanned mission of Gaganyaan programme.
 - (c) Launch of Gaganyaan is planned by the end of 2022.

Earth observation satellites

2997. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will send up an unusually large number of 10 earth observation satellites during 2020-21;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that ISRO has planned 36 missions for next fiscal;
- (c) whether during the current fiscal, six out of 17 missions will be completed before 31 March, 2020; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the target for the fiscal year 2020-21 is 10 earth observation satellites.

(b) Yes Sir, the target for the fiscal year 2020-21 is 36 missions including satellites and launch vehicles. Details of the missions are as follow:—

• Earth observation satellite	10
• Communication satellite	3
• Navigation satellite	2
• Space Science satellite	3
• Technology Demonstration	1
• PSLV	10
• GSLV MK II	3
• GSLV MK III	1
• Small Satellite Launch Vehicle	2
• Gaganyaan (Unmanned)	1

(c) and (d) During the current fiscal year of 2019-20, till date 11 out of the total targeted missions have been completed. Details of which are as follows:—

• Earth observation satellite	4
• Communication satellite	1
• Space science satellite	1
• PSLV	4
• GSLV MK III	1

Prime Minister's vision for Indian space programme

2998. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of his vision for Indian space programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Indian Space Programme is focused on peaceful uses of Outer Space. Towards this, Space Technology should be used for benefit of the country and society, provide solutions for developmental activities and address problems of the society at large. It should be used as tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation of national level projects and thereby managing natural resources.

Space Technology should also be used for enhancing the scientific temper in the country, provide means to explore space for better understanding of our universe.

Web portal for monitoring of Government projects

2999. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a web portal to promote better planning and monitoring of Government projects recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;
- (c) the amount of funds being allocated by Government for the said purpose;
- (d) the details of challenges faced by Government during the said initiatives; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, a web based software has been developed in-house for monitoring of Launch Vehicle and Spacecraft related projects.

(b) The software provides status information of projects upto sub-system level. Aim is to monitor the projects and ensure that the projects are completed within stipulated schedule. The objective is to identify the criticalities, and take proactive action to mitigate any unexpected delay in the project.

(c) No separate amount was allocated for the web based software development. It was developed using available expertise within ISRO.

(d) Initial challenges were to identify activities, mapping the dependencies on external agencies (like fabricators etc.), integrating the schedule of sub-systems delivery from other ISRO Centres, on-boarding the users and change in the way of working. Now, it has stabilized to a large extent.

(e) A Dashboard prototype has been developed for high level monitoring.

Space programme of India vis-a-vis China

3000. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is lagging behind China in space research/programmes;
- (b) if so, the details of the achievements made by China vis-a-vis India in space programmes; and
- (c) the action plan proposed to further India's achievements in space research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Space activities for any country are governed by its own needs and priorities. These needs originate from various parameters, i.e. technical capability, scientific interest, economic status, geographical and climatic conditions etc. Therefore in absence of proper common platform for comparison, it is difficult to comment on leading and lagging country. While China has better achievements in certain areas, at the same time India too has performed far better in some other fields in line with its national priorities.

(c) India is working on many futuristic projects in the field of Earth observation, Communications, Navigation, Space Science and Propulsion Systems to further its achievements in space research.

Innovative measures by Ministry

3001. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has taken a number of steps to improve its efficiency and enhance reliability, transparency and accountability. Major initiatives in this regard include the following:

- (i) Leveraging IT tools for data collection processes and dissemination of data.
- (ii) Electronic dissemination of shareable data, reports, publications etc., free of charge.
- (iii) Launch of the Seventh Economic Census and new surveys using technology.
- (iv) Improving the monitoring of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) through a revamped portal.

The activities of the Ministry are continuously reviewed for improvement in its processes and products and its impact, spread over time, includes increased access to cost-free digital data to various users, reduction in time in data collection, transmission and processing.

Works/projects under MPLADS

3002. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of the works/projects under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and their financial performance during the last three years and the current year including Karnataka;
- (b) whether several projects/schemes are lying pending;
- (c) if so, the reasons for delay in completion of those projects/schemes; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the delayed works/projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The state-wise and year-wise details of the works/projects under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and their financial performance during the last three years and the current year up to 29.02.2020 including Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the MPLAD Scheme Guidelines, works are recommended by the Members of Parliament (MPs) directly to the selected Nodal District Authorities and implemented by the respective State Government Authorities at the field level.

Since inception of the scheme, as per the data provided by District Authority through MPLADS portal (as on 29.02.2020), out of the 21.23 lakh works sanctioned, 19.07 lakh works have been completed and the remaining 2.16 lakh works are in pipeline for completion.

In case any representation regarding violation or undue delay in completion of project is received, the Ministry forwards the same to the concerned State/UT Government for taking appropriate action as per the Financial, Technical and Administrative Rules of concerned State/UT Government.

The Ministry also conducts Annual Review Meeting with the Nodal Departments of all the State/UT Governments to discuss the implementation of the scheme. The Ministry also impresses upon the Nodal Departments of the State/UT Governments to convene Meetings under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary with the District Authorities and Members of Parliament at least once in a year. This is besides the quarterly review meeting by the District Authorities with the implementing agencies at district level to review the progress of implementation of MPLAD Scheme.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of the work/project under MPLADS and their financial performances during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Expenditure incurred with (₹ crore)	Completed works	Expenditure incurred with (₹ crore)	Completed works	Expenditure incurred with (₹ crore)	Completed works	Expenditure incurred with (₹ crore)	Completed works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.74	11	4.77	19	13.56	27	1.29	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	172.80	5206	184.04	4780	202.26	3888	116.04	3542
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.47	314	14.31	215	18.14	377	3.33	63
4.	Assam	102.10	3108	111.06	2784	97.36	2121	32.90	748
5.	Bihar	345.20	5391	422.23	7670	411.45	5142	172.24	3955
6.	Chandigarh	4.51	29	8.59	37	10.71	97	1.16	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	107.05	3099	109.83	2091	101.23	2123	39.31	1168

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.88	2	4.51	12	6.34	30	1.94	5	Written Answers to [19 March, 2020]
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	13.95	24	1.51	0	
10.	Delhi	32.32	50	56.69	171	94.64	417	43.39	331	
11.	Goa	14.40	143	10.81	62	21.59	90	8.19	97	
12.	Gujarat	196.07	8205	169.87	6281	282.79	11351	135.47	4844	
13.	Haryana	66.09	1295	90.20	1709	90.61	1833	46.18	1198	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35.12	980	33.08	1135	37.26	1767	9.36	134	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.22	1224	46.38	1526	60.84	1324	28.53	985	
16.	Jharkhand	102.89	2777	84.66	2262	108.61	2766	49.14	1179	
17.	Karnataka	180.29	3322	207.73	4002	219.29	3307	107.57	1719	
18.	Kerala	159.59	2352	137.71	2064	205.07	2477	110.79	1991	
19.	Lakshadweep	5.35	0	7.59	13	3.81	2	0.00	0	Unstarred Questions
20.	Madhya Pradesh	204.36	6032	215.52	6353	239.56	7587	120.02	4586	
21.	Maharashtra	304.37	6075	302.47	5787	393.02	5962	247.67	5458	
22.	Manipur	10.62	87	15.63	58	16.01	176	12.60	228	
23.	Meghalaya	12.67	317	13.15	234	13.38	101	9.86	315	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Mizoram	9.36	113	11.33	221	7.37	194	8.70	154
25.	Nagaland	11.04	32	12.68	75	7.50	35	4.89	32
26.	Nominated	47.30	523	60.48	373	61.70	353	32.36	157
27.	Odisha	172.51	7669	143.98	4897	164.76	7917	63.86	3138
28.	Puducherry	12.23	95	7.84	55	18.34	42	6.02	61
29.	Punjab	111.48	3575	88.12	5838	109.32	4158	33.67	1722
30.	Rajasthan	161.14	2060	177.23	2786	188.24	2997	100.53	1983
31.	Sikkim	10.51	27	12.33	196	9.41	60	6.03	137
32.	Tamil Nadu	289.02	4961	317.54	3300	353.91	4916	220.21	2414
33.	Telangana	102.38	3455	124.28	3839	104.59	3331	68.12	2195
34.	Tripura	10.15	72	15.88	179	19.55	170	2.52	21
35.	Uttar Pradesh	503.59	13244	483.89	17216	920.88	21703	236.70	8304
36.	Uttarakhand	39.21	1741	35.88	1381	37.26	1151	31.08	1460
37.	West Bengal	304.34	4704	338.39	4752	347.82	5151	123.10	2613
TOTAL		3906.37	92290	4080.68	94373	5012.13	105167	2236.28	56946

Note:- Expenditure incurred also includes Administrative Expenditure.

312 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Provision for medical treatment out of MPLAD fund

3003. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government to ascertain if there is any provision that Members of Legislative Assembly of many States can recommend the funds from their MLA funds for the treatment of a person suffering from a chronic disease; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to make a provision in the guidelines stipulated in the MPLAD fund about providing funds for the treatment of a person suffering from chronic disease so that it would be convenient for patient to get treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development funds are being monitored by the respective State Governments. The Government of India has not conducted any such study.

(b) As per the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, utilization of funds is prohibited in case of individual/family benefits except in case of deserving differently abled persons, as a special case.

Financial outlay for setting up of National Technical Textile Mission

3004. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the proposal of setting up of a National Technical Textile Mission;

(b) if so, what is the financial outlay for setting up of this Mission and by when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) whether it will boost the country in technical textile sector and increase the use of technical textiles in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the proposal for creation of National Technical Textiles Mission for a period of 4 years (2020-21 to 2023-24) with an outlay of ₹ 1480 crores.

The focus of the Mission is for developing on usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes of the country including strategic sectors. The use of technical textiles in agriculture, aquaculture, dairy, poultry, etc. Jal Jivan Mission; Swachh Bharat Mission; Ayushman Bharat will bring an overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation, better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers per acre of land holding in addition to promotion of manufacturing and exports activities in India. The use of geo-textiles in highways, railways and ports will result in robust infrastructure, reduced maintenance cost and higher life cycle of the infrastructure assets.

Promotion of innovation amongst young engineering/technology/science standards and graduates is proposed to be taken up by the Mission; alongwith creation of innovation and incubation centres and promotion of 'start-up' and Ventures'. The research output will be reposted with a 'Trust with the Government for easy and assessable proliferation of the knowledge thus gained through research innovation and development activities.

A sub-component of the research will focus on development of bio degradable technical textiles materials, particularly for agro-textiles, geo-textiles and medical textiles. It will also develop suitable equipment for environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles, with emphasis on safe disposal of medical and hygiene wastes.

There is another important sub-component in the research activity aiming at development of indigenous machineries and process equipment for technical textiles, in order to promote 'Make In India' and enable competitiveness of the industry by way of reduced capital costs.

The mission shall work for holistic development of entire technical textile sector on pan-India basis.

Revival of handloom sector

3005. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of closed handloom units have been made functional during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has provided any package to revive the handloom sector in the country during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the funds allocated to Jharkhand and Gujarat for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) It is the policy of the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles to provide financial and technical support to the handloom agencies so that they operate profitably. The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing following schemes for development, revival and welfare of handloom weavers across the country:—

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (2) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

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

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

- (i) **Block Level Cluster:** Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such

as skill upgradation. Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

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

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

(iv) **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):**

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

(v) **Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children:**

Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute

of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

The programme envisages reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

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

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

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

2. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is targeted at development of Mega Handloom Clusters in clearly identifiable geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India (GoI) contribution upto ₹ 40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years. Components such as conducting diagnostic study, corpus for raw material, etc., are fully funded by the Government of India (GoI) whereas components like lighting units, technological upgradation of looms and accessories are 90% funded by the GoI. Other components such as creation of infrastructure for design studio/marketing complex/garmenting unit, marketing development, assistance for exports and publicity are 80% funded by the GoI. 08 Mega Handloom Clusters viz. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Prakasam and Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh), Godda and neighbouring districts (Jharkhand), Bhagalpur (Bihar) and Trichy (Tamil Nadu) have been taken up for development.

3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:

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

4. Yarn Supply Scheme:

Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.

(e) Budgetary allocation of funds is not made State-wise. Funds are released to the eligible handloom agencies based on viable proposals received and utilization

of previous released funds. The details of scheme-wise funds allocated and released under various Handloom schemes in the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17 (₹ in crore)		2017-18 (₹ in crore)		2018-19 (₹ in crore)	
		Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released
		(RE)		(RE)		(RE)	
1.	National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)	167.53	153.56	140.24	135.05	138.53	118.72
2.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)	50.00	40.11	32.50	31.82	21.50	16.38
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	26.56	26.56	25.00	24.98	10.05	2.06
4.	Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)	261.50	261.35	200.00	199.84	155.41	126.84
TOTAL		505.59	481.58	397.74	391.69	325.49	264.00

Under the above schemes, following activities have been undertaken in the last five years and the current year in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat:—

Jharkhand

- (i) As per 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20, there are 8607 handlooms and 22497 workers (12364 weavers and 10133 allied workers) in the state of Jharkhand.
- (ii) 30 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned and a sum of ₹ 8.03 crore has been released involving 24143 beneficiaries.
- (iii) 239 beneficiaries have been provided loan worth ₹ 0.62 crore under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme.

- (iv) 1975 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana/Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.
- (v) 15.486 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 18.96 crore has been supplied at mill gate price and 9.276 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 15.28 crore has been supplied to the weavers under 10% subsidy scheme under Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).
- (vi) 453 weavers have been provided improved looms and accessories under HSS, skill upgradation training has been imparted to 1120 beneficiary weavers, worksheds have been sanctioned to 252 weavers and lighting units have been provided to 20 weavers.

Gujarat

- (i) As per 4th All India Handloom Census 2019-20, (here are 9903 handlooms and 10601 handloom workers (10179 weavers and 422 allied workers) in the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) 03 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned and a sum of ₹ 0.56 crore has been released involving 357 beneficiaries.
- (iii) 03 marketing events have been sanctioned and sum of ₹ 57.00 lakh has been released involving 8000 beneficiaries.
- (iv) 540 beneficiaries have been provided loan worth ₹ 1.85 crore under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme.
- (v) 22853 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana/Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.
- (vi) 1.480 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 57.94 crore has been supplied at mill gate price and 0.507 lakh kg. of yarn worth ₹ 13.37 crore has been supplied to the weavers under 10% subsidy scheme under Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).
- (vii) In order to prevent production of items reserved for exclusive production on handloom, powerloom inspections are carried out on regular basis. During the above period, 237610 powerloom inspections were carried out. A sum of ₹ 108.82 lakh has been provided to the State Government for setting up of Enforcement Machinery.

- (viii) 37 weavers have been provided improved looms and accessories under HSS, skill upgradation training has been imparted to 260 beneficiary weavers.

Allocation and expenditure on handloom and handicraft sector

3006. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation and expenditure made for the handloom and handicraft sectors in the last five years;

(b) total allocation and expenditure under the Budget Heads-Scheduled Castes Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan (Budget Minor Head 789/796); and

(c) physical and financial status in last five years in handloom and handicraft sectors with the details of social status of workers/artisans namely SC/ST/OBC/Others?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The total allocation/expenditure and financial status of SC/ST in the Handloom/Handicraft sector during the last five years are as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Handlooms

Financial Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan		Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-15	497.50	411.90	38.00	26.28	32.99	29.12
2015-16	594.91	591.75	16.38	16.38	27.44	27.44
2016-17	682.59	658.42	40.00	36.61	31.70	31.64
2017-18	477.50	468.89	39.74	39.07	31.82	31.81
2018-19	400.59	332.30	56.01	27.06	45.00	32.84

Handicrafts

Financial Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Scheduled Cast Sub- Plan		Scheduled Tribe Sub- Plan	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-15	441.30	228.65	13.20	8.73	2.85	1.59
2015-16	455.59	357.31	24.60	23.45	2.05	1.59
2016-17	375.00	289.96	43.00	25.04	0.00	0.00
2017-18	289.70	217.39	35.00	26.11	0.00	0.00
2018-19	198.42	195.54	35.50	31.65	14.00	10.41

Innovative measures by the Ministry

3007. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken some new and innovative measures like implementation of biometric Attendance in Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) for punctuality, implementation of e-office and e-hrms for transparency and accountability in various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies. Also, in pursuance of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT's) guidelines, many activities like Sparrow, Rotational transfers and Review of employees who have attained 50/55 years of age/30 years of qualifying service under FR 56(j) and Rule 48 of CCS (Pension) are being undertaken by this Ministry, which has helped in improving productivity, quality, resource management, transparency and accountability, e-hrms allows government employees to track and verify their official and personal details instantly. The procurement from Government e Marketplace (GEM) portal and release of various Tenders on Government

e-Portal and Newspapers etc. as per GFR rules are other measures being implemented in the Ministry.

The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has launched Digital Dashboard on its website where progress of various components of schemes being implemented for the welfare of various sectors such as Handlooms, Handicrafts, Jute, Silk, Sericulture etc. is being uploaded from time to time in public domain. Various departments under the Ministry of Textiles have developed their own website where important data, scheme guidelines, vacancy positions are uploaded in public domain.

In order to provide e-marketing of handloom products, a policy framework has been designed under which any willing e-Commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. 23 e-Commerce entities have been engaged for online marketing of handloom products. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention. To receive and address varied professional queries of handloom weavers to single point of contact, Bunkar Mitra Helpline for handloom weavers has been started with effect from 04.01.2017. This helpline can be accessed by dialing toll free No. 18002089988 keeping in view, the Digital India Initiative by Government of India, National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (NHDC) has implemented Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and e-Dhaga Mobile App for its commercial activities for the benefit of handloom weavers. These initiatives are helping the handloom weavers in managing their handloom business.

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has adopted Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (named 'PRAGATI') at its corporate office and branch offices by linking the same with its all cord activities like purchase, sale, finance, HR/Payroll, CRM etc. which has enabled the CCI management with fast access of all the important information of its branches and corporate office for quick decision making, thereby saving of time and money. CCI has also implemented instrument based quality evaluation system for assessing of quality of kapas and lint realization by using Digitalized moisture meters, micronaire testers and hand-held ginning machines that has helped farmers in receiving quality based remunerative prices of their produce "Cott-Ally" a Mobile app provides information about the nearest procurement centres of CCI, variety-wise MSP rates of cotton, tracking of payment status of farmers, live chat with CCI for their doubts and grievances.

Further, the CCTV cameras are installed in the unit mills and various on line applications like Customer portal, Marketing Management System, Compliance Management, OPAS and HRMS etc. have also been implemented. In order to improve work culture, regular trainings are imparted to workers through outside trainers/courses on fire and safety and also health and hygiene etc. Regular participation of trade unions functioning in the unit mills with management meeting helping in effective work culture in line with company policies and rules. System has become more transparent and peoples are now more accountable for their respective jobs and hence improved the work culture of the company.

Contribution of women in handloom/handicraft sector

3008. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage-wise contribution of women in handloom and handicraft sector, at present; and

(b) the percentage of women in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha who are earning their livelihood from this sector and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) According to Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-20, there are 72% woman handloom workers out of total 35,22,512 Handloom workers. The woman percentage in Handicraft Sector is 67.06% against the total 22,96,283 number of artisans registered under PAHCHAN initiative.

(b) Details of the number of Women Handloom and Handicrafts Workers in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha are:—

Handloom Sector

Name of State	Total Number of Worker	Number of Woman worker	Percentage of Woman Worker
Chhattisgarh	21503	9730	45%
Jharkhand	22497	11614	52%
Odisha	117836	57640	49%

Handicraft Sector

Name of State	Total Registered Artisans	Registered woman Artisans	Percentage of Woman artisans
Chhattisgarh	11,086	7,709	69.54%
Jharkhand	77,170	44,944	58.24%
Odisha	1,33,690	67,335	50.37%

**Objective of Central Cottage Industries
Corporation of India (CCIC)**

3009. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the main objective of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.;
- (b) what has been the profit of CCIC before tax during the past three years; and
- (c) what is the reason for the poor performance of CCIC?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The main objectives of Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India (CCIC) are to produce, procure and sell quality handicrafts and handloom products and to develop markets for these products in India and abroad and to continue to improve the quality of Indian Handicrafts and to upgrade and produce new designs. Also, to strengthen and expand the marketing network of the organization and to generate adequate returns on net worth and to manage trading activities so as to optimize sales and earnings and reduce expenditure.

- (b) Profit before Tax of CCIC during the last three years are as below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Profit(+)/Loss(-) (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	2016-17	(+)13.87
2.	2017-18	(-)949.14
3.	2018-19	(-)545.38

(c) Reduced sales, closure of three showrooms of the company in Mumbai due to steep increase in showroom rentals on account of implementation of The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999 and resulting excess manpower were the primary reasons for incurring losses in the company during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Intervention in cotton trading policies

3010. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Indian Mills Association (SIMA) has urged the Ministry of Textiles to intervene in cotton trading policies of the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI);

(b) if so, in what manner Government is planning to intervene; and

(c) whether Government plans to regulate the price to make the market competitive?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from Chairman, South Indian Mills Association (SIMA) requesting to direct Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited to offer cotton at the prevailing market prices through e-auction on a regular basis and avoid hoarding huge volume of cotton. In this regard, it is stated that CCI is undertaking Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations when prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade kapas fall below the MSP level and procures entire quantity of FAQ grade kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) yards at MSP rate. The FAQ grade cotton procured under MSP operations is superior quality which is of higher value. The cotton procured by CCI under MSP operations is made available to the industry on daily basis through e-auction. The system is transparent and CCI's pricing policy is value based.

It has always been the endeavour of CCI to ensure availability of good quality cotton at competitive rates to domestic textile industry including MSME units, Co-operatives and Institutional buyers. In order to enable the mills to procure cotton at competitive prices, CCI has introduced bulk discount scheme for 2018-19 stock which is applicable on purchase of minimum quantity of 500 bales. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), KVIC and Co-operative mills are entitled to avail discount on

buying a minimum quantity of even 100 bales. Under this scheme, the mills can avail discount of ₹ 3200 per candy to ₹ 5000 per candy depending upon quantity purchased.

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

Shopping Festival for uplifting consumer sentiments

3011. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on introducing Shopping Festival System in the country for uplifting consumer sentiments to tide over the economic slump in the textile sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the suggestions made by the textile traders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Pilot shopping festival at Bengaluru is proposed to be organized in FY 2020-21, which will subsequently be organized in other cities focusing on following sectors:—

- Gems and Jewellery
- Textiles
- Handicrafts
- Leather and Non Leather
- Carpets and
- Yoga and Ayurvedic products

In addition to above focus sectors, the products to be showcased will include:

- Tribal products/handicrafts
- Products from Jammu and Kashmir, North East States and other Hill States.

(c) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) will play a lead role in the mega shopping festival. All EPCs will promote sector-wise activities.

Promotion of organic cotton farming in India

3012. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many international fashion brands are showing keen interest in India for organic cotton;

(b) if so, in what manner the Ministry and APEDA is helping organic cotton farmers and functioning as linkage for supply of cotton to these brands from organic cotton farmers in India;

(c) whether the input costs in organic cotton farming is far less when compared to conventional and Bt.cotton production; and

(d) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to push organic cotton from 5.5 lakh acres to 7 lakh acres by 2025?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no such report/information in this regard.

(b) National Accreditation Body (NAB) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry manages and runs a National Program for Organic Production (NPOP). On behalf of the NAB, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is functioning as Secretariat for carrying out accreditation activities as well as implementation of NPOP. APEDA has taken up the matter of traceability system on voluntary basis for organic textiles for six months w.e.f. 01/03/2020. The Ministry of Textiles has authorized to initiate the process on voluntary basis for six months. A notification has already been issued by APEDA in this regard to all concerned for ensuring traceability of certified organic textile across the value chain to ensure end-to-end traceability and chain of custody of organic fiber.

(c) and (d) The average cost of production of organic cotton farming is less than conventional and Bt. cotton production, which is mainly due to less cost towards desi cotton seed and use of organic fertilizer. Ministry of Agriculture has been promoting organic farming through dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16. The MOVCDNER scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers

and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiative. The main focus is on export of produce. Under the scheme the farmers are given assistance of ₹ 25000/ha/3 years for both on-farm and off-farm organic inputs, and seeds/planting material. ₹ 495 crores have been allocated to 100 Farmers Producer Companies (FPCs) covering 2500 Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs), 50,000 ha area and 50,000 farmers for the 3 year period from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

In the PKVY scheme, assistance of ₹ 50,000 per hectare/3 years is provided, out of which ₹ 31,000 (62%) is given to the farmers directly through DBT, ₹ 1185 crore have been allocated for a period from 2018-19 to 2020-21 to target an area of around 4.10 lakh ha. Further, Ministry of Agriculture has been focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research, Modipuram under the research scheme on All India Network Program on Organic Farming (AI-NPOF) has developed 51 cropping systems and conducted workshops in Rajasthan.

Gratuity schemes for handloom weavers under ESI Act

3013. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for bringing ESI and maternity benefits and payment of gratuity schemes for handloom weavers and handicrafts persons under the ESI Act, 1948, the Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 and

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are applicable to formal sector where employer-employee relationship exists. Handloom and Handicraft Sectors are mostly unorganized and decentralized, with characteristics of Cottage Industry. These enterprises are often operated out of home rather than from a purpose-built facility, with very little investment in Plant and Machinery.

Bringing various schemes under PMRPY for textile sector

3014. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to implement Employees' Provident Fund and Employee's Pension Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) scheme providing entire 12 per cent employer's contribution by the Central Government to handloom weavers and handicraft persons at par with employees of garment and other textile units;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) are applicable to formal sector where employer-employee relationship exists. Handloom and Handicraft Sectors are mostly unorganised and decentralized, with characteristics of Cottage Industry. These enterprises are often operated out of home rather than from a purpose-built facility, with very little investment in Plant and Machinery.

National Mission for Technical Textiles

3015. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved launch of National Mission for Technical Textiles to integrate technology and manufacturing;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total allocated amount;
- (c) whether the Mission is likely to increase the size of domestic market in the course of next five years;
- (d) the number of employment to persons it is likely to generate; and
- (e) the places where these technical textile units are to be established in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The government has approved the proposal for creation of National Technical Textiles Mission for a period of 4 years (2020-21 to 2023-24) with an outlay of ₹ 1480 crores. Following are the salient features of this Mission:-

1. **Component-I (Research, Innovation and Development)** with outlay of ₹ 1000 Crore. This component is for promotion of both (i) fundamental research at fibre level aiming at path breaking technological products in Carbon Fibre, Aramid Fibre, Nylon Fibre, and Composites and (ii) application based research in geo-textiles, agro-textiles, medical textiles, mobile textiles and sports textiles and development of bio-degradable technical textiles.

The fundamental research activities are proposed to be conducted in various Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and other scientific/industrial/academic laboratories of repute. Application based research is proposed to be conducted in CSIR, IIT, Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) of Indian Railways, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Indian Road Research Institute (IRRI) and other such reputed laboratories.

2. **Component-II (Promotion and Market Development)**

This component to aim at market development, market promotion, international technical collaborations, investment promotions and 'Make in India' initiatives.

3. Component-III (Export Promotion)

The component aims at export promotion of technical textiles enhancing from the current annual value of approximately ₹ 14000 crore and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year upto 2023-24. An Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles is proposed to be set up for effective coordination and promotion activities in the segment.

4. Component-IV (Education, Training, Skill Development)

The Mission is aimed at promoting technical education at higher engineering and technology levels related to technical textiles and its application areas covering engineering, medical, agriculture, aquaculture and dairy segments. Skill development will be promoted and adequate pool of highly skilled manpower resources will be created for meeting the need of relatively sophisticated technical textiles manufacturing units.

- The focus of the Mission is also for developing on usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes of the country including strategic sectors. The use of technical textiles in agriculture, aquaculture, dairy, poultry, etc. Jal Jivan Mission; Swachh Bharat Mission; Ayushman Bharat will bring an overall improvement in cost economy, water and soil conservation, better agricultural productivity and higher income to farmers per acre of land holding in addition to promotion of manufacturing and exports activities in India. The use of geo-textiles in highways, railways and ports will result in robust infrastructure, reduced maintenance cost and higher life cycle of the infrastructure assets.
- Promotion of innovation amongst young engineering/technology/science standards and graduates is proposed to be taken up by the Mission; alongwith creation of innovation and incubation centres and promotion of 'start-up' and ventures'. The research output will be re-posited with a 'Trust with the Government for easy and assessable proliferation of the knowledge thus gained through research innovation and development activities.

- A sub-component of the research will focus on development of bio degradable technical textiles materials, particularly for agro-textiles, geo-textiles and medical textiles. It will also develop suitable equipment for environmentally sustainable disposal of used technical textiles, with emphasis on safe disposal of medical and hygiene wastes.
 - There is another important sub-component in the research activity aiming at development of indigenous machineries and process equipment for technical textiles, in order to promote 'Make In India' and enable competitiveness of the industry by way of reduced capital costs.
- (d) The Mission aims to generate 2 lakhs jobs in organized/unorganized sector in the country.
- (e) The mission shall work for holistic development of entire technical textile sector on pan-India basis and is not any state specific. No technical textiles units are proposed to be established under the Mission.

Geographical Indication (GI) tag to handloom varieties

3016. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the violation of GI tag of productions of the handloom varieties;
- (b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government under the GI and Patent Right Act;
- (c) whether Government has given any financial assistance/support to the artisans, for filing a case against the violation of the GI tagged goods; and
- (d) if so, the details of support from Government?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, the cases of violation of GI tagged goods in any State fall under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Police.

This Ministry has been providing ₹ 1.5 lakh for meeting the expenses in registering the designs/products under GI Act and ₹ 1.50 lakh to impart training to personnel of implementing agency and for effective enforcement for GI registration. This is done through State Government directly or their Agencies, as well as Textiles Committee, Mumbai.

To promote Handloom Products under GI, Help Desks have been set up in 28 Weavers Service Centres. To create awareness about the GI Handloom products, awareness workshops and exhibitions of exclusive GI registered handloom products are organized from time to time.

Financial assistance to NextGen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.

3017. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give final grant amount to NextGen Textile Park Private Limited under the scheme for Integrated Textile Parks; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units, with a Government of India grant upto 40% of the project cost and Government of India grant upto 90% of the project cost for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh; with ceiling limit of ₹ 40.00 crores for each textile park. Under SITP, final grant amount of ₹ 4.00 crore has been released to NextGen Textile Park Private Limited on 19.2.2020. The other details of the NextGen Textile Park Private Limited is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of the NextGen Textile Park Private Limited

1. NextGen Textile Park was approved in the PAC meeting held on 21.03.2007 with project cost of ₹ 101.40 Crores.

2. So far, ₹ 40.00 Crore has been released to the SPV of the textile park. Details of release are as follows:—

Installment	Cumulative %age	Amount	Month
1st part of I Installment	10%	₹ 4.00 crores	June, 2007
2nd part of I Installment	30%	₹ 8.00 crores	Nov., 2009
Second Installment	60%	₹ 12.00 crores	March, 2011
Third Installment	90%	₹ 12.00 crores	January, 2014
Final Installment	100%	₹ 4.00 crores	19.02.2020
TOTAL	100%	₹ 40.00 crores	—

3. The progress of the park noted through Visit Report dated 03.02.2020 of the O/o Textile Commissioner is as under:—

Sl. No	Particulars	Revised proposal	Progress as per visit report	Remarks/Achievement
1.	Units	26	15 operational	57% units operational
2.	Investment	₹ 508 crore	₹ 409 crore	80% has been achieved
3.	Employment	6100	4910	80% has been achieved
4.	Turnover	₹ 1495 crore	₹ 1211 crore	81% has been achieved

Setting up of modern spinning mills in Odisha

3018. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by the Union Government to provide required financial and other support to establish modern spinning mills for the larger interest of cotton farmers in the State of Odisha;

(b) whether there is any plan to open any Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) branch in Odisha in order to boost and for MSP support for the benefit of cotton farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):

(a) Government does not allocate funds to set-up any textile industry including spinning factory in any part of the country. However, Government has extended financial assistance for upgradation of technology to spinning factories under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Further, to safeguard the interest of cotton farmers and to give them remunerative prices of their produce, Government nominated Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Ltd., as nodal agency to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations of seed cotton (kapas) in all cotton growing States, in the event when price touches the MSP level.

(b) and (c) Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Ltd. is already operating in the state of Odisha with one branch office in Rayagada along with 13 procurement centres. As on 8.03.2020, CCI has procured around 7.83 lakh quintals (*i.e.* 1.47 lakh bales) of seed cotton (kapas) under MSP Operations in the state of Odisha, as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Districts	Purchase Center	Purchase under MSP as on 08.03.20	
			Qty in Quintals	Qty. in Bales
1.	Subarnapur	Biramahara	2703	507
2.	Rayagada	Rayagada	53767	10194
3.		Gunupur	185168	35395
4.	Ganjam	Digapahand	3659	701
5.	Bolangir	Bolangir	44167	8315
6.		Jogimunda	211199	39847
7.		Kantabanji	91933	17214
8.	Kalahandi	Karlapadu	59941	11148
9.		Kesinga	26561	4893
10.	Uchhala	Uchhala	60336	11361
11.	Nuapada	Khariar Rd	8682	1629
12.	Bargarh	Padampur	801	151
13.	Gajapati	Parlkmundi	34591	6502
TOTAL			783508	147857

Migration from tribal areas of Jharkhand

†3019. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey about the migration for livelihood from tribal areas of Jharkhand has been conducted during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the places where these people have migrated to for getting employment; and

(b) the number of human-trafficking cases identified, if the survey for migration from tribal areas has been carried out and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Ministry had got a study conducted on 'Tribal Livelihood Migration in India' through a third-party organization. The study was conducted in 12 States including Jharkhand. The key findings of the study report with respect to Jharkhand State regarding migration pattern are as under:—

Source Districts	Destination States	Destination Districts	Sector	Push-Factors
Ranchi, Dhanbad, Lohardaga, Gumla, Hazaribagh	New Delhi-NCR, Punjab, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odisha	Gurgaon, Delhi, Patiala, Hoshiarpur, Panjim, Nasik, Mumbai, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar	Construction Industry, Masons or Rickshaw pullers, Brick Kilns, Gardening, Textile, Agriculture and Domestic Help	(a) Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas (b) Lower literacy rate among youth and corruption, urban market more lucrative and attractive urban lifestyles (c) Failure of agricultural crop, inducing seasonal migration (d) Wage difference in source and destination States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Van Dhan Kendras in Andhra Pradesh

3020. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has targeted for setting up of 211 Van Dhan Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20;

(b) if so, the number of VDKs so far set up, district-wise and the amount sanctioned, released and utilised; and

(c) to what extent setting up of VDKs help tribals to improve their economic status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) As informed by Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), it is envisaged to establish 211 Vana Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) in Andhra Pradesh with District-wise breakup is given in the Statement (*See below*). An amount of ₹ 1064.00 lakh has so far been released to Andhra Pradesh State for the purpose.

(c) Van Dhan Vikas Kendra envisages to provide training to Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collection, value addition, brand building and marketing of value-added products to fetch higher returns for their products.

Statement

No. of Vana Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) envisaged to be established in Andhra Pradesh State

Sl. No.	District	No. of VDK
1	2	3
1.	Visakhapatnam	45
2.	Vizianagaram	40
3.	East Godavari	20

1	2	3
4.	Guntur	20
5.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	20
6.	Srikakulam	20
7.	Anantapur	10
8.	Chittoor	10
9.	Prakasam	10
10.	Krishna	8
11.	West Godavari	8
TOTAL		211

ST status to communities from Assam

3021. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a bill for conferring ST status to six communities of Assam namely, Koch Rajbongshi, Tai-Ahom, Moran, Motak, Chutiya and Tea Tribes;

(b) if so, what is the present status of the said Bill therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the proposal of Government in conferring ST status to such communities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) A Bill namely, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill – 2019, with respect to the State of Assam was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 9th January, 2019. It proposed to include 41 communities *i.e.* Moran, Matak, Chutia, Koch Rajbongshi, Tai Ahom and 36 Tea Tribes, at Sl.No. 15 to 55, in the list of the Scheduled Tribes of Assam.

(b) and (c) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002),

has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying list of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation. All actions are taken as per these modalities.

**Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) at
Warangal in Telangana**

3022. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance given to the Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) in the country during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal for setting up EMRS at Warangal district in Telangana State having huge population of the tribals and if not, whether Government has any proposal in this regard;
- (c) whether the EMRS at Telangana has not got any assistance from the Central Government and even the money for the food meant for the children is not reaching there; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Financial assistance for construction and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) is not released directly to any district by the Ministry. Funds are released to States and State-wise details of financial assistance given to the EMRSs in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Funds are released to States and State-wise details of financial assistance given to the EMRSs in the country during the last three years

Sl. No.	States	2016-17 Total release EMRS	2017-18 Total release EMRS	2018-19 Total release EMRS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	680.40	3791.11	1994.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	698.93	4550.80	683.60
3.	Assam	200.00	0.00	736.00
4.	Bihar	1000.00	900.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6431.47	5999.00	6886.25
7.	Gujarat	4552.26	6580.78	7963.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88.20	688.02	1275.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1955.19	800.00	2634.68
10.	Jharkhand	5332.61	4026.00	5668.08
11.	Karnataka	999.60	896.38	1780.59
12.	Kerala	221.76	644.02	769.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5770.92	7007.28	7087.06
14.	Maharashtra	5112.00	5938.40	4331.35
15.	Manipur	1619.40	1141.40	1841.55
16.	Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	2105.15
17.	Mizoram	168.00	1554.78	2629.16
18.	Nagaland	583.96	1897.60	1174.54
19.	Odisha	4942.80	7242.80	4314.80
20.	Rajasthan	2433.80	2970.00	4162.25
21.	Sikkim	905.00	416.50	662.12

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	798.00	1420.80	1218.40
23.	Telangana	1344.00	4394.57	3541.83
24.	Tripura	1165.80	1969.50	1555.20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	689.00	952.00	1145.45
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	1687.06	902.80
27.	West Bengal	1049.16	1049.16	3767.13
TOTAL		48942.26	68517.96	70829.92

Performance evaluation of TRIFED

3023. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the performance of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not undertaken any study to evaluate the performance of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), which is responsible of marketing tribal products through the network of its own outlets, using e-commerce and by organizing tribal festivals/artisan melas. However, the Ministry reviews the performance of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) through regular meetings, MoU evaluation, Monthly Progress Report etc. On evaluation of Progress Report submitted by TRIFED in January, 2020, following are observed:—

- (i) TRIFED has a network of 120 Outlets *i.e.* 72 own Sales outlets, 33 outlets on consignment sale and 15 franchisee outlets located across the country.
- (ii) Cumulative procurement of ₹ 3620 lakhs was made by TRIFED during the current financial year 2019-20, which is 38% more in comparison to the corresponding period of the last financial year.

- (iii) Cumulative sale of ₹ 3486.93 lakhs was achieved during the current financial year 2019-20, which is 28% more in comparison to the corresponding period of the last financial year.

Students enrolled in EMRS

3024. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in the tribal areas across the country;
- (b) the number and details of boys and girls students enrolled in EMRS during 2014 to 2019; and
- (c) the State-wise achievements of EMRS so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) The State-wise number and details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in the tribal areas across the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per scheme guidelines, the number of seats for boys and girls are equal in all EMRSs. The number of students enrolled in EMRS during 2014 to 2019 is as under:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Enrollment Students	40100	46210	52029	56478	65746	73391

(c) The EMRSs have become an island of excellence in the remote tribal hinterlands attracting large number of tribal children. The focus under the scheme is to ensure holistic development of the students in both academic and extracurricular sphere. Through extra classes, special coaching, educational tours, exposure visits, special camps, sports camps students have been encouraged to dream high and motivated to achieve as well. Students have done exceptionally well in academics. Nearly 90% pass percentage of which 53% have secured 1st division in 10th and similarly 81% pass percentage of which 61% have secured 1st Division in 12th during the examinations of 2017-18. A number of students from our EMRSs have successfully cleared competitive exams like NEET, IIT-JEE, National Law School etc. In the year

2017-18, 146 students have cleared NEET, 253 students have cleared JEE Main Exams, 8 have cleared CLAT. Schools have also produced several toppers in the 10th and 12th examinations. Neha Murmu, Student of EMRS Kathjoria, Dumka has been selected for 27th National Children's Science Congress, 2019; Student of EMRS Gamnom Sapermeina, Manipur visited Japan as part of an Exchange Visit. In the sports and extra-curricular sphere, our students have brought several laurels. Students of EMRS have found a place in national teams of sports like kabaddi etc, won many national and state level championships. For e.g. the Girls of Gangyap, the famous girls' basketball team of EMRS Gangyap in Sikkim were the Sikkim State Champions since 2008, Darjeeling Hill Basketball Champions since 2011, North East Basketball Champions CBSE Cluster 1 since 2010, CBSE Nationals Winner in 2011, 2013, Silver in 2012, Bronze in 2016 and 17; Silver in Nepal Invitational Basketball Championship in 2014, Nima Doma Bhutia selected Best Player in CBSE Nationals in 2011, 2012, 2013 –won the Chacha Nehru Sport's Award for these years. Ms. Rinky Chakma of EMRS BC Nagar, Tripura was declared Femina Miss India Tripura 2017.

In order to give a national platform to exhibit their talents, the Ministry for the first time in the year 2018-19 organized the National Level Music Competition and the National Level Sports Meet. The winning team of the Music Competition was invited to perform at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 9th August, 2019 at an event in honour of freedom fighters. With the impressive outcome of the maiden events, the Ministry has decided to make it an annual feature and this year the National EMRS Cultural Fest was held at Udaipur, Rajasthan during November, 2019 and the National Level Sports Meet was held at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh during December, 2019.

Statement

*The State-wise number and details of Eklavya Model Residential
Schools in the tribal areas across the country*

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	Total EMRS Sanctioned	Functional EMRS	Non-Functional EMRS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	19	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	2	6

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	5	1	4
4.	Bihar	2	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	42	0
6.	Gujarat	35	35	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	6
9.	Jharkhand	46	13	33
10.	Karnataka	12	10	2
11.	Kerala	4	2	2
12.	Ladakh	2	0	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	0
14.	Maharashtra	25	24	1
15.	Manipur	10	3	7
16.	Meghalaya	15	0	15
17.	Mizoram	11	2	9
18.	Nagaland	12	3	9
19.	Odisha	57	19	38
20.	Rajasthan	22	18	4
21.	Sikkim	4	4	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	8	0
23.	Telangana	16	16	0
24.	Tripura	13	5	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2
27.	West Bengal	8	7	1
GRAND TOTAL		438	285	153

Homeless children

3025. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has data regarding the total number of homeless children/children living in streets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has formulated or has plans to formulate a national scheme to address specific issues related to the development, protection and welfare of children in street situations; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data of homeless children in the country. However, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) is the primary law for children in the country. As per Section 2 (14) (vi) of the JJ Act, a child who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of, or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him is included as a "child in need of care and protection." The Act provides a security net of service delivery structures including measures for institutional and non-institutional care to ensure comprehensive well being of children in distress situations. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs. The Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) under the umbrella Integrated Child Development Services scheme for supporting the children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Under the scheme institutional care is provided through Child Care Institutes (CCIs), as a rehabilitative measure. The programmes and activities in Homes *inter alia* include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The details of CCIs supported under CPS alongwith the number of children residing in them as informed by the States/UTs is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of CCIs alongwith the children residing in them under CPS scheme as informed by the States/UTs (As on February, 2020)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Home	Beneficiaries	Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Beneficiaries	Open Shelter	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	2667	14	140	9	262
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	155	1	10	0	0
3.	Assam	45	1470	21	72	7	104
4.	Bihar	13	599	13	132	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	43	1687	12	95	10	127
6.	Goa	16	555	2	16	2	225
7.	Gujarat	46	1521	13	132	3	60
8.	Haryana	20	1027	7	52	14	425
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	1236	1	15	4	91

Written Answers to

[19 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	542	2	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	28	910	12	92	5	125
12.	Karnataka	62	2949	25	319	38	1084
13.	Kerala	18	680	11	222	4	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46	2301	26	243	8	348
15.	Maharashtra	19	572	17	170	2	50
16.	Manipur	37	1080	7	55	14	296
17.	Meghalaya	37	802	4	5	4	150
18.	Mizoram	35	1041	7	26	0	0
19.	Nagaland	25	506	4	5	3	60
20.	Odisha	89	6767	25	250	12	300
21.	Punjab	13	439	6	77	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	61	3005	21	211	20	331
23.	Sikkim	14	476	4	20	4	64
24.	Tamil Nadu	187	12450	20	200	11	275

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Tripura	19	710	6	49	2	58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45	1754	25	247	20	517
27.	Uttarakhand	7	317	2	15	2	50
28.	West Bengal	59	3486	23	326	49	1226
29.	Telangana	31	1017	11	320	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	401	2	10	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	230	2	17	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	10	1	25
33.	Daman and Diu	1	25	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	23	1290	3	59	9	313
36.	Puducherry	25	1040	2	16	2	42
TOTAL		1173	55707	352	3628	259	6708

Written Answers to

[19 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Marriage of girls before attaining legal age

3026. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is still unable to contain teenage girl marriages (marriage between 15 and 19 years of age);

(b) whether it is also a fact that 20 per cent of total girl population are married in the above age group and Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Rajasthan are some of the worst affected States; and

(c) if so, what special emphasis is made on such and similar other States to stop marriage of girls before they attain legal age for marriage?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) According to the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, as per the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) data for the year 2017, 0.5% female population between 15 and 19 years of age was married with respect to total female population. The percentage of married females (out of total female population) between the age group of 15-19 years is 0.4% each in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand, 1.0% in West Bengal and 0.7% in Rajasthan.

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages. The Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly sends letters and pursues with States/UTs and District Collectors (including in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Rajasthan) from time to time for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages, especially during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej etc.

The practice of Child Marriages is largely due to the prevailing social customs, traditions, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. In addition to legislative interventions, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development envisages to save and educate girls and reduce school dropouts, thus delaying their marriage. A significant part of

the BBBP advocacy campaign is focused on creating awareness on and discouraging the practice of child marriage. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

Features/objectives of Sakhi Centres

3027. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to implement any scheme for setting up of One Stop Centres (OSCs), popularly known as Sakhi Centres to support women affected by violence, if so, the details thereof along with the salient features/objectives of the scheme;

(b) whether the scheme is being financed through Nirbhaya Fund and if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred by Government for setting up such centres, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of OSC approved, established and functional along with the number of women registered/enrolled thereunder till date, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is being implemented under the Nirbhaya Fund since 1st April 2015. As on date 728 OSCs have been approved by Government of India in 724 districts across the country and 680 OSCs out of them have become operational so far. The expenditure incurred by Government for setting up such centres, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

These OSCs provide an integrated range of services under one roof including medical help, police facilitation, psychological counselling, legal counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. OSCs are to be set up either in newly constructed buildings or in pre-existing buildings within the premises of or within 2 kms. radius of hospitals or medical facilities. The State/UT-wise details of the OSCs approved and functional along with number of cases of women registered there till date, including Jharkhand and Gujarat is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

THE details of funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 16.03.2020)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 16.03.2020)	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,19,120	0	31,20,663	36,87,641	41,59,792	1,22,87,216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,19,120	2,68,97,400	3,30,13,744	3,90,63,148	2,15,90,245	12,18,83,657
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,19,120	28,41,450	53,19,517	7,82,02,084	1,27,27,076	10,04,09,247
4.	Assam	38,84,120	75,65,800	0	7,86,95,087	5,84,96,346	14,86,41,353
5.	Bihar	13,19,120	1,98,90,150	0	3,08,32,455	7,75,99,422	12,96,41,147
6.	Chandigarh	13,19,120	0	0	9,30,799	15,00,450	37,50,369
7.	Chhattisgarh	48,30,596	7,34,27,815	1,67,04,440	6,62,44,372	6,77,38,483	22,89,45,706
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43,41,482	0	43,41,482	50,000	15,14,704	1,02,47,668

9.	Daman and Diu	45,88,047	0	0	0	58,30,799	1,04,18,846	Written Answers to [19 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions 353
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	3,62,55,258	3,62,55,258	
11.	Goa	45,88,047.	19,41,450	10,84,917	4,92,000	15,00,450	96,06,864	
12.	Gujarat	45,88,047	38,82,900	1,27,15,269	5,62,69,778	6,79,51,666	14,54,07,660	
13.	Haryana	36,40,870	1,16,48,700	38,30,247	4,79,60,546	4,01,92,416	10,72,72,779	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37,68,927	0	15,00,450	1,01,18,850	2,19,91,050	3,73,79,277	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,88,047	95,65,800	87,52,272	1,50,20,425	72,04,787	4,51,31,331	
16.	Jharkhand	10,26,800	56,82,900	18,47,152	7,04,36,941	4,08,53,107	11,98,46,900	
17.	Karnataka	45,88,047	85,24,350	62,73,675	5,94,44,419	4,35,95,464	12,24,25,955	
18.	Kerala	45,08,047	1,13,65,800	11,80,007	2,83,31,849	1,40,90,453	5,94,76,156	
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	20,91,225	20,91,225	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45,88,047	7,73,47,650	1,31,27,264	11,23,91,390	13,78,76,213	34,53,30,564	
21.	Maharashtra	45,88,047	2,13,55,950	4,37,69,662	3,89,29,425	4,99,55,699	15,85,98,783	
22.	Manipur	12,89,120	0	0	3,57,22,445	2,48,84,407	6,18,95,972	
23.	Meghalaya	13,19,120	28,41,450	7,75,391	1,86,39,947	3,00,37,872	5,36,13,780	
24.	Mizoram	37,68,927	0	61,40,951	2,72,64,535	98,40,736	4,70,15,149	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	45,88,047	55,41,679	80,41,940	4,54,87,024	1,91,73,411	8,28,32,101
26.	Odisha	10,28,060	15,00,450	1,20,32,854	7,74,59,998	1,84,99,961	11,05,21,323
27.	Puducherry	37,00,000	0	19,41,450	47,66,836	43,76,136	1,47,84,422
28.	Punjab	43,82,120	97,07,250	3,35,87,668	5,26,33,488	2,86,44,739	12,89,55,265
29.	Rajasthan	12,13,120	3,41,23,174	28,95,721	3,08,60,275	6,77,11,508	13,68,03,798
30.	Sikkim	45,88,047	0	30,71,148	39,23,225	68,09,569	1,83,91,989
31.	Tamil Nadu	45,88,047	0	38,82,900	11,39,95,447	6,64,90,319	18,89,56,713
32.	Telangana	45,88,047	1,55,31,600	3,01,72,230	5,89,48,915	6,08,55,752	17,00,96,544
33.	Tripura	45,88,047	0	0	2,69,01,349	60,01,800	3,74,91,196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45,88,047	4,54,63,200	2,66,22,936	22,28,30,497	11,58,89,931	41,53,94,611
35.	Uttarakhand	13,19,120	58,24,350	1,38,86,307	2,72,25,409	2,29,07,445	7,11,62,631
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-II

States/UTs-wise details along with the OSCs approved, established and functional along with number of cases of women registered at OSCs till date, including Jharkhand and Gujarat

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of Districts	Number of approved OSCs	Number of operational OSCs	Total number of cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	3	1314
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	14	13	22377
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	24	545
4.	Assam	33	33	31	1885
5.	Bihar	38	38	38	5990
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	541
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	27	17465
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	230
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	109
10.	Goa	2	2	2	1210
11.	Gujarat	33	33	33	6133
12.	Haryana	22	22	22	5622
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	193
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	7	1752
15.	Jharkhand	24	24	24	403
16.	Karnataka	30	30	30	2539
17.	Kerala	14	14	14	2494
18.	Ladakh	2	2	1	21
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	51	51	15024
21.	Maharashtra	36	37	37	5682
22.	Manipur	16	16	16	76
23.	Meghalaya	11	11	11	158
24.	Mizoram	8	8	8	254
25.	Nagaland	11	11	11	338
26.	NCT of Delhi	11	11	11	82
27.	Odisha	30	30	30	2937
28.	Puducherry	4	4	4	190
29.	Punjab	22	22	22	2826
30.	Rajasthan	33	33	33	7946
31.	Sikkim	4	4	1	565
32.	Tamil Nadu	32	34	32	3984
33.	Telangana	33	33	32	8856
34.	Tripura	8	8	8	94
35.	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	75	133801
36.	Uttarakhand	13	13	13	2216
37.	West Bengal	23	23	0	0
TOTAL		724	728	680	255852

Salary-honorarium of Anganwadi workers

3028. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of monitoring system of Anganwadi programme along with facilities and salary-honorarium provided by the Central Government to workers, supervisors and officers working in this programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): In order to strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels

(National/State/District/Block and Anganwadi level) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Scheme. Composition and key roles of such committees at different levels have been defined and with a view to strengthen and make Anganwadi Services more participatory, PRIs and MPs and MLAs have been assigned representation on various committees at State, District and Block level Monitoring Committees.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is continuously monitoring the implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme. Government has issued guidelines on 22.10.2010 for strengthening the existing monitoring and supervision visits to Anganwadi Services projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

The guidelines include a schedule of visits of different officials at the state level to AWCs/mini-AWCs in improving the quality of service delivery of the AWCs by addressing various problems/bottlenecks and also to elicit views and perspectives from the community.

With effect from 01.10.2018, the Government has enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini- AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month. The Government has also introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018. AWWs are paid ₹ 500/- per month under POSHAN Abhiyaan for using ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software). Besides, many States/UTs are giving additional honorarium AWWs/AWHs out of their own resources. Statement indicating additional honorarium being paid by States/UTs to AWWs and AWHs is given in the Statement.

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

- (i) Paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) A set of two Uniform (Saree/Suit @ ₹ 400/- per saree per annum).
- (iii) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-50 years;
- (iv) Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years.

- (v) Modified Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years (closed group as on 01.06.2017).
- (vi) Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/- on diagnosis of identified illness.
- (vii) Scholarships to their children studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses).

The salary of Supervisors and other officers working in the States/UTs is paid by the State Government/UT Administration itself as they are State Government Employees. Only the salary of select staff is shared between the Centre and the States/UTs (viz. DPOs and 1 Statistical Assistant each at District level, CDPOs, 1 Statistical Assistant each at Project Level and Supervisors in the prescribed cost-sharing ratio). Further, the salary of the Anganwadi Services staff working in States/UTs is variable from State to State and depends upon the pay structure prescribed by the States/UTs itself.

Statement

*Details of additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/
AWHs from their own resources (as on 29.02.2020)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	5500	4750
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	6000	3750
36.	Tripura	549-4590*	393-3030*

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

Formation of panel of child rights activists

3029. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has recorded 264 instances of disruption over a period of five years ending 2018-19 which translates into six in 100 children being returned at an advanced stage of adoption;

(b) whether such children returning to the institution after being placed with a family, face rejection and are scarred for long time; and

(c) whether CARA has formed a panel of child rights activists, Members of Supreme Court appointed Child Welfare Committees and adoptive parents, to sort out the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), an Online Portal of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), 246 cases of disruption have been reported as compared to a total of 16859 In-country Adoptions during the last five years. However, these children returned after disruption are counselled and prepared for placement with another adoptive family. Out of the 246 children returned back due to disruption, 165 children have been rehabilitated through adoption and placed with an adoptive family.

(c) CARA has formed a Sub-Committee of Experts who have been travelling to the States and UTs for capacity building of social workers and child protection staff on adoption counselling at the District level. Emphasis is being given for preparation of parents adopting older children as well as the older children being placed in adoption. Advisories and instructions are being issued to all States and UTs for addressing the disruptions cases.

Setting up of hospitals for child patients

3030. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sent any proposal to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for setting up hospitals exclusively for child patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there are sufficient hospitals for children in the country; and
- (e) the details of number of such hospitals started in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) As informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Government of India is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCHA+N) strategy under National Health Mission (NHM), and support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care systems including strengthening of infrastructure and adequate manpower based on the proposals received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The support is also provided for establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and strengthening of paediatric health services. The Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) are established at district and sub-district level as per Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) guideline. As per report received from the States/UTs, there are 887 Special Newborn Care Units across the States/UTs. The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of special newborn care units in the country

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Number of SNCU (upto January, 2020)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Assam	28
5.	Bihar	43
6.	Chandigarh	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	23

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	19
11.	Goa	3
12.	Gujarat	46
13.	Haryana	29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27
16.	Jharkhand	19
17.	Karnataka	42
18.	Kerala	17
19.	Lakshadweep	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54
21.	Maharashtra	51
22.	Manipur	5
23.	Meghalaya	5
24.	Mizoram	5
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Odisha	40
27.	Pondicherry	4
28.	Punjab	24
29.	Rajasthan	60
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	73
32.	Telangana	27
33.	Tripura	6
34.	Uttar Pradesh	81

1	2	3
35.	Uttarakhand	5
36.	West Bengal	69
37.	Ladakh	2
TOTAL		887

Orphanages and orphan children in Gujarat

†3031. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the location-wise present number of orphanages in Gujarat;
- (b) the orphanage-wise present number of orphan children;
- (c) the details of amount allocated/released and utilised for said orphanages during the last three years; and
- (d) whether any suggestions have been received by Gujarat Government regarding orphanages and orphan children living there, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Gujarat, location-wise total number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Specialised Adoptions Agencies (SAAs) alongwith the number of children supported under Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of fund allocated/released and utilized by the State Government of Gujarat under the CPS Scheme during the last three years is as follows:—

2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized
769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	2251.55	1790.09

(d) Yes, Sir. However, presently financial support for remuneration to staff is being provided as per scheme guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The total number of CCIs including SAAs, location-wise presently functioning alongwith the children residing in them supported under CPS during the year 2019-20 (as on February, 2020)

A. List of Government run Homes

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Homes	Districts	Type of Home	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Children Home, Nr. Pavdi Vasahat, Ahwa, Dang	Dang	Children home	37
2.	Children Home, Pratap Pura, Nana Ankadia Road, Amreli	Amreli	Children home	9
3.	Children Home, Lal Banglow, Near Nagrik Society, Bhuj	Kutch	Children home	21
4.	Children Home, Subhashnagar, New Aerodram Road, Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Children home	44
5.	Children Home, Swastik Primary School, Hanuman Tekari, Palanpur	Banaskantha	Children home	17
6.	Children Home for Boys, 4-Sardarnagar Society, Chhotaudepur, Vadodara	Vadodara	Children home	18
7.	Children Home, Gandhinagar, Plot No. 331/D, Opp. Inquiry Office, Sector-13	Gandhinagar	Children home	9
8.	Children Home, Godhara Pathhar Talawadi, Near Law College	Godhara Panchmahal	Children home	15

9.	Children Home, Mehtapura, Himmatnagar	Sabarkantha	Children home	20	<i>Written Answers to</i>
10.	Children Home, Ranjit Sagar Road	Jamnagar	Children home	29	
11.	Children Home, Hathikhana, M.G. Road, Junagadh	Junagadh	Children home	17	
12.	Children Home, Khundh, Navsari	Navsari	Children home	17	
13.	Children Home, Near District Panchayat, Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Children home	10	
14.	Children Home, Magdum Road, Near Divyanagar Society, Tadkuva Road, Tapi	Tapi	Children home	31	<i>[19 March, 2020]</i>
15.	Children Home for girls, Near GIDC Water Tank, Odhav	Ahmedabad	Children home	25	
16.	Children Home for boys, Alembic Road, Near Shashtri Bridge, Vadodara	Vadodara	Children home	42	
17.	Children Home for Boys, Kukarwada Road, Vejalpur, Jambusar Road, Bharuch	Bharuch	Children home	15	
18.	Children Home for Girls, Near Nandervar Road, Near Railway –Station, Bharuch	Bharuch	Children home	18	
19.	Children Home (Boys), Katargam Road, Surat	Surat	Children home	61	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
20.	Children Home for Girls, Rander Behind Beggars Home, Surat	Surat	Children home	42	
21.	Special Home for Boys, Near Jam Towar, Jamnagar Road	Rajkot	Children home	26	
22.	Special Home for Girls, Bhaktinagar,	Rajkot	Children home	33	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Children Home for Boys Anand	Anand	Children home	16
24.	Children Home for Boys, Second Floor, Jivan Jyot Hospital, Kansada Darwaja, Patan	Patan	Children home	13

B. List of NGO run Homes

Sl. No.	Address of Homes	Districts	Type of Home	No. of Children
1.	Children Home, Jayshri Marutinandan Kisan Vikas Trust, Dahod	Dahod	Children Home	9
2.	Pradeshik Bal Sanrakshan Mandal Sanchalit Rajpipla, Narmada	Narmada	Children Home	5
3.	Regional Probations and After Care Association, Vejalpur Road, Jambusar, Bharuch	Bharuch	Children Home	14
4.	Pradeshik Bal Sanrakshan Mandal Sanchalit Nadiyad	Kheda	Children Home	1
5.	Boys Children Home, Agriculture and Rural Development Valsad	Valsad	Children Home	45
6.	Girls Children Home, Agriculture and Rural Development Valsad	Valsad	Children Home	29
7.	Vikas Gruh, Station Road, Behind Bhraman Boarding, Amreli	Amreli	Children Home	71
8.	Kathiyavad Nirashrit Balashram Lodhavad Chowk, Malavia Road, Rajkot	Rajkot	Children Home	124

9.	Mahipatram Rupram Ashram Out side Raipur Darwaja	Ahmedabad	Children Home	28
10.	Nandkuvarba Anath Ashram, Opp. Kumudvadi, Near Laltanki, Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Children Home	33
11.	V.G. Near Shobeshvar Mahadev Mandir, Morbi	Morbi	Children Home	41
12.	Tapibai Ranchhoddas Gandhi Vikas Gruh, Vidhyanagar, New Filteer Tank, Bhavnagar.	Bhavanagar	Children Home	53
13.	Shisumangal, Opp. Collector Banglow, Gandhigram, Junagadh	Junaghad	Children Home	55
14.	Kasturba Shtri Vikas Gruh, Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Children Home	137
15.	Children Home for HIV Positive/AIDS, Surat	Surat	Children Home	44
16.	Shri L.M. Dhruv Balashram Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Children Home	66
17.	District Probation and After care Association, Kali Talavadi, Civil Lines Road, Bharuch	Bharuch	Children Home	16
18.	Vikas Gruh, Dhumkatu Marg, Paldi, Ahmedabad	Amreli	Children Home	54
19.	Kachchh Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Airodram Road, Outside Sarpat Gate	Bhuj-Kutch	Children Home	16
20.	Bal Gokulam, Vadodra Probation and After care Association, Children Home for Boys	Vadodra	Children Home	25
21.	Pramukh Shri Rajya Shramik Parishad, Ahmedabad*	Ahmedabad	Children Home	21
22.	ShishuMangal Girls, Junagadh*	Junagarh	Children Home	49

Written Answers to

[19 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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C. List of Government run SAAs

Sl. No.	Name and Address of SAAs	Districts	No. of Children
1	Shishugruh –Odhav, Near GIDC Water Tank, Odhav, Ahmedabad, Pin-382415	Ahmedabad	1
2	C/o Children home for boys, Opp. Swastik Primary School, Abu Highway, Hanuman Takeri, Palanpur, Banasktha, Pin-385001	Banasktha	14
3.	Bharuch, C/o Narisanrakhankendra Campus, Nadelav Road, Pin-392001	Bharuch	8
4.	Khundh, B/h. Sat Pipla ITI, Chikhli-Rankuva-Vasda Road, Tal. Chikhli, Dist. Navsari Pin-396621	Navsari	6
5.	Children Home for boys, Near Children for Girls (Nari Kendra), Patthar Talavdi Road, Aankleshwar Mahadev Road, Godhra, Pin-389001	Godhra	15
6.	V R Popawala, Children Home for Boys, Opp. Nilam Petrol Pump, Katargam, Surat, Pin-395004	Surat	21
7.	Children Home for boys, B/h Jilla Panchayat Kacheri, Surendranagar	Surendranagar	10
8.	Near Bhathuji Temple, Nizampura Vadodara	Vadodara	13

D. List of NGO run SAAs

Sl. No.	Name and Address of SAAs	Name and Address of NGO	No. of Children
1.	Shishumangal Trust.Opp. Collectore Bangalow, Gandhigram, Junagadh-362001	Shishumangar, Junagadh	7
2.	Shree Tapibai R.Gandhi Vikashgruh, Chitranjan Chowk, Vidhyanagar, Bhavnagar, Pin-364002	Shree Tapibai R. Gandhi Vikasgruh, Bhavnagar	3
3.	Kasturba Stree Vikasgruh, Patel Colony, Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar, Pin-361008	Kanta Stree Vikas Gruh, Jamnagar	7
4.	Ahmedabad Probation and After care Association, Indian Council of Social Welfare, Muni, Balbhavan, Paldi Cross Road	Ahmedabad Probation and After care Association, Indian Council of Social Welfare, Muni, Balbhavan, Paldi Cross Road	18
5.	Kutch Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Old-Arodram, Bhuj	Kutch Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Old-Arodram, Bhuj	5

Written Answers to

[19 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Mahila bazaar

3032. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of Asia's biggest market owned by Government known as Mahila bazaar;
- (b) whether Government would extend help to make it more organised;
- (c) whether Government would make it a model to encourage women entrepreneurs; and
- (d) whether Government would approach UNESCO to get it recognized by it, being one of the oldest and biggest market where buyers and sellers are women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

National Children Protection Policy

3033. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a National Children Protection Policy has been drafted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when the said policy would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In pursuance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Sampoorna Behura vs. UOI & Ors (M.A. No.-2069/2018 in W.P.(C) No. 473/2005 regarding drafting of the National Child Protection Policy, the first draft of the National Child Protection Policy was prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The draft was widely circulated in the public domain to gather the comments/suggestions of all the stakeholders. Numerous comments have been received, which are presently being reviewed.

Observation of International Women's Day

3034. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps were taken to observe International Women's Day across the country;
- (b) the manner in which the day was used to generate awareness about gender friendly work place; and
- (c) the amount of money that was allocated for observance of Women's Day?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) This year, the Government of India celebrated the International Women's Day with high level of enthusiasm, participation and outreach. The events this year saw convergence of activities between various Ministries, Departments and organisations. Several events and activities were organised across the country on 8th March, 2020 and also in the run up to the International Women's Day including by the States and UTs as well as the autonomous bodies and associated organisations of Ministries on various themes touching upon the lives of women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development requested all Ministries/Departments to celebrate International Women's Day as well as the week in the run-up to it to generate awareness and to highlight the initiatives and achievements of the Government in relation to empowerment and other themes and areas pertaining to women. Similar requests were made to all States and UTs as well. They were also requested to undertake and highlight initiatives for eliminating gender based discrimination and violence for bringing about a perceptible and positive shift towards greater empowerment of women in all domains. Beginning 1st March, 2020, a seven days campaign on seven verticals namely Education; Urban Women; Empowerment of Women; Skills and Entrepreneurship; Women in special circumstances viz Divyang, women from North-East and Islands, Tribal Women; Rural Women and Agriculture and Health and Nutrition was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The events under these verticals were organised by the relevant Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

Many Ministries/Departments/States/UTs have reported celebrating the day and the week in the run up to it, with high level of enthusiasm by organising workshops, seminars, rallies, round table discussions, inspirational talks, cultural activities, yoga and wellness sessions, exhibitions, debates, slogan/essay writing, drawing competitions etc.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development and its associated organisations had organised various activities either on their own or in collaboration with other Ministries/Departments/organisations in the run-up to International women's day including Launch of University Grant Commission (UGC) Chairs in the name of eminent women personalities, Nari Shakti Quiz and International Women's Day Pledge on My Gov platform, Women Organic Festival in collaboration with Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Seminar on Women's Economic Empowerment in collaboration with the World Bank, Exhibition on Incredible Journey of Women Artisans and Weavers at Delhi Haat in collaboration with Ministry of Textiles, Book launch on verified success stories under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) on the theme of Chronicles of Change Champions etc. An interactive session with the Foreign Diplomats was organised in which Minister of Women and Child Development and Minister of External Affairs jointly addressed diplomats from various countries and informed them about India's initiatives and achievements in the field of women empowerment.

'Nari Shakti Puraskars' were conferred upon selected women by the Hon'ble President of India on 8th March, 2020, recognizing the exceptional work done by them towards empowerment of women. The Ministry has also run an active awareness campaign through print, electronic and social media. No separate budget has been allocated exclusively for observing International Women's Day. However, a budget of ₹ 1.35 Crores has been kept for Nari Shakti Puraskar. The Ministry has also earmarked ₹ 75 Crore approx on media campaign and other associated activities for raising public awareness.

Empowerment of adolescent girls

3035. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls and if so, the achievement made so far thereunder;

(b) the criteria fixed by Government to get the benefit of this scheme along with the number of adolescent girls who have benefited out of this scheme since its inception;

(c) whether Government has created awareness among adolescent girls about this scheme and if so, the success achieved; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to extend the scheme in all districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG), a sub-scheme under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, has been universalized from 01.4.2018 for the out of school girls age group of 11-14 years for their self-development and empowerment to improve their nutrition and health status, promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH).

The Anganwadi Worker undertakes home visits in her area, with the help of PRIs, school teachers and other stakeholders to identify out of school girls in the age group of 11+ to 14 years and advises the girls to register themselves under the scheme for availing the services. Nutrition beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*)

Intensive IEC campaign and Community mobilization is envisaged in the Scheme to raise awareness through activities such as mid-media activities, kala jathas, street plays etc. Periodical review is conducted from time to time through video conferences, review meetings etc.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise number of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG for the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	291018	14763	39181	4496
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11558	266	482	482
3.	Assam	469521	NR	54352	68545
4.	Bihar	1999642	396805	130222	17824

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	381560	13673	16093	17529
6.	Goa	34806	45	21	7
7.	Gujarat	529521	NR	174620	109743
8.	Haryana	168967	667	5066	3581
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102496	825	630	570
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87656	NR	16963	6391
11.	Jharkhand	333234	63515	NR	18652
12.	Karnataka	350269	28022	58670	17106
13.	Kerala	238372	712	241	158
14.	Madhya Pradesh	995000	125452	305000	180000
15.	Maharashtra	848673	45898	24478	36997
16.	Manipur	42247	5061	4056	4267
17.	Meghalaya	59429	1852	1655	1122
18.	Mizoram	28148	897	715	1131
19.	Nagaland	19456	6455	7320	7320
20.	Odisha	590168	56893	NR	25000
21.	Punjab	188723	2143	4339	4781
22.	Rajasthan	0	NR	173591	49631
23.	Sikkim	10473	6	NR	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	410247	2337	NR	1033
25.	Telangana	155861	NR	19410	25000
26.	Tripura	54208	971	2031	601
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2082000	NR	277000	341518
28.	Uttaranchal	0	NR	NR	26950
29.	West Bengal	100106	2842	2055	58123

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10649	25	21	3
31.	Chandigarh	1741	186	55	55
32.	Daman and Diu*	1458	0	20	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6228	NR	NR	33
34.	Delhi	92158	3383	2280	2268
35.	Lakshadweep	2553	10	7	3
36.	Puducherry	4221	18	22	14
TOTAL		1,07,02,367	7,73,722	13,20,596	10,30,955

Vacant posts of Anganwadi Workers

3036. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Anganwadi Workers are laying vacant in various States;
- (b) if so, the list of vacant posts of Anganwadi Workers, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to recruit Anganwadi Workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As on 31st December, 2019, against 13,99,697 sanctioned positions of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) 70,559 positions are vacant. State/UT-wise details of vacant positions of AWWs is given in the Statement (*See below*). Filling up/appointment of Anganwadi Workers and implementation of the Scheme rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry is continuously taking up the matter with States/UTs through various modes i.e. letters/reminders/conferences/video conferences, officers' visits to States/UTs etc.to fill up the vacant positions.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Sanctioned, In-position and Vacant
Positions of AWWs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs		
		Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	55607	53942	1665
2.	Telangana	35700	34117	1583
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	0
4.	Assam*	62153	60942	1211
5.	Bihar	115009	106953	8056
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50030	2444
7.	Goa	1262	1185	77
8.	Gujarat#	53029	51524	1505
9.	Haryana	25962	25042	920
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	18925	18759	166
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30765	28697	2068
12.	Jharkhand	38432	37821	611
13.	Karnataka	65911	64519	1392
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	203
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	96236	899
16.	Maharashtra	110486	105592	4894
17.	Manipur	11510	11302	208
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5883	13
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	0
21.	Odisha	74154	71393	2761

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	27314	27285	29
23.	Rajasthan	62010	59550	2460
24.	Sikkim	1308	1296	12
25.	Tamil Nadu*	54439	49182	5257
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	190145	171245	18900
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	19526	541
29.	West Bengal	119481	108059	11422
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	719	1
31.	Chandigarh	450	450	0
32.	Delhi	10897	9990	907
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	5
35.	Ladakh	1173	1133	40
36.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0
37.	Puducherry*	855	780	75
TOTAL		13,99,697	13,29,138	70,559

*Information up to September, 2019

#Data taken from ICDS-RRS.

Women affected in Delhi clashes

3037. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any special relief or assistance to take care of the women and children who are affected in the recent Delhi clashes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) in what manner Government is planning to rehabilitate and help the women who are affected by the recent clashes in North East Delhi; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, the relief and rehabilitation efforts taken by them for victims including women and children who are affected in recent Delhi clashes in the affected areas of North East and Shahadara Districts, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Grant of ex-gratia relief in various eventualities;
- (ii) Compensation for damage to residential units during the riots;
- (iii) Ensuring the availability of basic amenities including bedding, blankets, medicines, food, sanitation and clean drinking water in association with the CDMOs, BDOs and civic agencies like DJB, Police, EDMC etc. of the districts;
- (iv) Nominated 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;
- (v) Help Desks, relief camps and 24x7 control rooms were set up to assist victims including women and children who were affected in recent Delhi clashes.
- (vi) Ambulances were provided by Centralised Accident And Trauma Services (CATS), and
- (vii) Issued direction to Fire Department to take quick action on all the calls.
- (viii) Deputation of six Secretary level officers of Delhi Government in the Districts to coordinate and facilitate the relief, rehabilitation, support and any other activities undertaken in the wake of the recent violent incidents in the districts.

- (ix) Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been directed to ensure the availability of basic amenities including bedding, blankets, medicines, food, sanitation and clean drinking water, etc and oversee the relief, rehabilitation and support activities.
- (x) Delhi Police has also played a vital role in providing assistance to people including women and children affected by violence in accessing medical attention.

East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) also 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.

Violence in shelter homes

3038. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of Swadhar Greh currently operational in the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) funds sanctioned and utilised under Swadhar Greh Scheme in the past year and current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) number of women and children who have benefitted by shelter homes run/ funded by Government in the past year and current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) number of complaints of sexual abuse and violence against women and children in shelter homes run/funded by Government during the past year and current year, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) details of steps taken/proposed to eliminate violence against women and children in shelter homes run/funded by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The number of Swadhar Greh currently operational in the country State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Funds sanctioned and utilized under Swadhar Greh Scheme in the past year and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The number of women and children who have benefitted by Shelter homes run/funded by the Government in the past year and current year, State/UT-wise under Swadhar Greh and Child Protection Services schemes are is given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

With the objective of safety and welfare of women, the Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets women living in difficult circumstances without social and economic support. As per scheme guidelines, in case of unlawful activities including sexual, mental and physical harassment of inmate by the members of management and staff, the grant will be stopped and blacklisting of the implementing agency will be done without prejudice to criminal action. For protection of children, the Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme for supporting the children in difficult circumstances. Institutional care is provided through Child Care Institutes (CCIs), as a rehabilitative measure. Under Section 41 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), registration of institutions including Homes for children has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to conduct regular inspections and monitor these shelter homes to ensure that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the schemes guidelines.

Statement-I

Swadhar Greh currently operational in the country State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name	Number of Homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	16
4.	Punjab	2
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	3

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	2
8.	Gujarat	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	6
12.	Karnataka	53
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17
15.	Maharashtra	50
16.	Manipur	23
17.	Mizoram	11
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	56
21.	Puducherry	1
22.	Rajasthan	17
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	35
25.	Telangana	22
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13
28.	Uttarakhand	2
29.	West Bengal	34
30.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1

Statement-II

*Funds sanctioned and utilized under Swadhar Greh Scheme in the
past year and current year, State/UT-wise*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released during 2018-19	Amount utilized by the State Govt. during 2018-19	Amount released during 2019-20	Amount utilized by the State Government during 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	190.93	—
2.	Assam	152.60	—	104.69	—
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.27	—	7.27	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.05	18.05	9.69	—
5.	Bihar	0	—	0	—
6.	Chandigarh	6.64	—	7.99	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.25	30.25	22.95	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	—	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	0	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	16.10	—	18.38	—
11.	Gujarat	0	—	18.31	—
12.	Goa	0	—	—	—
13.	Haryana	3.39	—	—	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	—	5.45	—
15.	Jharkhand	0	—	18.17	—
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.20	36.20	38.87	—
17.	Karnataka	274.35	—	221.67	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	69.59	—	32.26	—
19.	Lakshadweep	0	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	46.09	—	162.05	—
21.	Maharashtra	0	—	—	—
22.	Mizoram	81.09	—	71.97	—
23.	Manipur	424.30	—	267.08	—
24.	Meghalaya	0	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland	25.69	—	13.08	—
26.	Odisha	456.79	—	286.73	—
27.	Punjab	8.00	—	9.58	—
28.	Puducherry	20.06	—	7.99	—
29.	Rajasthan	0	—	87.19	—
30.	Sikkim	6.72	6.72	10.64	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	409.75	—	160.12	—
32.	Telangana	116.09	116.09	268.63	—
33.	Tripura	46.23	—	26.17	—
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	—	0	—
35.	Uttarakhand	0	—	—	—
36.	West Bengal	0	—	378.30	—

Statement-III

The number of women who have benefitted by shelter homes run/funded, by Government in the past year and current year, State/UT-wise as informed by the States/UTs during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (As on February, 2020)

Sl.No.	State Name	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	780	901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	16

1	2	3	4
3.	.Assam	510	510
4.	Bihar	0	—
5.	Punjab	60	30
6.	Chandigarh	30	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	90	84
8.	Delhi	60	33
9.	Goa	0	—
10.	Gujarat	120	120
11.	Haryana	30	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	90	160
13.	Jharkhand	90	14
14.	Karnataka	1380	1383
15.	Kerala	210	473
16.	Madhya Pradesh	240	240
17.	Maharashtra	1500	1500
18.	Manipur	690	664
19.	Mizoram	330	112
20.	Meghalaya	60	60
21.	Nagaland	60	60
22.	Odisha	2340	2340
23.	Puducherry	30	30
24.	Rajasthan	180	180
25.	Sikkim	30	22
26.	Tamil Nadu	1050	1050
27.	Telangana	570	831
28.	Tripura	120	120

1	2	3	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	390	390
30.	Uttarakhand	120	120
31.	West Bengal	1440	1440
32.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	8
33.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0

Statement-IV

Details of CCIs along with the children residing in them under CPS scheme as informed by the States/UTs during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (As on Feb, 2020)

Sl. No.	State	2018-19		2019-20	
		Children Home and Open Shelter	Beneficiaries	Children Home and Open Shelter	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	2371	59	2929
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	63	4	155
3.	Assam	33	1684	52	1574
4.	Bihar	18	821	13	599
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	1852	53	1814
6.	Goa	26	1566	18	780
7.	Gujarat	42	1675	49	1581
8.	Haryana	41	1744	34	1452
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34	1219	34	1327
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	542	10	542
11.	Jharkhand	30	717	33	1035

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	103	4070	100	4033
13.	Kerala	22	854	22	780
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54	2649	54	2649
15.	Maharashtra	23	986	21	622
16.	Manipur	51	1376	51	1376
17.	Meghalaya	44	1071	41	952
18.	Mizoram	26	989	35	1041
19.	Nagaland	28	474	28	566
20.	Odisha	104	6805	101	7067
21.	Punjab	7	274	13	439
22.	Rajasthan	73	2356	81	3336
23.	Sikkim	12	360	18	540
24.	Tamil Nadu	191	11915	198	12725
25.	Tripura	21	768	21	768
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65	1967	65	2271
27.	Uttarakhand	9	367	9	367
28.	West Bengal	104	5102	108	4712
29.	Telangana	31	1013	31	1017
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	101	10	401
31.	Chandigarh	6	230	5	230
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	25
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	25
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	35	1517	32	1603
36.	Puducherry	27	1082	27	1082

Increase in child marriages

3039. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of child marriages are increasing in the country and so also the child Brides numbers are increasing;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken a serious note of this and taken any action to curb child marriages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of child marriages reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The percentage of women (in the age group of 20-24 years), who were married before the age of 18 years, has reduced from 47.4% in 2005-06 as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to 26.8% in 2015-16 as per NFHS-4. As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, State-wise number of child marriages reported in the country during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs are being pursued from time to time for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India regularly sends out letters to States/UTs to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej, etc.

The practice of Child Marriages is largely due to the prevailing social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme envisages education of girls and reduces dropouts, thus delaying their marriage. A significant part of the BBBP advocacy campaign is focused on creating awareness on and discouraging the practice of child marriage. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address the issue of child marriage.

Statement

State-wise number of child marriages in the country as per National Crime Records Bureau Report during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	15	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	58	88
4.	Bihar	0	17	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	1	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	6	8
8.	Haryana	14	18	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	1	7
12.	Karnataka	51	65	73
13.	Kerala	8	15	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	5	3
15.	Maharashtra	16	20	13
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	15	17	22
21.	Punjab	8	8	6

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	12	6	11
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	55	55	67
25.	Telangana	19	25	24
26.	Tripura	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4	4
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	2
29.	West Bengal	41	49	70
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	2	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	0	0
TOTAL		326	395	501

Lack of trained professionals at One Stop Centres

3040. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the lack of trained professionals at One Stop Centres and presence of more male staff employed at these Centres which tends to make the women uncomfortable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to change the hostile environment of the Centres and make it more female-friendly?

2.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per the One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme guidelines, the Centre Administrator, the Case workers, the Para Medical Personnel, Counsellors and the multi-purpose workers are required to be females to ensure that OSCs are women-friendly.

To ensure quality at OSCs, training and capacity building initiatives have been undertaken at the national and State levels across the country and this is an ongoing process. A total number of 3544 OSC functionaries have been trained through various trainings and capacity building programmes so far.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): प्रश्न काल का समय समाप्त हुआ। Now Statement correcting answer to question.

Statement to be made in the Rajya Sabha by the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice, correcting version of the statement/replies of the Hon'ble Minister to Supplementary to Rajya Sabha starred Question No. 115 during the discussions held in Rajya Sabha on 28.11.2019.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I rise to make a statement correcting the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th November, 2019 to a supplementary question arising out of the answer to Starred Question No. 115 regarding ' India Justice Report 2019' .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): सदन की कार्यवाही दोपहर 2.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) *in the Chair*]

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO,
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): The Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपसे और सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बांध सुरक्षा विधेयक पर चर्चा कराना कार्य-सूची में है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ करने की बजाय पहले MSME पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ करा दी जाए, तो उचित होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज लॉ मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा नहीं होगी और क्या सदन का समय 6.00 बजे तक रहेगा या 8.00 बजे तक? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مہودے، میں آپ کے مادہیم سے مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آج لا منسٹری پر چرچہ نہیں ہوگی اور کیا سدن کا وقت 6.00 بجے تک ریگیا یا 8.00 بجے تک؟

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सायंकाल 6.00 बजे तक तो सदन चलेगा। उसके बाद जैसा माननीय सदस्यों का विचार होगा, उसके अनुसार काम होगा।

श्री जावेद अली खान: ठीक है महोदया, मैं यही जानना चाहता था।

†جناب جاوید علی خان: ٹھیک ہے مہودے، میں یہی جاننا چاہتا تھا۔

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): At what time are you going to take the Dam Safety Bill? Please inform us. आप बताइए आप उसे लेकर कब आएंगे? We came rushing.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): It will be decided by the Chair. We requested the Chair to first take up the discussion on MSME, and after that, whatever the Chair decide, we will do.

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): महोदया, इनका इरादा उस पर चर्चा कराने का नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदया, मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले आप MSME को कार्य-सूची में ले लीजिए और उस पर चर्चा प्रारंभ कराइए तथा उसे समाप्त होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री श्वेत मलिक, कृपया आप अपना भाषण प्रारंभ कीजिए।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): मैडम वाइस चेयरमैन, हमें मालूम है कि इनका इरादा उस पर चर्चा कराने का नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा निवेदन है कि बात एकदम साफ है। कल MSME की चर्चा के लिए लगभग 24 माननीय सदस्यों के नाम आए थे। उनमें से कल 14 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था और अभी भी 10 माननीय सदस्यों के नाम चर्चा करने हेतु शेष हैं। उनके भाषण होने और इस चर्चा का उत्तर, ये दोनों जरूरी हैं। इसलिए पहले इन्हें पूरा होने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैडम, मैं तो पहले से ही कह रहा हूँ कि इनका इरादा नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): ऐसा है कि मंत्री जी ने निवेदन किया है कि पहले MSME पर चर्चा कर ली जाए। इसलिए पहले हम इस चर्चा को पूरा कर लें, फिर उसके बाद उस पर ...(व्यवधान)... श्री श्वेत मलिक जी, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि micro, small and medium enterprises को जो सफलता मिली है, उसके लिए मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया आप बैठें। श्री श्वेत मलिक जी, आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: महोदया, आज जो MSME को सफलता मिली है, उसके लिए मैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे माननीय मंत्री, श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी को बधाई दूंगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्वर्णिम उपलब्धि प्राप्त हुई है, मैं आपको उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जाना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि MSME देश का growth engine है। किसी भी देश की उन्नति का यह golden gate है, लेकिन हम से पहले कांग्रेस का जो लम्बा शासन चला, उस कांग्रेस को यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। उन्होंने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा तो दिया, लेकिन गरीबी हटाओ का निवारण नहीं किया। "गरीबी हटाओ" का निवारण किससे होना था? वह एमएसएमई जैसी योजनाओं से होना था, लेकिन "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा सिर्फ नारा रह गया। कांग्रेस एक लंबे समय तक गरीब को केवल वोट बैंक के लिए इस्तेमाल करती रही और गरीब और गरीब होता रहा। हमने हमेशा यह सुना है कि गवर्नमेंट by the people, for the people होती है, पर वह जो गवर्नमेंट थी, वह by the people, for Congressmen थी। कांग्रेस का एमएसएमई सेक्टर की तरफ ध्यान नहीं था, क्योंकि वह गवर्नमेंट by the people, for Congressmen थी। ...(व्यवधान)... वह निजी स्वार्थों पर थी। उसमें कहीं भी एमएसएमई सेक्टर की ग्रोथ नजर नहीं आई। मोदी जी, जिन्होंने एक स्वप्न लिया है कि 5 ट्रिलियन की economy बनानी है, जब उन्होंने संकल्प से सिद्धि तक एक नये भारत का निर्माण करने का संकल्प लिया था, तब सब लोग हंसते थे, लेकिन आज आप देखिए कि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत में "जन-धन योजना" के अंतर्गत 32 करोड़ खाते खुल गए हैं, आज मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 18 हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंच गई है, आज

मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में घर-घर में गैस के मुफ्त चूल्हे पहुंच गए हैं। यह एक संकल्प होता है कि आज जो शौचालय बने हैं, उनका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि यह जो नया इतिहास बना है, जिसमें कांग्रेस को मुंह तोड़ पराजय मिली है और एक बार फिर मोदी जी का जो पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ शासन आया है, किसी सरकार को दशकों के बाद पहले से भी अधिक बहुमत मिला है, यह उनके इतने अच्छे कार्य करने के कारण था कि गरीब को पहली बार सरकार मिली। यह गरीब की सरकार थी।

महोदया, एमएसएमई, जिसके लिए मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह *growth engine* है, उसमें जो *projection of jobs* है, उसके अनुसार करीब 15 करोड़ जॉब्स एमएसएमई के माध्यम से मिलेंगी, क्योंकि जो *maximum employment generation* होता है, वह एमएसएमई के माध्यम से होता है। यह लघु उद्योग सेक्टर है।

महोदया, 50 परसेंट जीडीपी का जो एक प्रोजेक्टिड विज़न है, हमने जो यह सोचा है कि यह जीडीपी डबल डिज़िट में जाएगी, जीडीपी में जो 50 परसेंट *contribution* होगा, वह एमएसएमई के माध्यम से संभव होगा।

महोदया, मोदी जी ने हर भारतवासी को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का प्रयास किया है। मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा कि गरीबी को रोटी दे देंगे, तो वह फिर मांगेगा, लेकिन अगर किसी गरीब को आत्मनिर्भर बना देंगे, तो वह और लोगों को भी आत्मनिर्भर बनाएगा और खुद भी आत्मनिर्भर होगा। यह मोदी जी की सोच है। एमएसएमई के माध्यम से मोदी जी ने जो प्रयास किए और उसमें जो नये-नये *components introduce* किए, वे इसीलिए हुए क्योंकि वह सही मायने में गरीब की सरकार थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस का लंबा शासन चला, लेकिन जो दलित थे, जो पिछड़े थे, जो गरीब थे, वे कोई ऑफिसर क्यों नहीं बन पाए? वे उद्योगपति क्यों नहीं बन पाए? उसका कारण यह था कि वोट बैंक के कारण ये चाहते ही नहीं थे कि वे लोग ऊपर उठें, ऊपर उठकर उनको भी ज्ञान हो और वे भी अपने ज्ञान से वोट डाल सकें। मोदी जी ने एमएसएमई सेक्टर में ये जो योजनाएं चलाई हैं, जैसे स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए "मुद्रा बैंक" योजना है कि किसी भी वर्ग का जो एक *intellectual* बच्चा है, *intelligent* बच्चा है, वह केवल संसाधनों के कारण पीछे न रह जाए, इसके लिए "मुद्रा बैंक" योजना के माध्यम से अब बिना किसी *collateral security* के लोन मिलता है। उन्होंने यहां तक कर दिया है कि 1 करोड़ ₹ तक का लोन एक घंटे में मिलेगा। मोदी सरकार ने ऐसे इतिहास की रचना की है। इससे गरीब के बच्चे, जो स्टार्ट-अप्स थे, वे भी सामने आए और उद्योगपति बनने लगे। उनके लिए जो "स्किल इंडिया" की योजना थी - यह बड़ा कष्टदायक है कि आज भारत को आज़ाद हुए 70 वर्ष से अधिक हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी जो "स्किल इंडिया" *component* है..। मैंने पहले भी सदन में बताया था कि यहां यूरोप में यह 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक है, नॉर्वे में 93 प्रतिशत लोग *skilled* हैं, लेकिन भारत में आजादी मिलने के लंबे समय के बाद भी 2.3 per cent *skilled* लोग हैं। अब जब व्यक्ति *skilled* ही नहीं होगा, तो

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

efficiency क्या निकलेगी? मोदी जी ने पहली बार Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship बनाई और उसको लाखों-करोड़ का बजट दिया, जिससे यहां के जो गरीब हैं, हम उनको शिक्षित कर सकें, हम उनको skilled कर सकें और वे कहीं अधिक efficiency निकाल सकें। मैडम, मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं कि एक लोहार काम करता है, वह जिस product का निर्माण करता है, अगर वह पुराने औजारों से निर्माण करेगा, तो दिन में पांच वस्तुएं बनाएगा, लेकिन अगर वह skilled होगा, modern machinery लेगा, उसके पास computerized machinery होगी, तो वही व्यक्ति 50 वस्तुएं बनाएगा। यह मोदी जी का स्वप्न है। Skill Development Ministry ने महिलाओं के क्षेत्र में, दलितों के क्षेत्र में, गरीबों के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया।

मैडम, मोदी जी ने आज SC/ST Hub योजना का निर्माण किया। मुझे बहुत दुख होता है कि जो हमारे दलित भाई हैं, या तो वे peon मिलेंगे या रिक्शेवाले मिलेंगे या रेहड़ी वाले मिलेंगे या मजदूर मिलेंगे। कांग्रेस के कुशासन के कारण उनको उद्योगपति नहीं बनने दिया गया। मैं अपने कांग्रेस के मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके इतने लंबे शासन के बाद भी आज यह जो दलित वर्ग है, ये जो गरीब लोग हैं, ये उद्योगपति क्यों नहीं हैं? मोदी जी ने ऐसे वर्ग को उद्योगपति बनाने के लिए SC/ST Hub योजना शुरू की। साथ ही उन्होंने यह निश्चित किया कि जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनी हैं, जैसे रेलवे है, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) है, इनको अपना 4 प्रतिशत जो material है, जो product है, वह जो दलित वर्ग का उद्योगपति है, उससे खरीदना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से उन्होंने marketing का इंतजाम भी साथ किया।

मैडम, इसके बाद 'Make in India' योजना है। यह आज तक सोचा ही नहीं गया। हमेशा विदेशियों के आगे झोलियां फैलाई गईं, चाहे वह डिफेंस हो, चाहे वह रेलवे हो, चाहे वह industry हो, हम पूरी तरह से विदेशियों के ऊपर निर्भर रहे और कितनी देशी पूंजी विदेशों में चली गई। जहां तक विदेशी मुद्रा की बात है, जहां आज ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार इकट्ठा हुआ है, जबकि हम कांग्रेस के राज में विदेशी मुद्रा के दिवालियेपन के कगार तक आ गए थे, क्योंकि सारी मुद्रा तो आयात करने में बाहर चली जाती थी। मोदी जी ने 'Make in India' योजना शुरू की कि यह जो हेलिकॉप्टर है, ये जो guns हैं, ये जो तोपें हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... मुझे ज्यादा समय मिला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपकी पार्टी के दो मेम्बर्स और हैं, आपको 10 मिनट समय मिला है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मुझे पंचारिया जी ने कहा है कि आप ज्यादा समय लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपकी पार्टी से आपको मिला कर तीन लोग हैं। आपको 10 मिनट समय मिला है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: पंचारिया जी ने मुझे अधिक समय दिया है। पंचारिया जी आपको बता देंगे कि मुझे अधिक समय मिला है। मुझे पार्टी की तरफ से अधिक समय मिला है।

मैडम, आज उस स्तर के ऊपर आयात कम हुआ है और निर्यात बढ़ा है। आज 'Make in India' है। आज डिफेंस का material यहां बन रहा है, आज रेलवे का material यहां बन रहा है, आज modern equipments, computers यहां बन रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात देखिए कि पहले मोबाइल की केवल दो factories थीं, लेकिन आज सौ से अधिक factories के साथ भारतवर्ष दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा mobile manufacturer बना है। यह मोदी सरकार की उपलब्धि है, जिसकी हमें सराहना करनी चाहिए। अब ये जितनी योजनाएं बनी हैं, 'Make in India' भी बनी, ये Startups के लिए बनीं। ये सब MSME में बहुत बड़ा रोल अदा कर रही हैं। सबसे पहले इनको credit की facility दी गई कि आपको लोन बिना किसी दिक्कत के मिलेगा और बड़ा लोन मिलेगा। एक करोड़ रुपए का लोन कोई छोटा लोन नहीं होता है। यह सब मोदी जी ने उपलब्ध करवाया है। आज आप देखिए कि मुद्रा बैंक के माध्यम से कितने ही गरीब घरों में दीपक जला है। Start-ups के माध्यम से इन गरीब लोगों को, इन नये-नये उद्योगपतियों को टेक्नोलॉजी का सपोर्ट दिया गया है। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा गया कि इसमें जीरो टॉलरेंस रखी जाएगी। इसके बाद इन सबको बेहतरीन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर दिया गया, क्योंकि कोई भी उद्योग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बिना नहीं लग सकता है। हमारे गडकरी जी, जो सड़क परिवहन मंत्री भी हैं, उन्होंने नई सड़कें बनवाईं, नए फ्लाईओवर्स बनवाए, नये ओवरब्रिजेज़ बनवाए। हमारी सरकार ने गांव-गांव तक सड़क, गांव-गांव तक बिजली पहुंचाने के बाद अब गांव-गांव तक पानी देने की शपथ ली है। बेहतर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का सपोर्ट मिलने से MSMEs काफी आगे बढ़ी हैं।

Testing facility and quality certification के लिए latest equipment उपलब्ध करवाए गए हैं, ताकि हर चीज़ की quality अच्छी बन सके। इसके साथ ही quality control marking की व्यवस्था भी की गई है, ताकि सभी quality control conscious बन सकें और हम विश्व बाज़ार के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकें, competition कर सकें और भारत की वस्तु विश्व में सबसे ऊंचे ब्रांड के तौर पर बिक सके। इन सब चीज़ों की व्यवस्था मोदी सरकार ने की है।

भारत में हर जगह 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध करवाई गई है। यह वही कांग्रेस सरकार थी, जिसके कारण 70 वर्षों तक 18,000 गांव बिना बिजली के रह गए, लेकिन पिछले पांच वर्षों में मोदी सरकार के माध्यम से घर-घर तक बिजली पहुंची है, गांव-गांव तक बिजली पहुंची है और गांव-गांव में इंडस्ट्रीज़ लग रही हैं। जो पावर है, वह MSMEs और industries की जननी है, इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में 24 hours, 365 days पावर जेनरेशन की सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई है।

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

Skill development का विषय मैंने पहले भी लिया था, मोदी सरकार ने महिलाओं, बच्चों, दलितों और गरीबों को शिक्षित करने का काम किया है, उनको तकनीकी शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा दी जा रही है, ताकि निश्चित होकर अपने साथ-साथ देश के विकास में भी वे अपना योगदान दे सकें और MSMEs के माध्यम से देश की जीडीपी और अधिक बढ़ सके।

Research and development के क्षेत्र में कितने ही IITs खोले जा रहे हैं, कितने ही IIMs खोले जा रहे हैं, कितने ही AIIMS खोले जा रहे हैं, कितनी ही Central Universities खुल रही हैं, यह सारा कार्य हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस के काल में यह सब एक स्वप्न की तरह था, लेकिन आज नए भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने संकल्प से सिद्धि की बात कही है और कहा है कि मैं उस भारत का निर्माण करूंगा, जो भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त होगा, जो आतंकवाद मुक्त होगा, जो पृथक्तावाद मुक्त होगा, जो साम्राज्यवाद मुक्त होगा और जो गंदगी मुक्त होगा। ऐसे भारत के निर्माण में MSMEs का बहुत बड़ा रोल है।

इसके जो वर्कर्स हैं, जो काम करते हैं, जो कामगार हैं, उनके वेलफेयर के बारे में भी विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लेबर के माध्यम से उनके लिए कई स्कीम्स आई हैं। पहली बार मज़दूरों को पेंशन देने वाली सरकार - मोदी सरकार है, पहली बार किसानों को पेंशन देने वाली सरकार - मोदी सरकार है, पहली बार छोटे व्यापारियों को पेंशन देने वाली सरकार - मोदी सरकार है। MSME के लोगों को marketing support दिया गया है। जो उत्पाद बन रहे हैं, मोदी सरकार उनको बेचने की व्यवस्था करती है। जो exhibitions लगती हैं, वहां इन लोगों को सरकार के द्वारा passes और रहने की सुविधा में subsidy दी जाती है। Cottage industry हमारी मुख्य इंडस्ट्री है। जो coir board industry है, उसको भी लाभ दिया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैडम, अंत में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो कांग्रेस का कुशासन रहा, जो mismanagement रहा, उसने गरीबों को बांट कर रखा, दबा कर रखा और इन गरीबों का उत्थान MSMEs के माध्यम से मोदी सरकार ने किया। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत आभारी हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Madam, before making my points, I would like to go back to early 20th Century, that is, 1907. In Bangiya Pradeshik Sammelan, Rabindranath Tagore was the President of that conference. A historic statement he delivered at that conference! Rabindranath Tagore was a very open-hearted person. He never said that we did not want heavy industries. In his statement he said very clearly that if we revive the country, then we require cottage

and small-scale industries; without having small-scale industries, India can't prosper. In his writings, he said very clearly, 'If we depended on the British, they would crush indigenous industries.' So, we shall have to put our full attention for the indigenous industries. Mahatma Gandhi also said that the rural industries are essential for the development of economy of the country.

The BJP is speaking on Khadi Gramodyog. It is Mahatma Gandhi who did a lot on it. It is he who said that without having gramodyog, without having *charkha*, Independence can't take place. So, if we want to set up *swadeshi bhavana*, it requires Swadeshi industries. But, nowadays, in the name of MSME, the present BJP Government is trying to destroy it. How are they destroying? Say, one MSME unit is producing one product. For that production, we don't have the market. Why do we not have the market? Because big industries are capturing all the markets. If you feel that you want to make arrangements for the survival of small-scale industries or MSMEs, then proper marketing arrangements have to be made by the State Governments and the Government of India. Unfortunately, you are doing nothing. On the contrary, what are you doing? You said that a bank can lend to the MSME a loan of ₹ 2 crore. Do you know what is happening? Particularly, your SBI is giving ₹ 50 lakh as a first instalment. After that, it says, 'You start the industry, we will further make investigation and only after that would we release the rest of the amount.' But, I know of so many cases in my State, in Jharkhand, Odisha and other States, where they have said that they would lend money, but actually they are not lending. As a result, what has happened? All these MSMEs have closed down. Howrah, near Kolkata, once upon a time was called Manchester of India. So many smallscale industries were there. They were manufacturing different types of components. All these components were used inside and outside the country. But, now, it looks deserted. The units are closed down because there is no market and nothing of that sort. You are claiming that you are removing *garibi* of the people. But, you are bringing the people into *garibi*. You are bringing them into *garibi* every inch and every time. Indiraji has said "गरीबी हटायेंगे", लेकिन आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? गरीब को हटाने का बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं। गरीब को हटाने के लिए MSME बंद कर रहे हैं। You tell me, hon. Minister, you give me a reply. How many workers were unemployed due to the closing down of MSMEs? How many workers were in starvation situation in different parts of the country? Large sections of the people have no jobs because all these things are closed. To run the small scale industry, MSME, it requires supply

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

2.30 P.M.

of raw materials. Who will supply the raw materials? Hon. Minister, you know it very well, unless and until you have a corporation to supply them the raw material, it is very difficult for them to purchase raw material. They could not get the raw materials. As a result, they cannot produce anything and they are suffering. I know it very clearly that large number of MSME industries, who were practically dependent on heavy industries to supply components, are not supplying the components because heavy industries are saying that some of the articles are now being manufactured by the contractors, by outsourcing and not by MSME industries in different parts of the country. Madam, if you go to Mumbai, you can see it. I visited many MSMEs. They said, we are not getting components from the heavy industries because they said we are doing all these things, perhaps outsourcing. All these things are happening. *...(Time-bell-rings)...* So, I think, if you are serious about doing something for the MSME —I am not going into the GST —I can tell you, without having any market arrangements, banking support etc. in our country, MSME cannot survive under any circumstances. Micro, small and medium enterprise sector has emerged as a highly vibrant, dynamic sector of our Indian economy over the last five decades, but now the declining stage has started coming. The Government is saying, it is going up. Practically it is not going up. Don't depend on the papers. I know some of the leaders who will supply us the data saying that it has been increased. Practically, it is not. If you go to Howrah, you will see the condition there. You go to the suburb of Mumbai and see. You go to the suburb of Delhi, you will see what is happening there. MSME is in a very precarious condition. If the Government will not give proper attention to this, then, very shortly you will see that India will be a place where we don't have MSMEs. Before summing up, I would like to say a very pertinent thing.

The vibrant and dynamic sector —MSME —of our economy is not only playing a crucial role over the last five decades in providing a large number of employment opportunities at comparatively low capital cost than the large industries but also helping industrialization of rural and backward areas. There are so many districts in our country which are backward. If we do not give employment to these backward areas, how can you subsist it, I don't know.

Madam, mechanisation has been introduced in the agriculture sector. The result

is: A large section of agriculture labour is out of land. They are looking at MSME. If this sector is not there, how will they survive? I don't know.

On the basis of this, my humble submission to this Ministry is to kindly come up with a new Commission, have proper survey and take necessary steps so that MSME sector survives. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): सुश्री दोला सेन जी। दोला सेन जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले आपने जो ब्लैक टैग लगा रखा है, कृपया उसे हटा दें।

सुश्री दोला सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मैडम, यह तो मेरा ornament है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नहीं, नहीं, आप उसको हटा दें। कृपया इस सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखें।

सुश्री दोला सेन: हम तो ornament पहनते हैं और यह ornament है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपकी बात ठीक है, लेकिन उस पर कुछ लिखा हुआ है। कृपया आप सहयोग करें और सदन की गरिमा बनाए रखें।

सुश्री दोला सेन: मैडम, क्या इससे सदन की गरिमा भंग हो रही है? I am not arguing with you Madam Vice-Chairperson. It is, 'No NRC, No CAA.' It is my ornament. If the Chair says that it is mandatory, then, okay. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Thank you.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairperson, today, you have allowed discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

A few days ago, you were very kind to allow a discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Railway as well. The discussion was initiated by the leader of my party, the All India Trinamool Congress.

We asked seven questions to the hon. Railway Minister. We got a speech, but no answers! So, today, Madam, I request the hon. Minister, in his reply, to please answer the questions which Members are asking.

And, from last July, 2019, Session till date, several times, almost in every Session, our party has been asking different definite questions regarding disinvestment of public

[Ms. Dola Sen]

sector undertakings, public enterprises, corporatization of Defence sector, 100 per cent FDI in coal sector and non-payment of wages and salaries for the last ten months to the contract employees of BSNL and permanent employees of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. In these cases also, we have not got any answer. Today, again, Madam, I request the hon. Minister and the policy-makers of the Central Government to please answer our questions, so that the people of India may get their answers.

To understand the working of the Ministry of MSME, we have to understand what action hurt the MSME sector so much, who is responsible and why is it so? It is the hon. Prime Minister himself who is responsible. Sorry to say; but, it is the truth, because it was he who announced demonetization in November, 2016, which was a big blunder.

Now, I come to the second blunder which hurt the MSMEs. Madam, in July, 2017, the Goods and Services Tax was introduced in the country. We had supported the move, but strongly opposed on how it was implemented. The faulty implementation of the GST and faulty policy of demonetization resulted in a loss of ₹ 4.75 lakh crore to the country's economy. But, you don't want to take advice. You think you can do it all yourself. You don't need anybody's advice. And, you are insulting Parliament. Sorry, Madam. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are in Session and, instead of addressing Parliament and the nation, you are avoiding Parliament and addressing the country through TV!

Now, let me not give a theoretical lecture on how progress has been made and come to the practical scenario. Madam, the MSME sector in Bengal is flourishing. West Bengal is a leading State in the MSME sector. As per the NSS Report of the Central Government, the State has 89 lakh MSME establishments. During the last eight years, the number of MSME clusters, in operation in Bengal, has grown. How has it grown? It has grown from 49 to 539! That's why we say '*Banglar Gorbo Mamata*', which means "Bengal's Pride is Mamata". Bengal's pride is also MSME; Bengal's pride is also the agriculture; Bengal's pride is also the organic farming; Bengal's pride is also the social security for the *Kisan Khet Mazdoor Vargdaar*; Bengal's pride is also *Samajik Mukti Prakaalp* for the unorganized workers; Bengal's pride is also *Joy Bangla* for the SCs, ST and the senior citizens; Bengal's pride is also *Konya Shree*; Bengal's

pride is also *Utkarsh Bangla*. And, obviously, Bengal's pride is Mamata, *Banglar Gorbo Mamata*.

Rupees 2.4 lakh crore have been invested in SMEs through cooperative and commercial banks in my State.

The infrastructure for small industries has also seen tremendous growth. At present, fifty-two MSME Parks are operating; thirty-nine more such MSME Parks are under construction in my State. For further attracting MSME investment in the State, one hundred new MSME Parks are being established in the next three years.

The quantum of bank credit is a good parameter to judge how a State is doing in the MSME sector. The more the banks give to MSMEs, the better the State is doing. In the last two years, the growth of bank credit has been unprecedented. In 2018-19, it was ₹ 57,000 crores. This is almost 30 per cent higher than the credit in 2017-18.

Yes, West Bengal is India's number one State in MSME. I am proud to tell you that in 2019-20, the credit flow to this sector already reached ₹ 35,000 crores, during the first two quarters of 2019. This meant a huge jump of 75 per cent on a year-on-year basis for the same period, last year. We are proud of this achievement. The Bengal Government has also introduced a new incentive scheme for the MSME sector, named '*Banglashree*', which starts next month.

The State is taking all these initiatives even though the Centre owes the State of West Bengal about ₹ 50,000 crore. The Centre also owes the State thousands of crores on account of GST. The Centre also owes the State of West Bengal thousand and thousand crores on every other public and Government scheme.

This Government has got MSMEs into trouble. Please allow me one minute to tell you about this Government's '*Becho India*' programme. They are selling everything, including the LIC, the BPCL, the Shipping Corporation of India, the Container Corporation of India, the Indian Railways, the Air India, the ECL, the Bridge and Roof, the Bengal Chemicals, the Indian Oil Corporation, the Chitharanjan Locomotive Works, the Alloy Steel Plants, etc., etc. At least, after this COVID-19, and the great job done by the Air India, I appeal to them not to sell the pride of the nation, the Air India. The Air India has stood by the nation in this crisis. We salute the Air India family

[Ms. Dola Sen]

and we must not sell this national treasure as well as the other public sectors also, which are also the national treasures. And we must not sell them.

Now, I come to the issue of financial crisis in the MSME sector. Only 15 per cent of the MSMEs in India receive formal credit. More than eighty per cent of them are under-financed or financed through informal sources. The World Bank estimates the credit gap of India's MSMEs to be at around 25 lakh crore rupees. If the sector is not financed effectively, how will it empower the industry to grow? We need to bridge the credit gap urgently to ensure that the MSMEs are well-funded and their operations are not at stake due to lack of funds.

My next point is with regard to delay in repayments. A low demand, non-payment by customers, and banks not restructuring loans of MSMEs is affecting the sector. It is to be noted that repayments have been delayed by more than a month, sometimes up to four months. Banks are tagging such loans as Non-Performing Assets, as mandated. If this happens, then, it becomes difficult for the MSMEs to access further funds. The Government has to consider this and ensure that proper checks are in place which empowers the MSMEs to grow and not remain in the red.

Again, financials are the key fuel which allows the nourishment of the MSMEs. There has to be no impediments to access finance, as also policy intervention is required to make sure that the MSMEs are paid by their customers on time for them to service their loans as well. Also, leeway provisions have to be strengthened for MSMEs so that they do not suffer should they fail to pay their loans back in time.

My fourth point is about the negative credit growth. The credit growth for the MSME sector is muted. According to data from the Reserve Bank of India, for the micro and small segment, the credit growth has been negative, at -3.4 per cent, between April-November, 2019. For medium enterprises, it was negative, at -3.6 per cent. On a year-on-year basis too, credit growth till November 2019, in both micro and small as well as medium enterprises, has been negative, at -0.1 per cent and -2.4 per cent respectively.

My fifth point is about huge quantity of loans being restructured. In January, 2019, the RBI had allowed a one-time restructuring of existing MSME loans that have

defaulted but were not non-performing as on January 1. The original deadline of 31st March, 2020, was extended by a year, to 31st March, 2021, in the recent Union Budget. According to banks, MSME loans of about two trillion rupees were identified to be restructured by 31st March, 2020. Banks hope to meet, at least, 70 per cent of this target. Why is the MSME sector suffering when a majority of the loans have to be restructured? The Government has to find the root cause of this and ensure that such organisations do not grapple with the issues that are making it difficult for them to run.

My sixth point is that the budgetary allocation is not enough. The budgetary allocation for the MSME sector increased from ₹ 7,011 crores in 2019-20 to ₹ 7,572.20 crores in 2020-21. Only by around ₹ 500 crores! The Ministry had reportedly sought ₹ 12,000 crores. In such a scenario, has the Government assessed the lag in funding for the sector as a whole? Is the budgetary allocation of the sector enough or is the Government going bankrupt to be not able to provide the needed funds for the sector?

My seventh point is that there is a policy gap regarding agro-based industries in the MSME sector on behalf of the Central Government. India is an agrarian country. So, India has an ample scope in agro-based industries, and agro-based industries are obviously in MSME sector. We have a lot to produce like potato chips, food and fruit processing, jute, cotton, tea, etc., and can flourish MSME sector by developing such agro-based industries. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has no definite and constructive positive policy for the development of agro-based industries in our country as well as the MSME sector.

I am coming to the end, Madam Vice-Chairperson. Now, let me come to the importance of the MSME sector for the country, which is already flourishing in Bengal. The MSME sector in India is key to the growth of the country's economy. Around 75 million MSMEs contribute to about a third of the GDP and 45 per cent of the manufacturing output of the country. These companies also provide employment to more than 110 million people in our country. But the sector has been facing issues that need correction and holistic policy intervention. Let us follow, at least, a bit the Bengal model of MSME and let us work together for India. Now, with the outbreak of Coronavirus, the industry is set to make further losses and see job losses as well. Considering the impact of the virus on the economy of the country, consumption and demand will decrease, hampering the economy as a whole.

[Ms. Dola Sen]

Overall, I would urge the Government to pay heed to the demands of the MSME sector and ensure that it is well funded, its operations are streamlined, it has proper access to finance, its payments are made on time, and it functions in an environment of economic progress and not lag.

Bengal is number one in the nation as far as MSMEs are concerned. Why we do not follow Bengal model in this respect? Let us work together to make India the number one MSME country in the world.

At the end, hon. Mr. Prime Minister, you are going to address the nation at 8.00 p.m. tonight on coronavirus. Good. We are looking forward to that. But, please, do come to the Parliament and address the Parliament regarding everything, coronavirus, MSME and development of the country. Do come to our House also, do come to Parliament, do come to Rajya Sabha. Thank you.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to speak on MSME.

श्री जयराम रमेश: महोदया, कैबिनेट मंत्री नहीं हैं। मैडम, एमएमएमई के कैबिनेट मंत्री को यहां मौजूद होना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: वे अभी आ रहे हैं।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): The MSME sector is a vital and emerging sector in the Indian economy and amounts to a major proportion of the manufacturing sector particularly. With India being a labour-intensive economy with a huge demographic dividend on top, the contribution of MSME sector in employment generation is of primary importance. It also paves the way for innovation, exports and inclusive growth of the economy. This sector is in excess of 28 per cent of the GDP and 45 per cent of manufacturing sector output. Apart from the short interval between 2009 and 2012, the contribution of the MSME sector has been constantly higher than the overall industrial growth rate. For instance, the industrial growth rate was 6.6 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to 7.62 per cent for the MSME. This sector provides employment to an estimation of 12 crore people through around 6.3 crore enterprises. As per the Boston Consulting Group Report, this sector required almost ₹ 37 lakh crore of investments. But only ₹ 17.4 crore is available for this sector by 2019. They

are getting forty per cent loan from the private enterprises, relatives, friends and other private people and only sixty per cent from bank and banking institutions, financial institutions. This is a very big gap. The investment that is required by the sector is not provided by the Government. The RBI constituted a Committee, U.K. Sinha Committee. The Committee also gave thirty-five suggestions. As on today, they are not getting implemented. Last year, that report came. They suggested that ₹ 5,000 'distressed funds' and ₹ 10,000 'fund-to-fund' should be there to support the new venture capital and other organizations. As on today, nothing is there from the Government side. The Ministry requested for ₹ 12,000 crore from the Finance Ministry. But they allotted only ₹ 7,500 crores. That shows what importance this Government is giving to the MSME sector.

Madam, MSME sector plays a very key role. The newly-formed Telangana Government is also taking very good steps to promote this sector. One of the major barriers to the growth of the small business sector in the country relates to the Ease of Doing Business. Earlier, our rank was around 100. Recently, our rank has reached around 70 after removing so many limitations; that is coming down. Telangana has been one of the successful models for this in easy clearances and certification highlighted in the innovation policy of the Government of Telangana. The Government Innovation Policy is centred around five pillars, namely, support for building physical infrastructure; creation of sustainable funding channels; facilitating the right environment for developing human capital; engaging with industry to actively promote innovation; and additional incentives to start-ups in the rural and social enterprise space.

The Government of Telangana seeks to promote start-ups with three types of incentives. One is 'Incentives for Incubators'; second is 'Incentives for Startups'; and the third is 'Non-fiscal Incentives'. In the first incentive, they reimburse the paid stamp duty and registration fee. In the 'incentives of Startups', they will reimburse the State GST up to maximum turnover of ₹ 1 crore per annum for first three years; reimbursement of fixed per cent of marketing cost; financial support for the patent filing; recruitment assistance to support growth; and grants for higher growth rate startups. In the final 'Non-fiscal Incentives', they are supporting self-certifications. There is no need of any inspection. 'Inspector Raj' is closed in Telangana.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

Madam, I want to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister that MSME is a very, very important area for the Indian economic growth. This sector is facing challenges and does not get the required support from the concerned Government Departments and banks. ...(*Time-bellrings*)... Madam, there are so many limitations such as absence of adequate and timely banking finance, limited capital and knowledge, non-availability of suitable technology, low production capacity, ineffective marketing strategies, constraints of modernization and expansion and non-availability of skilled labour at affordable cost. The amount under Mudra allowance that they are giving now is just ₹ 10 lakhs, without any security. Even the Committee had recommended for it to be increased up to ₹ 20 lakhs. The need of the hour for us is to learn from each other, drawing upon the experiences, and identify best practices and policies. These in turn have to meet local conditions and circumstances. There is no second opinion that SME policies need to be strengthened for achieving the socioeconomic goal of employment growth and social justice along with individual aspirations.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairperson, MSME sector in India is key to the growth of Indian economy. There are about 75 million MSMEs which contribute to one-third of the GDP of the country and 45 per cent of the manufacturing output of the country. These MSME companies provide employment to more than 110 million Indians. Therefore, the sustained growth of MSME and good health of MSME are very important factors in achieving India's GDP growth targets.

Madam, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister two main concerns which I have, and I hope the hon. Minister would address them. The first concern is GST payments. Madam, MSMEs find it difficult to make GST payments within 20 days of raising an invoice when they get payments from the buyers for almost 90 days. GST payment obligations have made it a perennial working capital problem for the MSME sector throughout the country. Therefore, it is imperative on the part of the Government to address this problem instantaneously. My suggestion in this regard would be there should be a long window for the payment of GST and for the filing of returns for MSME filers. There should also be a reduction in the penal interest rate on late payments for MSME in order to encourage the MSME sector under a certain threshold of revenue.

The next point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is financial problems. This is the second concern that I would like to bring forth to the hon. Minister. Credit plays a vital role in the development of MSME as cheap funds can increase their competitiveness. So, increasing the competitiveness is very important for the MSME sector because it contributes almost one-third of the GDP and provides maximum employment. Due to their small scale, MSMEs are not able to raise the risk capital or give substantial collaterals to get bank loans. Therefore, the Government should ensure timely credit to the MSMEs to the extent that they are not starved of the finances. Andhra Pradesh is leading by example here, which is promoting lending to the MSMEs, on the basis of their size, from ₹ 25 lakh in the form of bank loans and up to one crore rupees for a medium scale industry. This has led to the establishment of 6,572 MSME units in Andhra Pradesh in the last nine months or so.

In conclusion, I acknowledge Gadkariji's role in empowering women by helping them become entrepreneurs. He has recently mentioned that there are now 80 lakh women entrepreneurs in MSME sector in the country, a commendable jump of 38 per cent. Therefore, there should be some reserved products mandatorily to be produced by MSMEs and they should be assured of purchases by the Government. A major share shall come from MSMEs, if India wants to achieve 5 trillion dollar economy as desired by the hon. Prime Minister. So, I request the hon. Minister to address both the concerns, namely, the finance problem and the GST problem which are being faced by the MSMEs.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम की चर्चा पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के खड़ा हुआ हूँ। व्यापार के वर्तमान परिदृश्य में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को देश के विकास के इंजन के रूप में देखा जाता है क्योंकि ये विकास के साथ-साथ लोगों को रोज़गार के समान अवसर भी प्रदान करते हैं और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मज़बूत करने का काम करते हैं। महोदया, देश में 60 मिलियन से अधिक छोटे और मध्यम व्यवसाय हैं जो 100 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को रोज़गार प्रदान करने का काम करते हैं। भारत में होने वाले कुल निर्यात में लघु एवं मध्यम व्यवसायों का लगभग 45 फीसदी हिस्सा है, लेकिन इतना बड़ा हिस्सा होने के बावजूद भी छोटे व्यवसायी अभी तक डिजिटल तकनीक से वंचित हैं। मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह इस बात का संज्ञान ले और व्यापारियों को नयी तकनीक उपलब्ध कराए, जिससे देश में किसी भी स्थान पर बैठकर वे मोबाइल से अपने व्यापार को संचालित कर सकें।

[श्री राजाराम]

3.00 P.M.

महोदया, MSME क्षेत्र का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद 29 फीसदी है और यह 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को रोज़गार प्रदान करता है। देश में manufacturing, जैसे कपड़ा, चमड़ा, हीरा, आभूषण और वाहन आदि चार-पांच क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें सबसे ज्यादा रोज़गार पैदा होता है और इनसे तमाम उद्यमी जुड़े हुए होते हैं, लेकिन पूंजी की कमी और खपत घटने से इन क्षेत्रों में गहरी मंदी चुनौती का विषय बना हुआ है। हुनर और उत्पादों का बाज़ार नहीं मिल रहा है और सस्ते आयात और बदलते फैशन के सामने पारम्परिक उद्योग अपना अस्तित्व खोता जा रहा है। ऐसे में माकूल माहौल और सरकारी मदद की जरूरत है। MSME उद्योग को कर्ज़ देना सरकारी बैंकों की प्राथमिकता में नहीं होता है, जो इस बात से पता चलता है कि अब बैंक इन्हें 69 परसेंट से घटाकर 46 परसेंट कर्ज़ दे रहे हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि बैंकों की इनके प्रति किस प्रकार की उदासीनता है। महोदया, मैं आजमगढ़ से आता हूँ। वहां पर मऊ में बनारसी साड़ी मिलती है, जो देश में ही नहीं, विश्व भर में प्रसिद्ध है। वहां छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, जिनमें पांच, दस, पंद्रह या बीस लोगों को रोज़गार मिलता था, लेकिन आज वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि बैंक उन्हें कर्ज़ नहीं देता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वे साहूकारों से या प्राइवेट बैंकों से कर्ज़ ले लेते हैं। कर्ज़ की दर ऊंची होने के नाते और दूसरी तरफ सही बाज़ार नहीं मिलने की वजह से वे कर्ज़ के बोझ तले दबते चले जाते हैं। उन पर कर्ज़ का बोझ इतना अधिक हो जाता है कि वे घाटे में चले जाते हैं। परिणाम यह है कि जो उद्योग कभी रोज़गार देने का काम करते थे, आज उनका रोजगार बंद हो गया है, उनके कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं और वे लोग दिल्ली, मुम्बई या कहीं और जाकर नौकरी खोज रहे हैं - यह स्थिति आज हो गयी है। महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी तरफ, चाहे भदोही का कालीन उद्योग हो, चाहे मऊ, मुबारकपुर की बनारसी साड़ी हो, चाहे फ़िरोज़ाबाद का कांच का सामान हो या अलीगढ़ का ताला-चाबी का उद्योग हो - जहां एक ओर आप स्वरोज़गार को बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं, जहां आप लोगों को रोज़गार देने की बात कर रहे हैं, वहीं ये सारे रोज़गार आज आईसीयू में चले गए हैं। ये उद्योग किसी तरह से ज़िंदा हैं, बस इतना ही है - 80 परसेंट तो बंद हो गए हैं। इस पर सबसे ज्यादा मार तब, जब आपने नोटबंदी कर दी। उनका जो काम होता है, वह कैश का होता है - दस-पंद्रह लोग काम करते हैं और कैश में काम होता है। महोदया, मैं आज आपसे उम्मीद करूंगा कि मुझे थोड़ा सा संरक्षण मिलेगा - मेरा टाइम एक-आध मिनट बढ़ जाएगा, इतनी मैं आपसे request करूंगा - मैं कभी-कभी ही बोलता हूँ।

वे आज आईसीयू में चले गए हैं। उनको सबसे बड़ा धक्का लगा, जब आपने नोटबंदी कर दी। नोटबंदी में उनके पास पैसे नहीं थे। जब उनके पास पैसे नहीं थे, तो वे अपना

रोजगार कैसे चलाएं? 80 परसेंट रोजगार तो बंद हो गए थे, चाहे हमारी बनारसी साड़ी की बात करें या भदोही के कालीन की बात करें या अलीगढ़ के ताले की बात करें या आपके फिरोजाबाद के कांच के सामान की बात करें। मैं पूरे देश की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो अपने प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूं। करीब-करीब 80 परसेंट तो उनकी कमर टूट गई और अभी इससे भी नहीं उबरे थे, तब तक आपने उस पर जीएसटी लाद दिया। जीएसटी लगाते ही, जितने रोजगार करने वाले लोग थे, वे रोजगार बंद करके अपनी नौकरी खोजने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय महोदया आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप अगर इन उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप सरकारी बैंकों से बात करें और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में कम ब्याज पर कर्ज़ या ऋण मिले और उनके लिए उपयुक्त बाजार मिले, क्योंकि अगर वे सामान भी बना लेते हैं, तो बाजार तक उनकी पकड़ नहीं है, उनकी पहुंच नहीं है, जिससे वे अपना माल भी नहीं बेच पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग करूंगा कि उनके लिए बाजार उपलब्ध कराया जाए और उनके लिए कर्ज़ की व्यवस्था की जाए।

मैं अब ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा, बस एक-दो सुझाव या जानकारी या सवाल माननीय मंत्री के समक्ष रखकर अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में एमएसएमई इकाइयों या इससे जुड़े उद्यमियों में और कार्यबल में कितना प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए निर्धारित है और उन्हें कितना कर्ज़ निर्गत किया गया है, जिससे वे लोग स्वावलंबी बन सकें? क्या इस वर्ग विशेष के कौशल विकास की कोई योजना चला रही है? यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देकर उद्यम स्थापित कराए गए हैं? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है और दूसरा सवाल करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लघु एवं सूक्ष्म उद्योगों के विकास में पूंजी एक बड़ी अड़चन है। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में विशेष प्रयास कर रही है, जिससे उत्पादित सामान की बिक्री सुनिश्चित हो सके?

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात): माननीय महोदया, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मैं माइक्रो, स्मॉल एंड मीडियम इन्टरप्राइज़, एमएसएमई पर हो रही चर्चा पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पहले के ज़माने में जब छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग होते थे, तो परंपरागत, मतलब जो पुराने लोग थे, उनको पुरखों की जायदाद की तरह, जो मिलते थे, उसी तरह का वे छोटा-मोटा कारोबार करते थे। दूसरे जो लोग थे, उनकी जो प्रणाली और जो संस्कृति थी, उसके हिसाब से वे कारोबार करते थे। एक तीसरा वर्ग है, जो नए इनोवेशन हैं, आज जिस तरह भारत बदल रहा है, नए-नए आइडियाज़ हैं, उनके हिसाब से आज नई पीढ़ी काम कर रही है। मैं खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज गांव के क्षेत्र से लेकर छोटे शहर और बड़े शहर तक एमएसएमई के जो छोटे-छोटे कारोबार चलते हैं, छोटे-छोटे बिज़नेस चलते हैं, इसके लिए सरकार ने जो किया है, मैं उसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और माननीय गडकरी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। पहले एमएसएमई के अंदर जो

[श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला]

अपना बिज़नेस करना चाहते थे, अगर उनको एक करोड़ से ऊपर जाना पड़ता था, तो उनको लोन नहीं मिलता था। आज की तारीख में उन्होंने इसे करोड़ से बढ़ाकर दो नहीं, तीन नहीं, बल्कि पूरे पांच करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमएसएमई पूरे भारत की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। हमारा जो अर्थतंत्र है, उसमें 29 परसेंट की जो जीडीपी ग्रोथ है, उसके अंदर जो लोग काम करते हैं, जो उनकी इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं, वे हमारे भारत की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। वैसे देश के अंदर, कई अलग-अलग जगहों पर कहीं कॉटन का उद्योग है। अभी हमारे साथी बता रहे थे, वे कांच के उद्योग की बात कर रहे थे, मिट्टी के बर्तन की बात कर रहे थे, ये सब हमारी धरोहर हैं। इसको जब हम मार्केट में बेचते हैं, तो इसमें प्रॉब्लम यह होती है कि उनको इन्हें बेचने का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं होता है। उनको यह पता नहीं होता है कि अपने प्रोडक्ट्स की सेल कैसे करें, कैसे प्रोडक्ट्स को मार्केट में पेश करें, क्योंकि उनका जो प्रोडक्शन होता है, वह बहुत सारे लोगों का एक जैसा होता है। वे लोग कम पढ़े-लिखे होते हैं। वे अच्छे प्रोडक्ट्स बनाते हैं, लेकिन उनको इसका आइडिया ही नहीं रहता है कि मार्केट में उसको कैसे बेचें? उनको पता ही नहीं होता है कि टेक्नोलॉजी का कैसे उपयोग करना चाहिए, वे लोग टेक्नोलॉजी का अच्छी तरह से उपयोग कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे जो सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्योग हैं, उनके लिए अलग से एक वेबसाइट होनी चाहिए। वे लोग जो भी प्रोडक्ट बनाते हों, उनकी एक अलग वेबसाइट होनी चाहिए। उनको अपने प्रोडक्ट्स को बेचने के लिए हर जगह पर स्थान मिलना चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी संख्या 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि गांव के अंदर 51 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग स्माल स्केल की इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं और 45 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग उनके अंदर काम करते हैं। इसी तरह से अरबन एरिया के अंदर 49 परसेंट इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनके अंदर भी 55 से 56 परसेंट लोग काम करते हैं। इसी तरह से ट्रेडिंग के अंदर करीब 36 परसेंट एमएसएमई के अंदर लोग काम करते हैं, मैनुफैक्चरिंग के अंदर 31 परसेंट लोग काम करते हैं, सर्विस सेक्टर के अंदर 33 परसेंट लोग प्रोडक्ट करते हैं और काम भी करते हैं। इसी तरह से अलग-अलग जो हमारी यूनिट्स हैं, उनके अंदर जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनकी कोई पहचान नहीं होती है, लेकिन उससे भारत की एक पहचान बनी रहती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर कई लोगों ने एमएसएमई के बारे में बोला है। अभी हमारे एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि आप लोग गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हो और गरीबी हटा नहीं रहे हो। इसके अलावा वे बहुत सारी बातें कह रहे थे। आज वे सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने उनको नहीं हटाया है, जनता ने

उनको हटाया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्य भी बोल रहे थे, अगर वे यहां पर बैठे होते, तो मैं उनको बताता, मैं उनको याद दिलाता। अभी एक बंगाल के सदस्य बोल रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): बंगाल की सदस्या बोल रही थीं।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला : हां, बोल रही थीं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सिंगूर में नैनो टाटा का प्रोजेक्ट था, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वहां पर थी, तो वह वहां से गुजरात क्यों चली गई? अगर आप उनको प्रमोट करते, तो वह इंडस्ट्री गुजरात कभी नहीं जाती। इसके बार में आपको सोचना चाहिए था...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उसमें फारमर्स को बचाना था। आप आधी चीज़ मत बोलिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया बीच में न बोलें।

श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही है। महोदया, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के लिए जो काम कर रहे हैं, उसमें वे पूरे भारत को साथ लेकर चलने की बात कर रहे हैं। हमारा तो नारा ही है कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास।" इसके साथ ही, मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए, अपनी बात को यहीं पूर्ण करता हूं, जय हिन्द, वंदे मातरम और आभार।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Madam, let me, first of all, join all my colleagues in acknowledging the dynamism of the Minister of MSME. Mr. Gadkari is a very experienced administrator. He practices a very non-toxic brand of politics which makes politics acceptable. He gives everybody a sense of participation and a feeling of consultation. His appointment as the Minister of MSME has brought a fresh air of dynamism into a Ministry that is normally not known for dynamism.

Let me begin first by saying that Mr. Gadkari is known to speak his mind. He is known to say what is on his mind. Today, I would like him to take the House into confidence and really tell us this. What is the impact of demonetization and the GST on the MSME sector? I believe the GST was a major reform. It was badly needed. I congratulate the Government on bringing in the GST. However, the manner in which the GST was implemented, the hurry with which it was implemented has adversely affected the MSME sector particularly. I have no problem if you want to formalize an informal economy. That is a worthwhile objective. However, the fact is that the double shock of demonetization in November 2016 and the GST in July 2017 has created

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

major, major dislocation in the MSME sector. You can go to any cluster to see this. You can go to Tirupur. You can go to Avadi. You can go to Jalandhar. You can go to Ludhiana. You can go to Pune. You can go to Aligarh. You can go to Howrah. You take any of the clusters in India and you will see impact of the GST and demonetisation. Now demonetisation is a reality. The GST is a reality. Let us look ahead. What are you doing to enable the MSME sector overcome the shocks of demonetisation and the GST? Please do not tell us that they were not shocks. They were shocks. One was a welcome shock. One was an unwelcome shock. But what are we doing to strengthen the MSMEs to deal with the fallout and implications of demonetisation and the GST? This is my first question to the hon. Minister.

My second point to the hon. Minister is this. I think it is time we changed the definition of MSMEs. For many years, I have been arguing that India is the only country in the world which defines the MSME on the basis of investment and plant and machinery. I have been arguing that we should define the MSME in terms of employment, because employment is the biggest challenge that India faces. However, after the GST, I have changed my mind. I believe that there is merit in defining the GST on the basis of turnover, not necessarily employment. For this, the MSME Act of 2006 needs to be amended. I would like the hon. Minister for MSME to enlighten us whether there is any plan for changing the definition of MSMEs. If you define the MSME in terms of turnover, compatibility with the GST and the GSTN becomes easier, because the entire GSTN information backbone is based on turnover. It is not based on capital employed. We passed the MSME Act in 2006 which defines the MSME in terms of capital employed. I would request the hon. Minister for the MSME to educate us on this aspect.

The third point I would like some enlightenment on is this. We have passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. But the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has little meaning for MSME sector. It is of relevance for the large organized sector of industry but for the MSME sector, as I have argued repeatedly on earlier occasions, we need a completely new mechanism for insolvency and bankruptcy, which is a major issue as far as MSME is concerned. This too, I think, will require amendments not to the IBC but amendments to the MSME Act of 2006 and I would like the hon. Minister to make a few comments on this.

Then, Madam, delayed payments is the single biggest problem for the MSME sector. In 1993, Parliament passed the Delayed Payments Act. Under the Delayed Payments Act, 90 days is the maximum period given for liquidating all payments for the MSME sector. But, we know and anybody, who has dealt with MSME sector, knows that payments are not made on time and the biggest culprits are public sector companies and Government Departments. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what he is doing to enforce the Delayed Payments Act in letter and spirit so that one cause of sickness in the small and medium sector is obliterated and eliminated. Then, I ask him a question on cluster development. India has over 150 industrial clusters. In fact, you have clusters in every State. They are specialized clusters and some of them are generalized clusters but the characteristic of an MSME is a cluster. And your State of Maharashtra is the best example of a cluster. Thana-Belapur is a cluster; Pimpri-Chinchwad is a cluster; Aurangabad is a cluster. Nagpur is now emerging as a cluster. What are we doing for cluster development? Cluster development requires infrastructure, cluster development requires technology and cluster development requires finance. The whole future of the MSME sector depends on cluster development and instead of having smart cities, in my view, we should have smart clusters. The first target for smart cities should be MSME clusters and I would like the hon. MSME Minister to take this idea forward.

Finally, Madam, KVIC and traditional industry is very much part of the mandate of the MSME Ministry. KVIC is a statutory body, established by an Act of Parliament. I think the time has come to corporatize KVIC. We need to professionalise KVIC. We need to bring modern management, modern finance and modern marketing into KVIC. The old 1956 model of KVIC, in my view, has outlived its utility and we need to think bold and this Minister is known to think boldly, if not always realistically. I think in this matter he would be doing the nation a great service if he were to give a new future and direction to KVIC and traditional industry. We had in 2005 started a scheme called SFURTI, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industry. Mr. Alphons is here. One of the objectives of the scheme was to revive the coir industry in Kerala. There were many industries —handloom industry, handicraft industry and coir industry —and this SFURTI scheme was launched in a major way to revive traditional industry because it is important from the point of view of exports and it is important from the point of view of employment as well. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us and educate us as to what he is doing in this area.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Finally, Madam, many Members have spoken about the U.K. Sinha Committee report that was submitted to the RBI in 2019. Could you tell us what you are doing by way of implementation of the recommendations of the U.K. Sinha Committee? Have you accepted those recommendations? In my view, it is one of the most comprehensive reports for the revival and further growth of the MSME sector and I think the country will benefit if the recommendations of the U.K. Sinha Committee, which go all the way across the board, are implemented seriously by the Government. With these few words, I would once again say that the MSME sector is fundamental to economic growth in India. It requires a constant push. I believe, the Minister is in a position to give this push but to give the push it has to recover from the two shocks that were given to it in 2016 and 2017. Unless that recovery takes place, I am afraid, we are not going to move very far in the MSME sector. Thank you, Madam.

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के बारे में बोलने का जो अवसर दिया गया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको, अपने दल को और हमारी पार्टी के जो सचेतक हैं, जिन्होंने मेरा नाम आप तक प्रस्तुत किया, उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदया, आज जब पूरी देश-दुनिया नव-उदारवाद के युग में चल रही है, जब MSME पूरी दुनिया में फैल रही है और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग खतरे में हैं, तब मोदी सरकार ने इस औद्योगिक नीति और कार्यक्रम के केन्द्र में MSME को लाकर जो एक क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिया है और सिर्फ निर्णय ही नहीं लिया, बल्कि ऐसे हाथों में इस काम को सौंपा है, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री, माननीय नितिन गडकरी जी का नाम बहुत ही आदर के साथ लेना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने मंत्रालय का काम सिर्फ कागजी आधार पर नहीं किया, बल्कि मुझे पूरी तरह से अनुभव है कि वे जिस विभाग को संभालते हैं, जहां काम करते हैं, वे उसकी गहराई तक जाकर लोगों तक उसका लाभ कैसे पहुंचे और उसमें क्या-क्या अन्वेषण किया जा सकता है, कैसे skill को और बढ़ा कर हम उसकी उत्पादक क्षमता को बढ़ा सकते हैं, यह भी देखते हैं। जब ऐसी शख्सियत, आदरणीय नितिन गडकरी जी के पास यह विभाग है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे देश को, हम सबको गर्व होता है। ऐसे हाथों में आज देश है, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के हाथों में, जिन्होंने गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, नौजवान, बच्चे, बुजुर्ग, सबकी चिंता करते हुए यह काम करने का बीड़ा उठाया है। निश्चित ही मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

महोदया, एक तरह से मैं एक ट्राइबल क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। ट्राइबल क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार से 2014 के बाद हमारी सरकार ने 'Make in India' के माध्यम से लोगों का skill बढ़ा कर

लोगों को कैसे जागरूक किया जाए, कैसे उन्हें स्व-रोजगार के साथ जोड़ा जाए, उन क्षेत्रों में, जिस क्षेत्र में जिसकी विशेषता हो सकती है, हो सकता है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में उन्हें अधिक लगाव है, तो उन्हें कृषि में जोड़ कर कैसे MSME में जोड़ा जाए, इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया। इसी प्रकार से बैम्बू के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाला कोई क्षेत्र है, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बैम्बू में भी बहुत सारे अच्छे काम होते हैं। इसी प्रकार से हमारे बस्तर के आर्ट्स के बारे में बहुत सारी चर्चाएं चलती हैं। उसमें हम कैसे skill को बढ़ा कर स्वयं सहायता समूह के माध्यम से उन माताओं-बहनों को जोड़ कर उनको कैसे empower कर सकें, और कैसे उनकी skill को बढ़ा कर इस देश की प्रगति में उनका सहयोग ले सकें, अगर यह काम किसी ने किया है, तो माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। यह भी तारीफ की बात है।

महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज 'Make in India' ने MSME के आधार को सिर्फ बढ़ाया ही नहीं है, बल्कि इस क्षेत्र से जुड़ कर इसके संपर्क में आने के बाद न जाने लाखों परिवार की जो आर्थिक हालत थी, उससे उबर कर वे आज अच्छी स्थिति में आ गए हैं। इस चीज़ को हम देखते ही नहीं हैं। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम सिर्फ आलोचना करने की बात न करें। अभी इस विषय पर माननीय प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी का बहुत सकारात्मक विचार आया, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहूंगा। इसी प्रकार से आदरणीय श्री जयराम रमेश जी का भी काफी अच्छा सुझाव आया, उनका इस क्षेत्र से काफी जुड़ाव भी रहा है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कुछ सदस्य तो मोदी सरकार की सिर्फ आलोचना ही करते हैं। क्या हम इस संसद में इसी वजह से आए हैं? देश की प्रगति के लिए यदि सरकार अच्छा और सकारात्मक काम कर रही है, तो उसकी बड़ाई क्यों नहीं की जानी चाहिए और उसे सम्मान क्यों नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए? लेकिन मुझे तरस आता है कि इस तरह से अच्छे काम करने के बावजूद कुछ माननीय सदस्य सरकार की बड़ाई नहीं कर रहे, बल्कि आलोचना कर रहे हैं। हम Make in India के माध्यम से न जाने कितने करोड़ लोगों को जोड़ कर फायदा पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि प्रतिवर्ष 75 लाख लोगों को स्वरोज़गार से जोड़ेंगे और अगले पांच सालों में पांच करोड़ लोगों को स्वरोज़गार से जोड़ेंगे। हम यह कल्पना लेकर चल रहे हैं कि MSMEs के माध्यम से 2025 तक 16 करोड़ लोगों को स्वरोज़गार से जोड़ने में सफल होंगे। जब हम इतना बड़ा concept लेकर चल रहे हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर इसके लिए हमें बहुत सारे कदम भी उठाने हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि देश की आज़ादी के बाद इस क्षेत्र में अगर किसी ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। उन्होंने MSME सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया है। यही नहीं, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मोदी सरकार ने नये entrepreneurs को प्रोत्साहन देने का काम भी किया है और local talent को बढ़ावा भी दिया है। हमने यह कोशिश की है कि जो local talent है, उन्हें तराशा जाए और उनकी skills को और

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

3.30 P.M.

बढ़ाया जाए, साथ ही उनके लिए हम marketing की व्यवस्था भी करें। इस क्षेत्र में अगर किसी ने उल्लेखनीय काम किया है, तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में माननीय नितिन गडकरी जी ने किया है। हालांकि मैं इस पर बहुत अधिक स्टडी नहीं कर पाया हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इन्होंने तरह-तरह के portals चालू किए हैं, जिस प्रकार से marketing की व्यवस्था की है, जिस प्रकार से skills को बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है, यह व्यवस्था की है कि कैसे उन्हें अधिक से अधिक प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके, महोदया, ये यह सब काम प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी की सोच और संकल्पना के आधार पर किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए पूरा संकल्पना के आधार पर किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए पूरा करने का काम किया जा रहा है।

महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी में इन कार्यों को करने की स्वयं ही दिली इच्छा और लगाव रहता है। वैसे आपको मालूम ही होगा कि एक बीमार शुगर फैक्टरी, जो बुरी तरह से डूबी हुई थी, उस शुगर फैक्टरी को माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने हाथों में लिया और वहां के लाखों किसानों के जीवन में ज्योति लाने में सफल हुए, प्रकाश लाने में सफल हुए। जो किसान कर्ज में डूबे हुए थे, उन्हीं किसानों की हालत आज ऐसी है कि पूरे प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में उस शुगर फैक्टरी और उससे जुड़े लोगों को मॉडल के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ इन्होंने बहुत सारी अन्य चीजों को भी जोड़ा है।

महोदया, यही नहीं, कृषि के क्षेत्र में क्या काम होना चाहिए, वानिकी के क्षेत्र में क्या काम होना चाहिए, फलोद्यान के क्षेत्र में कैसे मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, MSMEs के माध्यम से बहुत ऊंची कल्पना करके इन्होंने उसे जो विराट स्वरूप दिया है, वह तारीफ के काबिल है। इसी प्रकार से road transport के संबंध में इन्होंने यह कल्पना की है कि कैसे हम हाईवे के माध्यम से मुम्बई को दिल्ली से जोड़ सकें।

इन्होंने जिस प्रकार से, जिस कल्पना के आधार पर किसानों के सेक्टर को हम कैसे जोड़ सकें, किसानों की उपज के लिए बेहतर मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था कैसे कर सकें, इसके लिए इनके पास जो कॉन्सेप्ट था, उसको मूर्त रूप देने का यदि किसी ने कोई काम किया है तो हमारे माननीय मंत्री, श्री गडकरी जी ने किया है, इसकी तारीफ क्यों नहीं की जानी चाहिए। हमें यह बात स्वीकारनी चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के दूरस्थ अंचल सरगुजा, बलरामपुर जिले की बात कर रहा हूँ। बलरामपुर जिले में मुद्रा बैंक योजना का लाभ लेकर जो हमारे आदिवासी किसान हैंड

टू माउथ हुआ करते थे, आज उन क्षेत्रों में भी स्वयं-सहायता समूह बनाकर बहुत सारी बहनें रोजगार अर्जित कर रही हैं और उनके पास 50-50 लाख रुपये की एफडी हो रही है। आप यह क्यों नहीं बोलते? यही नहीं, मैं किसान की बात कर रहा था, हमारे किसान आदिवासी परिवार और हमारे कुसमी परिवार जो साल में 25 लाख रुपये की मिर्ची बेचते हैं, आप बताइये कि इन आदिवासी परिवारों को किससे लाभ मिला? यह इसी सरकार की देन है। उनके जीवन में जो परिवर्तन आया है, इस प्रकार के जो परिवर्तनकारी निर्णय हुए हैं, उनका लाभ लेकर लोगों का जो जीवन-स्तर था, उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन आया है। यह सोचने की बात है, हम इस बात को समझ सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे बस्तर जिले में जो बस्तर आर्ट है, बस्तर आर्ट के लिए हम क्यों नहीं सोच सकते? हमारी कल्पना है, हम उसे अच्छी मार्केटिंग दे रहे हैं। उनकी स्किल को और कैसे बढ़ाया जा सके, यह काम भी हम कर रहे हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया में एकमात्र हमारा भारत देश ही है, जहां हमारे ग्रामोद्योग की कल्पना के आधार पर हम ग्रामोद्योग चलाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामोद्योग का एक विश्वविद्यालय क्यों न स्थापित कर दिया जाए? अगर हम इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करते हैं तो देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में, उन क्षेत्रों में भी हम इस सेक्टर की अलग-अलग ब्रान्चेज़ बनाकर, कॉलेजेज़ बनाकर उन्हें डिग्री दें, उनका स्किल बढ़ाएँ, उनकी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करें, उनके लिए हम क्या सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हम कर सकते हैं।

महोदया, केन्द्र की भारत सरकार हमारे प्रदेश की सरकारों को सपोर्ट करती है। सपोर्ट करने के लिए उनके पास क्या है, उनके स्किल को कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं, हम उनको कैसे फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, यह सपोर्ट भारत सरकार करती है। लेकिन बहुत कुछ नीति और नीयत वहां की सरकारों पर भी निर्भर करती है। एक ज़माना था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल कुटीर उद्योग का हब हुआ करता था। क्या कारण है कि आज वहां के सारे कुटीर उद्योग बंद पड़े हैं? क्या कारण है, अलीगढ़ के ताले आज नहीं बिक रहे हैं? क्या कारण है कि आज बनारस की साड़ियां नहीं बिक रही हैं? क्या कारण है कि मिर्जापुर, भदोही का कालीन उद्योग पूरी दुनिया में जाना जाता था, दुनिया में उसकी प्रसिद्धि थी, वे आज क्यों नहीं चल रहे हैं? इन सभी कारणों को देखते हुए हमें इसके निदान की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

हमें गर्व है कि आज हम माननीय मोदी जी के कॉन्सेप्ट के आधार पर, न्यू इंडिया के कॉन्सेप्ट के आधार पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास, सबका विश्वास हमें उन लोगों का अर्जित नहीं हो रहा है, जो आज दुखी हैं, जो लोग आज बेरोजगार हैं। वे लोग बेरोजगार क्यों हैं, वे यह समझें। लेकिन आज पूरा भारत अपने

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

आपको गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रहा है कि आज माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश चल रहा है और चल ही नहीं रहा है, बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है और दुनिया में हमारा डंका बज रहा है। आज यह हमारी स्थिति है। महोदया, यही नहीं, मैं आज आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

मोहतरमा, आज वास्तव में यह जो समय आया है, युग आया है, इसने सामाजिक, आर्थिक आन्दोलन में तब्दील कर दिया है। एक तरह से पूरे देश में यह जो मोदी इकोनॉमी चल रही है, इसको हमें समझने की जरूरत है। जिनको नहीं समझना है, महोदया, वे तो कभी समझ नहीं पायेंगे, वे तो सिर्फ गाली ही देंगे, उनका और कुछ नहीं बचा है। मैं यह गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वे जितनी ही गाली देंगे और वे माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को जितना ही कोसेंगे, उतना ही नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और 100 गुना अधिक तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगी। मैं अगले पांच साल की बात कर रहा हूँ। अगले पांच सालों में जो स्थिति है, उसमें जो आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन आयेगा, उसमें विपक्ष जो सामने बैठा हुआ है, शायद वह दिखायी न दे। यह भी स्थिति है। यह भी स्थिति है, क्योंकि देश का मिजाज़ बदल चुका है, देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ चुका है। देश जिस गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसको अगर आप अगर नहीं पहचानेंगे, उसको आप परखने में देरी करेंगे, तो मध्य प्रदेश में जो हाल हुआ, कर्नाटक में जो हाल हुआ, बाकी राज्यों में भी यही स्थिति होने वाली है। किसी गलतफहमी में मत पड़िए। एक ज़माना था कि एक नेहरू का युग था, गांधी जी का युग था, लेकिन यह युग, यह मोदी जी का युग है और यह युग कम से कम 50 साल रहेगा, 50 साल! इसको मान कर चलिए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अभी भी समय है। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी भी समय है, समझिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुधर जाइए और आप मोदी जी का गुणगान करने लीजिए और सरकार का जो सही कदम है, जो काम सही हो रहा है, उसकी तारीफ करिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मोहतरमा, मैं आपसे यह गुजारिश करता हूँ, आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने जो काम किया है, जिस प्रकार से MSME में काम हो रहा है, उसमें हम और आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आप सब सहयोग करिए, सहयोग करते रहिए। अगर सहयोग नहीं करेंगे, तो एक-एक राज्य जो आपका जा रहा है, धीरे-धीरे आप कहां होंगे? "इक दिल के टुकड़े हज़ार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा, कोई वहां गिरा।"

महोदया, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ और इन्हीं भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपनी बात को यहीं पर विराम देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उनसे कहिए कि एक कहावत है कि "Pride comes before a fall". ...(Interruptions)... वे घमंड थोड़ा कम करें। ...(व्यवधान)... जब पेड़ बहुत भारी हो जाता है, तो झुक जाता है। So, just remember that.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I am so happy that our Madam is in the Chair. I want her to come back again. We always appreciate women leadership. Now, I also appreciate our vibrant Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Nitin Jairam Gadkariji for progressing in a right direction. He has called for a green, pollution free travel. The distance travelled should be very safe with safety and comfort. He has had a vision for smart infrastructure and transportation in India. He has launched an initial plantation drive of about 1,500 kilometers of national highways at a cost of ₹ 3,000 crores. It is greenery plantation drive. Now, he managed to increase the highway construction from 14 kilometer per day to 27 kilometer per day, which is a great achievement. He has now started installing electric vehicle chargers in all Government buildings. He has ensured that the public transportation like buses and metros should run on ethanol and electricity. This is a standing example of his great leadership. Also, he has mandated that one per cent of the total cost of the NH contract will go to green corpus fund for plantation purposes. Now, I come to the most important sector, the MSME sector. It is poised for a mega transformation in the year 2020 with the launch of trendy yet affordable e-market places like Alibaba. Sir, Khadi products, about which Jairamji also mentioned, to appeal to the masses and digital data-based credit ratings to help entrepreneurs avail loans. So, the MSME sector contributes 21 per cent to the GDP and 48 per cent to the exports about which all of us have mentioned. There is an urgent need for major reforms. Policy interventions towards ensuring timely availability of low-cost credit, improving Ease of Doing Business and technology upgradation to take on the formidable challenge of creating millions of jobs and achieving a large scale import substitution. Sir, millions of jobs can be created through this sector. The Centre ambitions a contribution of about 2 trillion from Micro Small and Medium Enterprises as India eyes to become a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024. The Union Minister has also got a target of creating 5 crore additional jobs. India has more than 50 million small and medium enterprises which face the problem of liquidity crunch. All of us have explained about it. Out of this, only 15 per cent gets access to formal credit due to the trust deficit and they lack collateral security. They find it a risky investment and for the ones who get access to formal credit, they have to wait for four to six weeks to get the loans processed, that too at a staggering rate of 14 to 16 per cent. So, I need restructuring of these loans to help the sick units, restructuring of their collateral security to pump in more financial credit to

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

support the sick units. Nowadays, the scenario creates a deep financing gap of 1 trillion in the market and hence the small and medium entrepreneurs are under-banked and under-served. ...(*Time bell rings*)... I need to make one very important point. We sought a fund of ₹ 10,000 crores to buy equity up to 10 per cent for small business, but, the textile industry is the most affected. We appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and to the Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to give one year moratorium for repayment of principal and interest amount to the textile and clothing industry. I wanted to mention this in front of the hon. Minister of Finance as well, but, through our Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, I want to take it to the Minister of Finance to give one year moratorium period for repayment of principal and interest amount to textile and clothing industries in Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Erode, Namakkal and all other parts of Tamil Nadu. Sir, the textile mills are suffering. They are in a panic situation due to the Coronavirus. All the employees are migrant employees. They have come from different States. They come from far off places using public transport. Sir, constant preventive measures are being taken, but, the migrant workers want to return to their native homes, because the situation is getting intensified ...(*Time bell rings*)... resulting in mass stoppage of production in the industry. There is steep reduction in demand due to sudden stoppage of exports, imports and also domestic sale due to the closure of malls and retail showrooms. Sir, all the major showrooms and malls are being closed. The industry is likely to face unprecedented and severe loss. They need immediate financial relief to mitigate the crisis. Madam, I am seeking financial measures, including one year moratorium for these MSME groups, to help these MSMEs. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): सदस्यगणों द्वारा की चर्चा पूरी हुई। अब माननीय मंत्री जी अपना जवाब प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री; तथा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा। मैं यह केवल कहने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि उन्होंने इस सेक्टर को मजबूत करने के लिए बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए और उनका यह मार्गदर्शन भविष्य की नीति बनाने के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होगा। मैं हृदय से सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, जो हमारे social, economic thoughts हैं, वे महात्मा गांधी जी को हमारे विचार धन के रूप में स्वीकारते हैं। गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि we need maximum production, with involvement of maximum number of persons. हमको उत्पादन भी चाहिए और रोजगार भी चाहिए। स्वाभाविक रूप से, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो समाज के शोषित हैं, पीड़ित हैं, दलित हैं, जो socially, economically, educationally backward हैं, जो आखिरी पायदान पर खड़े हैं, उन लोगों का पहले विचार होना चाहिए। पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने भी अपने सामाजिक, आर्थिक चिंतन में यही बात कही थी। इसी बात को केन्द्र बिन्दु मानकर हमने आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में जो नीति बनाई है, उसका सार भी इन्हीं विचारों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास", यही इस पूरी पॉलिसी का सबसे बड़ा सेंट्रल प्वाइंट है। महोदया, मैं छोटा-सा उदाहरण बताऊंगा कि जब गरीब आदमी को technology मिलती है, तो उसका फायदा कैसे होता है? जब मैं पांच साल पहले ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्री बना, तब हमारे यहां आदमी, आदमी को खींचने का काम करने वाला साइकिल रिक्शा था। एक करोड़ लोग आदमी, आदमी को खींचने का काम करते थे, जो कि अमानवीय था। जब मैंने बिल रखा था, उस समय आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने लोक सभा में कहा था कि डा. राममनोहर लोहिया जी कहते थे कि मैं इस रिक्शा में कभी नहीं बैठूंगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा पीठासीन हुए]

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी कहते थे कि जिस दिन यह प्रथा बंद हो जाएगी, वह इस देश का सुनहरा दिन होगा और हमने निर्णय किया, एकट लाए और mechanized driven E-rickshaw लाए। आदरणीय महोदय, एक करोड़ आदमी, आदमी को खींचने का काम कर रहे थे। इसमें क्लासिफिकेशन करना उचित नहीं होगा, पर उनमें से 70 परसेंट लोग Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes और minority community के थे। आज आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जाइए, सब जगह पर जाइए, यह आदमी, आदमी को खींचने वाला रिक्शा, mechanized driven E-rickshaw से रिप्लेस हुआ है। एक करोड़ लोग थे, जिनको technology ने जीवन दिया। अब हमारा प्रयास है और आपकी बात बिल्कुल सही है कि मैंने आग्रह से यह कहा है कि अरबन एरियाज़ में हमारे उद्यमियों और उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिए और रूरल एग्रीकल्चर में डेवलप करने के लिए अलग से विचार करना होगा। हमारी 30 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन ग्रामीण और कृषि क्षेत्र में, ट्राइबल में है, जो रोजगार के लिए शहरों में आई हुई है, इसलिए हमारा पहला emphasis है कि इसी विचार के आधार पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, कृषि क्षेत्र में, ट्राइबल्स क्षेत्र में और जो 115 Aspirational Districts हैं, उनके लिए कैसे काम करें? इसके लिए हमने चार-छ: क्षेत्रों पर कुल्हड़ में चाय देना mandatory करने का निर्णय किया। इसी आधार पर यह निर्णय किया कि चार हजार करोड़ की अगरबत्ती की लकड़ी की कंडियां import हो रही थीं —मैं कभी-कभी एक बहुत विनोदी example देता हूं। आप लोग आइसक्रीम

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

खाते हैं, जो आइसक्रीम खाने का चमचा था, वह भी चाइना से import हो रहा था, तब मैंने मजाक में कहा था कि क्या हमारे देश में चमचों की भी कमी है? वह भी बाहर से आ रहा है। हमने उनके ऊपर अब 30 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगाई है और ड्यूटी लगने के कारण अगरबत्ती कंडियां इन सब चीजों को खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन मिला। जयराम रमेश जी ने बिल्कुल सही बात कही है कि हमारे लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग विलेज इंडस्ट्री बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक बात यह है कि हमारे देश में एमएसएमई बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे देश की जीडीपी ग्रोथ में 29 परसेंट एमएसएमई का contribution है। हमारी manufacturing में 33 परसेंट एमएसएमई का contribution है। हमारा 48 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट एमएसएमई में होता है। एमएसएमई ने अभी तक करीब 11 करोड़ से 12 करोड़ जॉब्स क्रिएट किए हैं। आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि यह करते समय ग्रामीण कृषि का विशेष ख्याल रखा जाए। आपने विशेष रूप से कॉयर का उल्लेख किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको डिटेल् में बताऊंगा। मैं आपको विश्वासपूर्वक बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्राथमिकता है— गांव की ओर चलें, जंगल की ओर चलें। चाहे ट्राइबल है, socially-economically backward है, गरीब है, शोषित है, पीड़ित है, अब ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को या वहां के यंग लड़कों को रोजगार के लिए अब दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब यहां बैठे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे खादी ग्रामोद्योग ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। आपके बरामूला जिले में आतंकवाद से प्रभावित काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहां की महिलाओं को हमने रुमाल बनाने का काम दिया। मेरी जानकारी में है कि अभी वहां 2,000 महिलाएं काम कर रही हैं और वे रुमाल बना रही हैं। गुलाम नबी साहब, यह एक रुमाल केवल 50 ₹ का है। दो करोड़ रुमाल पेटीएम ने खरीद लिए और अब हम उसकी मार्केटिंग कर रहे हैं। ऐसे तीन रुमालों की कीमत 150 ₹ है, जबकि मार्केट में जो ब्रांडेड रुमाल है, उसकी कीमत 350 ₹ है और कंपनी के रुमाल की कीमत 250 ₹ है। अभी वहां 2,000 महिलाएं रुमाल बना रही हैं। अभी तक यह हुआ नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इस रुमाल को एक्सपोर्ट करने का प्रयास कर रहा हूं। इसकी क्वालिटी अच्छी है और यह रुमाल 50 ₹ का एक है। इस प्रकार, यह सस्ता भी है। वह क्षेत्र, जो आतंकवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र था, वहां 2,000 महिलाएं यह काम कर रही हैं। उनको पहले प्रति रुमाल दो ₹ की मजदूरी मिलती थी। वे 80 रुमाल रोज बनाती थीं, तो उनको 160 ₹ मिलते थे। हमारे खादी ग्रामोद्योग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि मैंने लॉचिंग की है, तो मैंने कहा कि दो ₹ में क्या होता है, आप अपना प्रॉफिट कम कीजिए, पर उनको तीन ₹ प्रति रुमाल दीजिए। अब तीन ₹ प्रति रुमाल के हिसाब से एक महिला को 240 ₹ मिल रहे हैं। इस तरह आज उन महिलाओं को रोजगार मिला है।

मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि आज सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम अगर कोई है, तो वह यह है कि हमारी जितनी योजनाएँ हैं, उनके बारे में हमारे कम्युनिकेशन में काफी कमी है। हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को भी हमारी सारी योजनाओं के बारे में मालूम नहीं है। उनकी तो छोड़ दीजिए, मैं भी रोज़-रोज़ पढ़ता हूँ, तब भी मुझे पूरी डिटेल्स मालूम नहीं होती हैं। मुझे भी पूरी डिटेल्स मालूम नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति है। इसलिए मैंने डिपार्टमेंट से कहा कि हम सभी माननीय संसद सदस्यों को बुलाएंगे और उनके सामने हम अपनी योजनाओं का presentation करेंगे। हमने ऐसा तय किया था, लेकिन अभी उसको हमने postpone किया है। मैं अपना एक छोटा-सा एग्जाम्पल बताऊंगा, जो बहुत सक्सेसफुल है। मैंने तय किया कि मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 50,000 लोगों को रोजगार दूंगा, इसलिए मैं पांच साल से इसके पीछे पड़ा हूँ। मेरे पास नामों की एक लिस्ट है कि मैंने 33,280 लोगों को रोजगार दिया। अब मेरा प्रयास यह है कि मैं यह संख्या 50,000 पूरी करूंगा। इसके लिए मैंने पूरे विदर्भ के एमएलएज़ और एमपीज़ की मीटिंग बुलाई है। हमारे यहां मराठी में संसद सदस्य को खासदार कहते हैं। पहले हमने "खासदार क्रीड़ा महोत्सव" आयोजित किया। वह महोत्सव 20 दिन चला। उसमें कम-से-कम 52,000 प्लेयर्स ने भाग लिया, 32 गेम्स आयोजित हुए और 110 स्टेडियम्स में लोगों ने खेला। वहां श्री सचिन तेंदुलकर वगैरह आए और वह एक काफी बड़ा कार्यक्रम हुआ। उसके बाद, वहां "सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव" हुआ। फिर मैंने कहा कि केवल रोड और bridges बनाने से विकास नहीं होता। अब मैंने उद्योग महोत्सव आयोजित किया। आप उसको "सांसद उद्योग महोत्सव" कह सकते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग मराठी में उसको "खासदार उद्योग महोत्सव" कह रहे थे। आप सब लोग यह कीजिए, क्योंकि बहुत सारे आइडियाज़ हैं। हमारा विज़न कितना कमजोर है, यह मैं बताता हूँ। मैंने यह जो घड़ी पहनी हुई है, इसको टाइटन ने बनाया है। इसकी बेल्ट खादी की है, इसका डायल खादी का है और यह काफी सुंदर भी है। यह लेडीज़ के लिए भी है और जेन्ट्स के लिए भी है। हमने जितनी घड़ियां बनाईं, उतनी मार्केट में चली गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, अगर आप एक-एक घड़ी हमें भी प्रेजेंट कर देते, तो हम लोग भी उसे पहन पाते। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق: سر، اگر آپ ایک ایک گھڑی ہمیں بھی پریزینٹ کر دیتے، تو ہم لوگ بھی اسے پہن پاتے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: हम लोग भी उसको खरीद लेते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, सबको free of charge देना तो मुश्किल है, पर मैंने अपने अध्यक्ष महोदय को दिया तथा लोक सभा के स्पीकर को दिया। हमने कुछ प्रमुख लोगों को दिया है। मैं विपक्ष के नेता को जरूर एक घड़ी दे दूंगा। मैं आप लोगों से कहूंगा

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

कि आप लोगों के लिए मैं डिस्काउंट देकर इसके मिलने की व्यवस्था करा सकता हूँ। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग की बात हुई, वे लोग अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। हमको इसको नए विज़न में कॉमर्शियली कॉरपोरेट में लाना पड़ेगा, तभी हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा, जो जयराम जी कह रहे थे, वह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ। हमारा टर्नओवर अभी साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ ₹ तक जाएगा। विलेज इंडस्ट्री का पिछले साल का टर्नओवर तकरीबन 75 हजार करोड़ ₹ का हुआ है, इस साल का एक लाख करोड़ ₹ होगा और हमारा प्रयास है कि पांच साल में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करेंगे कि वह कम-से-कम पांच लाख करोड़ ₹ तक जाएगा। महोदय, खादी ने एक डेनिम बनाया। मुझे ये पत्रकार लोग व अन्य बहुत लोग जीन्स की पैंट पहने हुए दिखते हैं, मैं सबसे पूछता हूँ कि आप खादी डेनिम यूज़ क्यों नहीं करते हैं? यह जो अमेरिकन कंपनी है, लिवाइस या अन्य कोई नाम है, वह हमारा पूरा खादी डेनिम का कपड़ा खरीद रही है। उनकी ब्रांडिंग होने के बाद हमारे ही लोग उसे 3-4 हजार ₹ में खरीदते हैं और हमारे यहां सिलाई होने के बाद 5-7 सौ ₹ में मिले तो उसकी कीमत नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि मार्केटिंग के लिए सोचना होगा तो बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। मैंने बीच में डिज़ाइनर्स की भी मीटिंग की थी, इसमें बहुत potential है। मैं हमारी महिला सदस्यों के लिए विशेष रूप से दो अच्छी बातें बताना चाहूंगा कि जैसे मैंने एक करोड़ लोग जो साइकिल रिक्शा चलाते थे, उनके बारे में बताया। वैसे ही एक सोलर चरखा है, यह महात्मा गांधी रिसर्च विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट, वर्धा ने बनाया है। जब कलराज मिश्र जी मंत्री थे, गिरिराज जी मंत्री थे, तब मैं उनके पीछे लगा। अब यह सोलर चरखा बहुत अच्छा डेवलप हुआ है। अभी स्मृति इरानी जी और मेरे बीच में मीटिंग हुई, मैंने उनको कहा कि आपका 25 परसेंट जो सूत लगता है, वह आप सोलर चरखे से खरीदिए। उन्होंने यह प्रिंसिपल एक्सेप्ट किया और हमने यह योजना बनाई है कि पांच साल में हम 10 लाख महिलाओं को, एक-एक महिला को दो सोलर चरखे देंगे और उस चरखे से जो सूत निकलेगा, मैं आपको गारंटी से बता रहा हूँ कि जितने लोग यहां बैठे हैं, उन सबने जो कपड़ा पहना हुआ है, उससे अच्छी क्वालिटी का सूत कपड़े के लिए वहां बनता है।

हमने जो स्फूर्ति योजना बनायी है, उसमें हमने एक योजना में जो 13 प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर किए, उनमें दो हजार सोलर चरखे महिलाओं को मिलते हैं, 40 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम है, हम उसमें 10 करोड़ रुपये incentive दे रहे हैं और उसमें एक प्रोजेक्ट के पीछे साढ़े तीन हजार लोगों को रोज़गार मिल रहा है और मैंने बड़े-बड़े पैंटालून जैसे लोगों से कहा कि आप इसमें आइए, वे आने के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि कपास, सूत से लेकर weaving आदि सब सोलर पर होगा। साइज़िंग, ब्लीचिंग, कैलेंडरिंग आदि जैसे 13 प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू भी हो गए हैं। उसका जो कपड़ा होगा, उसकी डिज़ाइनिंग होगी और उसके बाद उसका

4.00 P.M.

एक्सपोर्ट होगा। हमारे देश में किसानों को इसका डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट मिलेगा। जहां कपास होती है, वहां यह हो सकता है। ग्रामीण और विशेष रूप से ट्राइबल और 115 Aspirant Districts को केन्द्र बिन्दु मानकर हमने अनेक योजनाएं बनायी हैं।

आपने कॉयर की बात की है। हमारी आईआईटी के साथ मीटिंग हुई, उसमें आदरणीय राज्य मंत्री जी थे। हमने आईआईटी चेन्नई को अपॉइंट किया और अभी embankment में आपको यह मालूम होगा कि हाइड्रोपॉनिक्स, जो पानी पर खेती हो रही है, वह बहुत अच्छी टेक्नोलॉजी है। उसमें जो पिट लगता है, वह कॉयर का होता है। यह कॉयर का जो बोर्ड हमारे केरल का है, इसका टर्नओवर 1,900 करोड़ ₹ से 3,300 करोड़ ₹ हुआ है। वे एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं और उसमें अभी खेती से लेकर कॉयर को बहुत डेवलप करने की आवश्यकता है, तमिलनाडु, केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना आदि में कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपको बताता हूं कि बंगाल से जूट और कॉटन मिलाकर एक जैकेट आया है, परसों मैंने पार्लियामेंट में पहनी, वह बहुत सुंदर कपड़ा है, इतने अच्छे-अच्छे combinations बन रहे हैं कि आवश्यकता है कि इसकी ठीक प्रकार से मार्केटिंग की जाए। अभी हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ के सांसद बोल रहे थे, इन्होंने मैटल क्राफ्ट बनाया, आप आज छत्तीसगढ़ में इतना अच्छा मैटल क्राफ्ट बनता है, बहुत सी जगह पर जैसे बनारस के सिल्क की बात होती है। इन सभी बातों को लेने के लिए कॉमर्शियली एक योजना बनायी है, पर मुझे याद है कि मुझे एक अच्छा अनुभव मिला। जब मैं शिपिंग मंत्री बना तो मैंने एक बहुत बड़ी वर्ल्ड स्टैंडर्ड की एजेंसी को अपॉइंट किया था कि आप हमारे पोर्ट का अध्ययन करके इसका बिज़नेस, efficiency, टाइम आदि बढ़ाने के लिए मुझे रिपोर्ट दीजिए। उन्होंने 120 रिकमंडेशंस दिए और 120 रिकमंडेशंस में मैंने कुछ नहीं किया, मैं उसका एक्सपर्ट नहीं था। मैंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट को निर्देश दिया कि इसको implement कीजिए, मुझे यह चाहिए। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि हमने 103 implementation योजनाएं पूरी की।

और आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे पोर्ट सेक्टर का प्रॉफिट 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये हुआ। जयराम जी, खादी ग्रामोद्योग के बारे में आप और बाकी सब लोग मिलकर डिटेल में और सुझाव दीजिए। खादी ग्रामोद्योग का टर्नओवर केवल साढ़े तीन हजार या चार हजार करोड़ से नहीं होगा। इसको 25 हजार करोड़ के ऊपर ले जाना है। इसमें Handloom, Handcrafts और Honey है। अभी मैं honey के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि Honey Cluster बना रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि Amazon की site पर जो जम्मू-कश्मीर में, उत्तराखंड में और हिमाचल में high altitude पर honey है, उसकी कीमत 5,000 ₹ किलो है और हमारे यहां 200 ₹ किलो भाव है। हमने honey का cube बनाया, अभी honey का ऐसा सिस्टम आया है। मैंने कैबिनेट की मीटिंग के बाद तुरंत प्रधान मंत्री को चाय के लिए आमंत्रित किया और

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

चाय में honey को मिलाया। फिर मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप "मन की बात" के द्वारा इस बात का प्रचार कीजिए कि आप शुगर नहीं, चाय, कॉफी में honey लीजिए। उन्होंने हंसते हुए मुझसे कहा कि आज आप मुझे कह रहे हैं कि honey लो और फिर शुगर वालों को तकलीफ होगी, तो फिर मेरे पास आओगे कि शुगर मार्किट का क्या होगा? मैं आपको यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिशिंग, बैम्बू और उसके साथ सबसे important चीज़ है कि हमारे जंगल में, हमारे ट्राइबल सेक्टर में, जो हमने अभी हाथ में लिया है, रतनजोत, मोह, साल, करंज और टोली है। *Jatropha oil* से हमारे petroleum institute ने aviation fuel बनाया। पिछली 26 जनवरी को हमारे हेलीकॉप्टर और एयर फोर्स के हमारे फाइटर जेट 100 परसेंट bio aviation fuel से चले। फिर हम Spice Jet का एक plane देहरादून से दिल्ली 25 परसेंट इस पर लाए और 40 हजार करोड़ का हम लोग import कर रहे हैं। हमारे जंगल में हमारे वनवासी अगर bio aviation fuel बनाएंगे, तो कितने वनवासियों को रोजगार मिलेगा। हमने bio-technology का उपयोग करके, bio aviation fuel, tribal sector में 115 Aspirational Districts में कैसे बनाएं, तो हमने उस काम की शुरुआत की है।

सर, मुझे दुख होता है, जब भी सुबह मैं अखबार पढ़ता हूँ, तो एक भी अखबार का कागज इंडियन नहीं हैं, सब imported हैं। हमने हमारे पेपर मिल बंद कर दिए। हमारे जंगल में आज कनाडा से और हमारे साउथ अफ्रीका से ट्रक भर-भर के 40 हजार करोड़ का पेपर पल्प आता है, 40 हजार करोड़ का पेपर आता है, 20-25 हजार करोड़ की लकड़ी आती है। हमारे यहां वेस्ट लैंड पड़ी हुई है। मैं clean environment का समर्थक हूँ। हमारे मोहन धारिया जी, जो महाराष्ट्र के हैं, अभी हमारे यहां केंद्रीय मंत्री रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने वेस्ट लैंड पर उपयोग करके एक सुंदर रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को दी थी। उसके आधार पर हम कह रहे हैं कि पेपर मिल में हम यहां पल्प तैयार करेंगे। हमारी जो वेस्ट लैंड है, वहां पेड़ लगाएंगे। बैम्बू के बारे में यह अनुभव आया कि बैम्बू को कटिंग करने की परमिशन नहीं थी। मैंने एक दिन Forest Secretary से पूछा कि बैम्बू Grass है या Tree है। तब उन्होंने कहा कि यह Grass है। मैंने फिर उनको आगे पूछा कि क्या Grass काटने की परमिशन की आवश्यकता है? वे बोले नहीं है। मैंने उनसे बोला कि इतने सालों से आप बैम्बू काटने के लिए restrict क्यों करते हो? क्या कारण है, कौन-से कायदे पर करते हो? वे चुप बैठ गए। मैं प्रधान मंत्री के पास गया और हमारी सरकार पहली सरकार है और मोदी जी हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, मैंने उनसे इस बारे में बात की, तब हमने बैम्बू को grass मानकर तोड़ने की अनुमति दी। चाइना में बैम्बू की इकोनॉमी 50 हजार करोड़ की है। बैम्बू से अचार बनता है, बैम्बू से कपड़ा बनता है, बैम्बू से फर्नीचर बनता है, बैम्बू कंस्ट्रक्शन में इस्तेमाल होता है, अगरबत्ती की काड़िया बनती हैं, बैम्बू से कितनी चीज़ें बनती हैं और हम ऐसे clean environment में ऐसी extreme स्थिति पर चले गए कि बैम्बू नहीं तोड़ना। अब

मैंने किसानों को कहा कि हमारे यहां बैम्बू लगाओ। अब बैम्बू से Bio-CNG तैयार हो रहा है। आप environment के लिए इसे जरूर support कीजिए। यह जो पराली है, वह दिल्ली के पास के क्षेत्र में जलाते हैं। पराली से Bio-CNG develop करने की technology आ गई है। अब एक प्लांट लुधियाना में लग रहा है। मैंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट को कहा कि हम लोग गांव में ऐसे हजारों प्लांट लगाएंगे, ताकि हमारे गांव के किसानों को, वहां के ट्राइबल लोगों को रोजगार मिले, तो पहली बात तो यह है कि आप सब लोगों ने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए, कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए, वनवासी क्षेत्र के लिए और 115 Aspirational Districts के लिए अलग सोचना होगा, अलग technology लानी होगी, वहां अलग रोजगार खड़ा करना होगा और वहां का Per-Capita Income GDP और Growth Rate बढ़ाना होगा, तब ही हिन्दुस्तान का विकास हो सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहली बार इस प्रॉब्लम को 115 Aspirational Districts को निकालकर इसके लिए priority देने का निर्णय किया है। काम कठिन है, लेकिन हमने इसको priority दी है और खादी ग्रामोद्योग के द्वारा यह village industry का turnover बढ़ाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि क्षेत्र में और ट्राइबल सेक्टर में technology ले जाकर रोजगार निर्माण करने का प्रयास यह हमारी प्राथमिकता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में अंदाज़न MSME के 6.3 करोड़ units हैं, 6,000 से 8,000 products हैं और 11 से 12 करोड़ लोगों को हमने इनमें रोजगार दिया है। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रॉब्लम्स हैं - प्रॉब्लम्स global economy के कारण हैं, प्रॉब्लम्स demand and supply के कारण हैं, प्रॉब्लम्स business cycle के कारण हैं, कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स Coronavirus के कारण हैं, नोटबंदी होने के बाद भी कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स उभरकर आयी हैं, कुछ GST के बाद आयी थीं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक temporary phase था। इनसे बाहर निकलने के लिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कल ही रिज़र्व बैंक से, MSME sector की जो इंडस्ट्रीज तकलीफ में हैं, उनको restructure करने के लिए मैंने रिपोर्ट ली और 6 लाख - मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ बता रहा हूं कि 6 लाख MSME units को हमने restructure कर दिया है। इसके बाद आज निर्णय हुआ - इसके पहले भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इसके बारे में बताया है कि यह मुद्दा 31 मार्च तक थी, अब हमने इस 31 मार्च तक की मुद्दा को 31 दिसम्बर तक बढ़ा दिया है और सब बैंकों को कहा है कि आप इस संबंध में काम करिए। आप जो बात कह रही हैं, वह बहुत नैसर्गिक है - मैं ज्यादा बोल नहीं पाता - यह सच है कि बैंक वाले आसानी से लोन नहीं देते हैं।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आसानी से नहीं, देते ही नहीं हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: वही मैं आपको डिटेल में बता रहा हूं और आज मैं आपकी मदद चाहूंगा। मैंने और निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने अशोका होटल में सभी बैंकों के चेयरमैन के साथ मीटिंग की। मैंने एजेंडा बनाकर उन्हें दिया। जब पहले मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा गया तो मैंने कहा कि आपके बैंक का इतना टारगेट है - मेरे पास सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलप हुआ

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है - तो एक बैंक ने कहा कि हमने टारगेट पूरा किया है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपको टारगेट किसने बताया? आप target के पीछे 'minimum' शब्द लगा दीजिए और 'minimum target' कर दीजिए। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है, मेरे पास इसका पूरा data है - आप मेरे ऑफिस में आइए, मैं दस दिन के अंदर, आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कौन से बैंक में कितनी एप्लीकेशंस receive हुईं, कितने का लोन मंजूर हुआ और किसका क्यों नहीं हुआ, इसकी जानकारी मैं आपको दूंगा। 22 टका लोगों को लोन ही नहीं दिया गया था। जब मैंने बैंकों के चेयरमैन से पूछा कि आपने लोन क्यों नहीं दिया तो उन्होंने कहा, "There are problems; they are out of area." तो मैंने कहा कि अगर वे out of area हैं तो वह application जिस एरिया के बैंक की है, उसको transfer कीजिए, आपने transfer क्यों नहीं की? तब उन्होंने कहा कि application is incomplete. मैंने कहा कि अगर उसने कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया तो उसे बुलाइए, उससे सर्टिफिकेट लीजिए और उसे पूरा कीजिए। अब बैंक वालों को यह पता चल गया। यह पूरा data मेरे पास है कि पूरे देश में भारत सरकार की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme से लेकर अन्य सारी योजनाओं का software मेरे ऑफिस में आया है। दस दिन के अंदर इसकी मॉनिटरिंग हुई है और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने भी बहुत strictly कहा है कि यह होने ही चाहिए। अभी मेरे पास जानकारी है कि 22 हजार लोगों को उन्होंने तुरंत लोन मंजूर कर दिया है। इस प्रकार अब बड़ी संख्या में उन्हें लोन मिलेगा और यह data district-wise, branch-wise होगा। अब इसमें एक और प्रॉब्लम यह थी कि यह केवल Scheduled Banks को दिया गया था। फिर मैंने उनसे यह पूछा, "Why Scheduled Banks; why not Cooperative Banks; why not Urban Cooperative Banks; why not NBFCs?" तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों ने अभी तक यह सोचा नहीं है। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमने यह ऑर्डर निकाला है, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में Urban Cooperative Bank कितना बड़ा है, गुजरात में कितना बड़ा है - अब इसके बाद MSME की सारी स्कീम्स के लिए Urban Cooperative Bank, District Cooperative Bank, NBFC से लेकर सबको permission दे दी गयी है। अब कोई भी NBFC, कोई भी बैंक फाइनेंस कर सकता है, जिसके कारण अब देने वालों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है और इस टारगेट को पूरा करने में हमें मदद मिलेगी। इसमें important चीज़ यह है - आपमें से बहुत से लोगों ने यह कहा कि आपका बजट कम हुआ है - आपको यह पता है कि बैंक जो लोन देते हैं, मुझे भी लगता था कि बैंक एहसान कर रहे हैं कि वे लोन दे रहे हैं, तो हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। अगर इस सेक्टर में एक लाख करोड़ का लोन बैंक देता है तो 75 हजार करोड़ का insurance हम करते हैं। 1.5 परसेंट भरकर हम उस amount का 75 परसेंट insurance cover करते हैं और हमारे पास 10 हजार करोड़ का Corpus है।

आपने कहा था कि बजट कम दिया, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि corpus में पैसा है। जो लोग पैसे नहीं देते हैं, हम उनको corpus से निकाल देते हैं, इसलिए हमने 75 परसेंट amount की गारंटी ली है और बैंक केवल 25 परसेंट के ही collateral मांग सकता है। कुछ तो ऐसी योजना है, जिसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, hilly areas और अरुणाचल और कश्मीर वगैरह के लिए हम 100 परसेंट गारंटी लेते हैं। कोई बैंक ऐसा नहीं है कि वह दे रहा है, अगर उनके पैसे डूब जाएंगे, तो हमने उनको insure किया है और हम उनके पैसे उनको वापस कर रहे हैं। पूरी योजना में भारत सरकार का सपोर्ट है। बैंकों को इसमें कहा कि हमने कोई कटौती नहीं की है। 2015-16 में 2,620 करोड़ ₹ का बजट था। 2018-19 में 6,552 करोड़ और 2019-20 के लिए बजट बढ़कर 7,011 हो गया। Subsidy disbursed, 2015-16 में 1,020 करोड़ दी और 2018-19 में 2,070 करोड़ दी और इस साल 1,661 करोड़ दी है। इसमें मार्च का पूरा आंकड़ा नहीं आया है। Units set up, 2015-16 में 44,340 यूनिट्स सेट अप हुए, 2018-19 में 73,427 यूनिट्स सेट अप हुए और आज तक 55,737 यूनिट्स सेट अप हुए हैं। Employment 2015-16 में 3,23,362 थी, 2018-19 में 5,87,416 थी और अभी तक 4,45,896 हुई है। Credit guarantee extended, जिसके बारे में मैंने अभी बात की है, जो हम गारंटी देते हैं। हमने insure किया है, हमारा दस हजार का corpus है और बैंक का कर्जा डूबता है, तो भारत सरकार पैसा भरती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह popular है, इसे बंटवा दो। हां, यह बात जरूर है कि जो कोई fraud करने वाले हैं, किसी की अलग तरह की intentions हैं, तो उसके बारे में हम नहीं कहेंगे कि उनको दो। उनके रिकॉर्ड्स ठीक से चेक करने चाहिए। Credit Guarantee extended, यह 2015-16 में करीब 20 हजार करोड़ था, फिर यह 2018-19 में 30,168 करोड़ हुआ और अभी मार्च से पहले 35,456 करोड़ हुआ और यह मार्च एंड तक 45 हजार करोड़ जाएगा। Cluster Development MSMEs के बारे में कहा गया और SFURTI के बारे में सही कहा गया। Cluster approved - 2015-16 में 34 हुए, 2018-19 में 98 हुए और इस साल 376 हुए। मैं आपको अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आपके संसदीय क्षेत्र में handloom, handicraft, जो भी आप चाहते हो, जो भी वहां की कला है, आप उसका cluster तैयार करिए। अगर आपके 500 worker होंगे, तो हम लोग पांच करोड़ रुपये तक की subsidy देते हैं और अगर उससे कम होगा, तो ढाई करोड़ देते हैं। आप पूरे कारीगरों को निकालकर अलग-अलग क्लस्टर में आइए, हम पूरी तरह से मदद करेंगे। यह जो credit subsidy है, जिसमें हम 15 per cent of loan amount देते हैं, units assisted, यह 2015-16 में 5,047 था, 2018-19 में 14,155 यूनिट्स था और अभी इसका data मेरे पास नहीं है, पर वह 20 हजार तक जाएगा। खादी की सेल भी बहुत बढ़ रही है। मुझे अन्यथा मत लीजिए, अब जो modern लोग हैं, फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में हैं, यहां पर जया जी भी बैठी हैं, अन्य लोग हैं, अलग-अलग प्रकार के लोग fashion designing में हैं, वे अब खादी का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। इतने सुंदर डिजाइन्स बने हुए हैं कि अब लोग इसे prefer कर रहे हैं। प्रॉब्लम है कि हमारा commercial, professional

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marketing system नहीं है। मैंने डिजाइनर की मीटिंग ली, तो खादी ग्रामोद्योग ने कहा कि हम सबको... मैंने कहा कि तुम्हारा काम नहीं है, जिसका बंदर वही नचाए, आप इस लफड़े में मत पड़िए। आप Bank of Designs करके खोल दीजिए। डिजाइन्स वेबसाइट्स में कीजिए और जो छोटा आदमी लेगा, वह जो डिजाइन सलेक्ट करेगा, उसकी royalty उसके account में डायरेक्ट जमा कीजिए। आप इसको हाथ मत लगाइए। मेरा प्रामाणिक मत है कि हम facilitator हैं, हम businessman नहीं हैं। हमने घड़ी टाइटन से बनाई, हमने बाजार से नहीं बनाई, वह टाइटन ने अपनी बनाई है। हर जगह पर हमारा प्रयास यही है कि उसमें branding हो और branding होने के बाद इन सब चीज़ों की marketing करने के लिए और हम लोग देश में एक नेटवर्क करने के लिए private agency को ही engage करना चाहते हैं। इसमें जैसा आपने कहा कि corporate culture लाना चाहिए, इसकी product designing अच्छी होनी चाहिए, क्वालिटी अच्छी होनी चाहिए, रेट रीज़नेबल होने चाहिए। हनी से लेकर कपड़े तक, हैंडलूम से लेकर हैंडिक्राफ्ट तक काफी बड़ा मार्केट मिलेगा। पिछले साल 3,215 करोड़ का टर्नओवर हुआ, मार्च end तक यह इस साल 2,714 करोड़ हुआ और मुझे लगता है कि निश्चित रूप से साल के अंत तक यह साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विलेज इंडस्ट्री का टर्नओवर है, वह 2015-16 में 40,384 करोड़ था और पिछले साल 71,076 करोड़ था और इस साल 60,343 करोड़ है। आपकी बात में थोड़ा दम है, there are challenges. मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अगर आपकी कोई अच्छी बात है, तो उसे accept करूंगा और अगर कोई कमी होगी तो उसे आपसे सलाह लेकर सुधारूंगा। अब 60,343 करोड़ हुआ है, इसमें अभी मार्च का भी ऐड होना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं मुम्बई के एक एक्सपोर्ट के कार्यक्रम में था। वहां पर मैंने सात महिलाओं को अवाडर्स दिए। एक यंग महिला, जो करीब 30 साल की होगी, मैंने उससे पूछा कि आप क्या करती हो, तो उसने बताया कि मैं onion एक्सपोर्ट करती हूँ। मैंने उससे पूछा कि टर्नओवर कितना है? उसने साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ का टर्नओवर बताया। एक दूसरी महिला को मैंने अवार्ड दिया और उससे पूछा कि आप क्या करती हो, तो उसने बताया कि मैं जूती बनाती हूँ। मैंने पूछा कि एक्सपोर्ट कितना है, तो उसने बताया कि 900 करोड़ का है। आपने जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग की डेफिनेशन बताई है, इसके बारे में वाद-विवाद था। इसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट, बाद में मशीनरी की cost और employment कितना दिया, इन तीनों बातों पर जोर था। हमने इसके बारे में पूरी पंचायत की। देश भर की इंडस्ट्री एसोसिएशन्स और सभी के सजेशन हमने ले लिए। उसके बाद पॉलिसी फाइनल की और मेरे साइन हो गए। मैं आदरणीय रविशंकर प्रसाद जी के पीछे लगा, फिर उन्होंने साइन करके दे दिया, कानून मेरे पास आया। वह एक बार प्रधान मंत्री

जी को देना होता है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अधिवेशन समाप्त होने के पहले MSME की नई डेफिनेशन आएगी और निश्चित रूप से यह सबको फायदा पहुंचाने वाली होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा पब्लिक प्रोक्योरमेंट सपोर्ट है और इसको प्रधान मंत्री जी ने काफी सपोर्ट किया था। पहले यह हमारा 12,565 करोड़ था, वह पिछले साल 4,376.64 करोड़ हुआ और इस साल 33,210 करोड़ हुआ है। इसमें से तीन परसेंट महिला इंटरप्रेन्योर्स को मिला है यानी महिलाओं को भी priority मिली है। परन्तु जो बात आपने कही है, वह सच है। समुद्र में बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खाती है, ऐसी कहावत है। यहां पर भी प्रॉब्लम यही है, चाहे गवर्नमेंट किसी भी पार्टी की हो, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, सेंटर गवर्नमेंट के अलग-अलग प्रकार के प्रतिष्ठान हों, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हों, सभी उनसे माल खरीद लेते हैं, लेकिन पैसे नहीं देते हैं और तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक नहीं देते हैं। सब MSME इसमें समाप्त होने के कगार पर खड़े हैं, सब लोग बरबाद होने के कगार पर खड़े हैं। अब यह प्रॉब्लम ऐसी है, इसमें आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहिए। देश की और उद्योगों की स्थिति ऐसी है। कानून पास करना तो बड़ा आसान है। अगर पेमेंट तीन महीने नहीं दी, तो इतना ब्याज लगाओ, अगर पेमेंट नहीं दी, तो एम.डी. को इतने दिन की जेल दे दी, कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ करो। परन्तु उनकी भी प्रॉब्लम्स उसी तरह की हैं। इसीलिए हमने एक समाधान पोर्टल निकाला है। मुझे हमारे सेक्रेटरी कहते थे कि हमने इतने लोगों का निपटारा किया। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप मुझे यह सब मत बताओ। मैं गांव में घूमता हूँ। हर आदमी बताता है कि मेरे पैसे नहीं दिए। अब तुम समाधान-समाधान बोलते हो, लेकिन इस समाधान से मेरा कोई समाधान नहीं निकल रहा है। करीब 20-22 हजार केसेज़ हैं, आपने करीब 25 हजार करोड़ का काम किया। मेरे अंदाज़ से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का पैसा जो बड़े उद्योगपति, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की अंडरटेकिंग्स के पास जो अमाउंट लटका हुआ है, वह साढ़े पांच लाख से छह लाख करोड़ तक है। आदरणीय विधि मंत्री, आईटी मंत्री हैं। बीएसएनएल के लोगों का पैसा देना, उनके लिए बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत है। मैं और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर उस कमेटी में हैं। मैं एनएचएआई के कांटेक्टर को बोलता हूँ कि तुम पैसा लेकर जा रहे हो, तुम बताओ कि तुमने छोटे लोगों के पैसे दिए क्या? वह बताता है कि NCLT में हैं। मैंने कहा कि मैं NCLT नहीं मानता। जब तक तुम छोटे-छोटे लोगों की, दस-दस, बीस-बीस लाख ₹ की liability नहीं दोगे, तब तक मैं तुम्हारे पैसे नहीं देता। यह ऑर्डर हमने उनको बता दिया है। वे पैसे ले जाकर किसको देते हैं, वे पहले बड़े आदमी को देते हैं, पहले पैसा बैंक में देते हैं, लेकिन जो साइट पर ठोक-पीट करके काम कर रहा है, अपने जीवन की पूंजी 10-20 लाख ₹ लगाकर काम कर रहा है, उसको ज़ीरो पैसा मिलता है। प्रामाणिकता से यह प्रश्न गंभीर है और इस पर मेरे पास अभी तक कोई ठीक जवाब नहीं है, न मेरे किए कार्य से पूर्ण समाधानी होगी, क्योंकि इसके दोनों ही बाजू हैं। हम लोग फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ बैठे हैं और इसके लिए कोई न कोई समाधान निकालेंगे। यह बात बिल्कुल सही

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

है कि MSME के सेक्टर के लोगों को यदि यशस्वी करना हो, तो उनका पेमेंट अधिक से अधिक तीन महीने के अंदर उनको देना ही पड़ेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर वह पैसा मिलेगा, तो यह सेक्टर बहुत आगे जाएगा और अगर पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तो जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, वे बहुत मुश्किल में आएंगे। आप सबने इस बात को कहा है, मैं इस बारे में गंभीर नोट लेकर जरूर काम करूंगा।

महोदय, टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर्स के बारे में भी हमने काफी बड़े प्रमाण में काम किया है। इसमें हमने 400 सेंटर्स खोलने के लिए लगभग 5,000 करोड़ ₹ का प्रोविजन किया है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री को सुझाव है कि जो MSME है, उसका जो outstanding invoice है, यदि वह 1 करोड़ ₹ से ऊपर है, तो उसे आप वेबसाइट पर डालिए, नेम और शेम करिए। इससे यह भी पता लगेगा कि कौन सी कंपनी सही वक्त पर पेमेंट नहीं कर रही है, यह कानूनी तौर से कीजिए और आप एक्ट में ऐसी अमेंडमेंट लाइए। आज लार्ज कंपनीज़ को Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code के तहत upload करना पड़ता है। आप MSME को कहिए कि जहां आपका outstanding 1 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो, जो कोई भी हो, प्राइवेट, पब्लिक, गवर्नमेंट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, उनके नाम आप मंडेटरिली वेबसाइट पर डालिए, ताकि बैंकों को भी पता चले कि delayed payment का कारण क्या है। आज MSME के लिए यह मंडेटरी नहीं है, इसलिए वे इसे वेबसाइट पर नहीं डालती हैं। लार्ज कंपनीज़ के लिए मंडेटरी है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: There is another point, hon. Minister. We have seen that many banks do not pay the full amount to MSMEs, they make just half payments and the remaining is kept pending. Can you give clear instructions to all the banks that whatever amount is granted to MSMEs is paid in full to them? Otherwise, MSMEs would be in big trouble.

सुश्री दोला सेन: उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया, जो सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लगा। बुरा मत मानिएगा, क्योंकि हमें लगा कि subjective wish के साथ objective reality का बहुत अंतर होता है। इस अंतर को कैसे समझालेंगे? आपने budget crunch पर बोलते हुए बताया कि आपके पास 10,000 करोड़ ₹ का corpus fund है, लेकिन मैं PF Board and ESI Board में मेम्बर हूँ, इसलिए मुझे पता है कि PF Board and ESI Board का 1 लाख हजार करोड़ ₹ का corpus fund है, लेकिन जो closed and sick industries हैं, अगर मैनेजमेंट उनको पैसे नहीं दे, तो उनके वर्कर्स मर जाते हैं, लेकिन उस corpus fund से पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। इसकी पॉलिसी के ऊपर हम Labour Department में चर्चा करते

हैं कि उस corpus fund को हम शेयर बाजार में क्यों लगाएं? वह पैसा तो जो closed and sick industries हैं उन्हीं का है, इसलिए उन्हें क्यों नहीं मिलेगा? हम देखरेख दे रहे हैं इसलिए कि इसी तरह अगर आपका corpus fund होगा, तो MSME की प्रॉब्लम के बारे में जैसे अभी श्री जयराम रमेश जी तथा श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य जी ने बताया और आपने भी बताया कि बैंकों की प्रॉब्लम है, फिर भी आप कह रहे हैं कि तीन महीने में पेमेंट मिलेगी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि MSME के बहुत सारे कंसर्न्स हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए तीन महीने भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं। अतः मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि corpus fund को लेकर आपकी क्या पॉलिसी है? आपके पास 10,000 रुपये का अगर corpus fund, तो उसके बारे में भी यदि आप आपका पॉलिसी स्पष्ट रूप से बताएंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो corpus fund हमारे पास है, उसकी स्थिति थोड़ी अलग है। हमारा corpus fund trust के अंदर है और वह 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का है और यदि उसमें 2,000 या 3,000 करोड़ रुपये ब्याज के भी जोड़ दिए जाएं, तो इस प्रकार वह लगभग 13,000 करोड़ का हो जाता है। उसमें से हम किसी इंडस्ट्री को फंड नहीं दे सकते हैं। जो बैंक उसे लोन देता है, मान लीजिए किसी बैंक ने किसी इंडस्ट्री को 1 करोड़ रुपये लोन के रूप में दिए, तो उसके 75 लाख रुपये हमने इंश्योर किए और उसके अगेंस्ट हम लोग जो प्रीमियम 1.5 परसेंट भरते हैं, यानी, 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के लोन के अगेंस्ट हम 1,500 करोड़ रुपये इंश्योरेंस प्रीमियम भरते हैं और जब बैंक के पैसे किसी इंडस्ट्री में डूबते हैं, तो बैंक हमारे पास आता है, तो ऐसी इंडस्ट्री की 75 परसेंट कॉस्ट हम उस बैंक को इंश्योरेंस के रूप में वापस देते हैं, यह इंडिविजुअल के लिए नहीं है। आप जिस फंड के बारे में बात कर रही हैं, वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का फंड है और इस फंड का उपयोग केवल इसी काम के लिए हो सकता है, किसी दूसरे काम के लिए नहीं हो सकता है। उसमें और इसमें थोड़ा फर्क है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपकी बात को ध्यान में रखूंगा।

महोदय, MSME के बारे में जो एक अच्छी बात आप कह रहे थे, मैं उसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं National Stock Exchange, मुम्बई गया और वहां 20 MSME में वे कैपिटल मार्केट में गए, तो उस कार्यक्रम में, मुझे वहां के MD ने बताया कि एक MSME है और एक गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पुटेड कंपनी है, उदाहरण के लिए मान लीजिए NTPC को उन्होंने माल सप्लाई किया, तो उन्होंने क्या किया कि ऐसे लोगों का जो पेमेंट है, NTPC के नाम पर मार्केट में लगाया। जो साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ रुपये की एमएसएमई की पेमेंट थी, उनके अगेंस्ट पैसा खड़ा करके वह पेमेंट करके दी। उन्होंने वह पैसा टेंडर से खड़ा किया, इसलिए उन्हें 7.5 परसेंट ब्याज से पैसा मिला। आप जो U.K. Sinha Committee की बात कर रहे हैं, U.K. Sinha Committee ने हमें पहली बार 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये Fund of Funds के लिए दिए हैं। इसमें कल्पना है, थोड़ी technical बात भी है, लेकिन आप लोग

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

उसमें थोड़ा-सा सहयोग जरूर कीजिएगा। जैसे मैं एनएचएआई में काम करता हूँ, बहुत बार आप लोगों को लगता है कि मैं करोड़ों की बात करता हूँ। मैं एक लाख, दो लाख, तीन लाख करोड़ की बात करता हूँ, जिससे लोगों को लगता है कि इनका बजट तो 80 हज़ार का है, फिर यह कैसी बात करता है? मैं बजट पर बात नहीं करता हूँ, मेरे अलग sources हैं। मैं उन पर पैसा खड़ा करता हूँ। अभी ये जो 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये हैं, हमने पहली स्कीम यह निकाली है कि जो अच्छी एमएसएमई है, उसके लिए एमएसएमई की financial credit rating and performance credit rating की योजना बनाई है। यह एमएसएमई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में जाएगी। अब यह समझिए की एक एमएसएमई, जो एक्सपोर्ट अच्छा करती है, यदि वह 50 करोड़ की equity capital market से खड़ी कर रही है, तो उसको 15 परसेंट... 7.5 परसेंट की सहायता हम देंगे। इस तरह से हमने 50 करोड़ में से 7.5 करोड़ दिए। 7.5 करोड़ में हमारी शेयर वैल्यू 10 रुपये है। जब वह मार्किट में अच्छा काम करेगी, तो तीन-चार सालों में 10 रुपये का वह शेयर 70 रुपये का होगा। जो मेरा एमाउंट है, जो 7 करोड़, 50 लाख है, अगर वह 7 परसेंट से 50 करोड़ हो गया और जब मैं उसको sale out करूंगा तो मेरे ये जो 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये हैं, हमने इनको पांच सालों के अंदर 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये बनाने की योजना बनाई है। हम यह पैसा भी invest करेंगे और फिर नई एमएसएमई को देंगे।

महोदय, U.K. Sinha Committee की सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि उन्होंने ही हमें ये 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये Fund of Funds तैयार करने के लिए सुझाव दिया था। हमने वह recommend किया, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने भी recommend किया और वह अब cabinet के approval के लिए गया हुआ है। अगर यह मिल जाएगा, तो बैंकों में जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

महोदय, हमारी economy की तीन important बातें हैं। ये हैं - pension, insurance and stock exchange. आप वर्ल्ड में कहीं भी चले जाइए, अमेरिका में या किसी और देश में चले जाइए, सबकी पेंशन, इंश्योरेंस, मेडिकल आदि सब उसी में होते हैं। कोई बिल नहीं भरता। हमारे देश में इन तीनों बातों का उतना उपयोग नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए ये 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये Fund of Funds हैं। जैसे एनएचएआई है, इस साल एनएचएआई में हमारी income 40 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये है। अगले साल मैंने कहा है कि कुछ नहीं, मुझे 5 लाख के 1 करोड़ रुपये करने हैं। अगर बजट को छोड़कर एनएचएआई की साल की income 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की होगी, तो मैं 10 लाख करोड़ बनाऊंगा। मैं उसको कैपिटल्स करता जाता हूँ। अभी यही फाइनेंशियल मॉडल लाया गया है और अभी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस 10 हज़ार करोड़ को मंजूरी भी दी है। हम लोग पहली बार, जो अच्छी एमएसएमईज़ हैं, उनको National Stock Exchange, Mumbai Stock Exchange या किसी भी Stock Exchange में ले जाएंगे और उनकी मार्किट में जो total equity raise करेंगे, उसमें हम उन्हें 15 परसेंट

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support करेंगे। आज हम जो 10 रुपये का शेयर लेंगे, एकाध बार यह संभावना भी हो सकता है कि 10 रुपये का शेयर 100 रुपये का होगा और एक दिन 100 रुपये का शेयर 30 रुपये का होगा। सौ में से एकाध बार यह भी होता है, क्योंकि ultimately यह एक प्रकार का चैनल है। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि हम इससे इंडस्ट्री की काफी बड़े परिणाम में मदद कर पाएंगे। अभी एमएसएमई की विशेष रूप से जो सबसे important स्कीम है, वह Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme है। आप इसको अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मॉनिटर कीजिए और इसमें पांच साल में, 2014 से 2019 तक, 2.67 lakh units have been set up providing employment to 21.36 lakh people; providing capital subsidy of 15 per cent in urban areas and 25 per cent in rural areas for micro enterprises for investment up to ₹ 25 lakhs in manufacturing and ₹10 lakhs in services supported by bank loan. ये already हुआ है। अभी करंट ईयर में 58,000 यूनिट्स एप्रूव हुई हैं और हम 1,712 करोड़ की सब्सिडी देंगे। मैंने अभी बैंक की बात बताई है। इस मीटिंग के बाद 22 हजार proposals diburse हुए हैं। मैं हवा में बात नहीं करता, इसलिए आप भी मत कीजिए। आप दस दिनों के बाद मेरे पास आइए, मैं आपको पांचों स्कीम्स का Urban Cooperative banks, District Cooperative banks, NBFCs, nationalised banks, Scheduled banks and private banks का सबका रिकॉर्ड, जिसमें किसका लोन मंजूर हुआ, किसका मंजूर नहीं हुआ, इस पूरे रिकॉर्ड का सॉफ्टवेयर मेरे ऑफिस में डेवलप हुआ है। उसको यहां से कंट्रोल करेंगे। इस पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का अच्छा सपोर्ट मिला है। हम दोनों मिलकर देख रहे हैं। जब हम गारंटी ले रहे हैं और अगर बैंक इस पर लोन नहीं देगा, तो हम उस पर जरूर बोलेंगे कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है, लेकिन फिलहाल बैंक भी हमें cooperate कर रहा है। इसमें काफी अच्छा फायदा हुआ है। मैंने आपको इसमें एक बात बताई थी कि past data analysis has revealed that 11 per cent proposals are getting rejected by banks as target is reached.

उन्होंने कहा कि आप proposal reject कर दीजिए, अभी target reach हुआ है। मैंने कहा, “What is the meaning of target? Your target is minimum target” आप ज्यादा अच्छा काम मत करो, यह किसने कहा है। यह target की limit नहीं है, तो उन्होंने 11 परसेंट और add किया। Second, 11 per cent proposals were rejected as they were out of service area of bank. हमने उनसे कहा कि यह आपके एरिया में नहीं होता, तो जिस एरिया में है, वहां केस transfer करो। Finance Minister की उपस्थिति में 22 per cent pending cases का निर्णय हो गया है। शायद 2-4-5 परसेंट लोग ऐसे निकल सकते हैं, जिन्होंने इसके पहले लोन लिया, वापस नहीं किया, habitual defaulters की लिस्ट में होंगे, तो वह बात छोड़ दीजिए, पर बाकी बैंक में अब pendency निकल जाएगी। इसकी monitoring होगी। सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी। 10 दिन के बाद आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जितने

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

बैंक हैं, उनका branch-wise record आपको देखने के लिए मिलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें अड़चन नहीं आएगी।

फिर Credit Guarantee Fund Trust, मैंने already इसके बारे में आपको बताया है। हमने यह भी काफी अच्छी स्कीम की। हम इस साल इसमें बैंकों को 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये देंगे। फिर Micro and Small Cluster Development Programme, यह Common Facility Centre एक अच्छी बात है। For testing, training centres, research and development, effluent treatment, raw material depot, complementing production, etc., to create/upgrade infrastructure facilities in the new/existing industrial areas, इसका काम भी हुआ है। Seventy-six Common Facility Centres have been commissioned which benefit around 85,740 units. Then, 169 infrastructure development projects have been commissioned to benefit around 29,308 units. The Government contributes up to ₹ 18 crore for Common Facility project and up to ₹ 20 crore. Now, the Government contributes up to ₹ 12 crore for common infrastructure projects. यह भी अच्छा चला है।

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), इसमें भी village industry में coir, honey, bamboo, bio-fuel, fishing, ये सब लाए गए हैं। इसमें गांवों तक technology ले जाकर काम किया जा रहा है, जिसको मैंने already explain किया। मैं बिल्कुल साफ बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी दिल्ली में बैठे हुए चाहे कोई भी लोग हों, चाहे politician हों, चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, गांव की आवाज यहां तक नहीं आती है। इसलिए ये village-centric, tribal-centric, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe-centric, 115 Aspirational Districts-centric, महात्मा गांधी और दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की जो अंत्योदय की बात है, the last man of the society, who is socially, economically and educationally backward, उस साइकिल रिक्शा चलाने वाले से लेकर ये 10 लाख सोलर चरखे बांटने वाले तक, इनको केन्द्र बिन्दु मान कर ही यह डिपार्टमेंट आगे जाएगा। इससे urban area में technology आएगी, centres आएंगे, सब कुछ आएंगे।

अभी 53 clusters operational हुए हैं और इस साल 271 हो रहे हैं। अब कुछ negative बातें कहना मेरे लिए ठीक नहीं है, मैंने एक बार पूछा, तो तीन साल में cluster में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। सेक्रेटरी कह रहे हैं कि सुबह 10 बजे से लेकर रात के 11 बजे तक बैठे। मैंने कहा, "Nothing doing; you take the decision." यह मुझे नहीं चाहिए। दूसरा है, "What is the meaning?" आप मुझे बताओ कि क्या यह शुरू हुआ? आपने मंजूर किया, मुझे वह data मत बताओ। क्या वह जमीन पर शुरू हुआ, मुझे वह बताओ। इस data को छोड़ो। आप मुझे अच्छी-अच्छी बातें बता दोगे, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। यह क्यों नहीं हुआ, यह

बताओ। अभी उस प्रोजेक्ट में एक mistake थी कि जो land देता है, उसे capital cost में नहीं रखते। मैंने कहा कि यह कैसी बात है! अगर कोई आदमी 20 लाख ₹ की land देता है, he should include it in the capital cost. हमने उसके नियम बदले। हमने बिल्कुल सब नियम बदल दिए। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि आप और बताइए, जहां-जहां आवश्यक होगा, उन सब नियमों के बारे में हम बताएंगे। इसमें जो सबसे अच्छी योजना है, वह यह है कि the Government gives a capital guarantee of ₹ 5 crore for clusters. जैसे यह gun metal वाला cluster है। आप बनाइए। आप 500 कारीगरों को इकट्ठा करिए, cluster बनाइए, मैं आपको 5 करोड़ grant देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं आप सबसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी एक जिज्ञासा है। एमपीज़ ने जो गांव adopt किए हैं, क्या उनमें भी clusters बन सकते हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: ये कहीं भी बन सकते हैं। आप लाइए। इस cluster के बनाने से ही जैसा जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा, यह hundred per cent सच है, जब clusters बनेंगे, तब औद्योगिक विकास होगा, जब विकास होगा, तो GDP बढ़ेगा, growth rate बढ़ेगी, employment potential बढ़ेगी और गरीबी दूर होगी। इसमें कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता। आप इसे लाइए, हम लोग इसके लिए पूरी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसीलिए हमने सोलर चरखे का काम किया है। मैं Khadi and Village Industry के बारे में एक घोषणा करता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में तुरन्त, 15 दिन के अंदर Khadi and Village Industries Commission, KVIC कैसे professionally strengthen करें, इसके लिए हम योजना ला रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक बात और बता दूँ कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के जो प्रेज़ेंट अध्यक्ष हैं, शायद मि. सकसेना हैं, वे काफी एक्टिव हैं और बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, काफी initiative भी ले रहे हैं। अब इसको और professional तरीके से जोड़ कर हम facilitator बनेंगे। इसके लिए एक अच्छी financial consultancy से हम अध्ययन भी करवाएंगे और हमारे सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में तीन लोगों की कमिटी एपॉइंट करेंगे। इस तरह तीन महीने के अंदर खादी ग्रामोद्योग के Village Industries Commission को हम revamp करेंगे और उसको export-oriented बनाएंगे, ताकि हमारी चीज़ें दुनिया के बाहर भी जाएं। आपके इटावा में भी एक खादी ग्रामोद्योग का एक प्रोजेक्ट है, मुझे लगता है कि उसे कोई मि. चतुर्वेदी जी चलाते हैं। वे इटावा में कांग्रेस के ही कार्यकर्ता थे...(व्यवधान)... जी हां, काफी जगह पर बहुत अच्छे प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं और उनको हम लोग पूरी तरह सपोर्ट करेंगे।

Tool rooms के अभी जो सेंटर्स हैं, इनमें Wadhvani Foundation के साथ मिलकर हम काम कर रहे हैं। वे अमेरिका से आए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को अमेरिका में वे मिले थे। मैंने हमारे डिपोर्टमेंट को कहा कि तुम किसलिए ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स चलाते हो, तुम्हारी क्या ताकत है, क्या अनुभव है? जो successfully इस काम को कर रहा है, उसको ट्रेनिंग सेंटर दे दो, तुम ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलने के लफड़े में मत पड़ो। अगर आप ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलते हैं,

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तो नौकरी किसलिए करते हैं? आप इस लफड़े में मत पड़ो और जो अच्छी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जो अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, उनको ये चलाने के लिए दे दो। अब हम लोग ट्रेनिंग देने का काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे रहे हैं और इसकी संख्या काफी बढ़ी है। इसमें 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविज़न है। अभी तक इसमें 2,08,174 ट्रेनीज़ से ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। चेन्नई में हमारा एक जूते बनाने की ट्रेनिंग देने वाला एक सेंटर है। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उसमें waiting list है। वहां पर एडमिशन लेने के लिए एक एमपी किसी की सिफारिश लेकर आए और कहा कि इसको वहां appoint कर दो, वह इतना अच्छा सेंटर है। वहां से जूते के डिज़ाईंस बनाए जाते हैं। जूते की इंडस्ट्री कितनी बड़ी है? जूते की इंडस्ट्री 1,48,000 करोड़ रुपये की है, जिसमें से 90,000 करोड़ रुपये की खपत हमारे अपने देश में है और 45,000 से 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का उसका एक्सपोर्ट होता है। इस तरह एक-एक सेक्टर में जो potential है, हम उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। GST registered MSMEs को हमने 2-per cent interest subvention भी दिया है, जिसमें से 625 करोड़ रुपये disburse भी हुए हैं। इसी तरह गवर्नमेंट की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, एक credit link capital subsidy schemes के तहत MSMEs काफी पड़े परिमाण में, यानी लगभग 34,540 MSMEs को 2,268.80 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं, for modernisation and technological upgradation. Public procurement policy के बारे में मैंने आपको अभी बताया है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बीच में कहा था कि 59-minutes loan portal होना चाहिए, ये सब चीज़ें हम भी उनसे सीखते हैं, तो फटाफट लोन सैंक्शन हुए। मैंने आने के बाद banking sector की एक मीटिंग बुलवाई और पूछा कि loan तो sanction हुआ, लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि disbursement कितना हुआ? फिर बाद में समझ में आया कि इसमें और ताकत लगाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 1.88 lakh loans involving ₹ 59,000 crore have been sanctioned and 1.68 loans involving ₹ 50,532 crores have been disbursed. यानी केवल हवा में यह काम नहीं हुआ है। अब एक सीधी बात पूछी जाती है - GST कितना भरते हैं, यह बताओ, बैंक में turnover कितना है, यह बताओ, उसके बाद credit rating हो जाएगी और जिसको triple A rating मिलेगी, उसको तुरन्त red carpet मिलेगा। यह स्कीम अच्छी तरह से चल रही है।

Market access is a problem. चाइना को खड़ा किया Alibaba ने, USA को खड़ा किया Amazon ने और हमको कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के बजट के बराबर Amazon और Alibaba का turnover है। हमारे देश में मार्केट के बढ़ाने के लिए बीच में मैंने कोशिश की, सरकार में इसकी सलाह, उसकी सलाह करते-करते अब आखिर में मैंने State Bank Capital के साथ बैठकर कहा कि तुम हमारे पार्टनर बन जाओ और मुझे पोर्टल बना दो। इसे लिए understanding हो गई है, अब MoU साइन होगा और MSME के लिए और खादी

और विलेज इंडस्ट्री के लिए हम लोग Alibaba और Amazon जैसा marketing portal ला रहे हैं, जिसमें काफी बड़े पैमाने पर काम हो रहा है। न्यूयार्क में बैठा हुआ आदमी अपनी कम्प्यूटर स्क्रीन पर बनारस की साड़ी देखकर उसका ऑर्डर करेगा और उसको वहां डिलिवरी मिल जाएगी। निश्चित रूप से इसमें जो 25% रिजर्वेशन है, उसमें से 3% रिजर्वेशन महिलाओं को मिलेगा। Technology access का भी काफी काम हुआ है। अब आप एक चीज़ देखिए, MSME Sector में there are challenges. There are problems but, as always, I am of the opinion that there are some people who convert problems into opportunities and there are some who convert opportunities into problems. Our Government wants to convert problems into opportunities. इसमें मुझे प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, चैलेंजेज़ हैं। शुरुआत में टीथिंग ट्रबल, स्टार्टिंग ट्रबल होती ही है। मुझे लगता है कि आप सबसे सहयोग से इसमें से बाहर निकल कर आगे जाएंगे। एक्सपेन्शन ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी सेन्टर्स 2018-2019 में 18 थे और अभी 35 होंगे, इनको 153 बनाने का टारगेट 2023-2024 तक किया है। क्रेडिट गारंटी सपोर्ट अंडर स्कीम में एक करोड़ के लगभग 2018-2019 में थे, इसको हम लोग बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस साल यह 45 से 50 हजार करोड़ है, हमने इसे एक लाख करोड़ तक करने का टारगेट बनाया है। हमने ये टारगेट्स रखे हैं। Target is not the part of commitment. मैं पहले एनएचएआई में था तो मैं कहता था कि हम लोग 40 किलोमीटर पर डे बनायेंगे तो मुझसे सवाल पूछते थे कि क्या 40 किलोमीटर पर डे बने? मैंने कहा कि जब आपका लड़का एग्जाम में बैठता है तो आप उसे बोलते हैं कि मेरिट में पास हो, वह मेरिट में पास हो, यह उसका टारगेट है। यह कोई ऐसा नहीं है, उसे मेरिट बोलने के बाद वह फर्स्ट क्लास में पास होता है। यह जो टारगेट्स हमने रखे हैं, काफी अच्छे हैं और इनमें खादी ग्रामोद्योग से लेकर हमारे जितने स्टॉक होल्डर्स हैं, उनका सबका इसमें अंतरभाव है और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए हम लगातार कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

फ्यूचर इनिशिएटिवज़ में जो यू.के. सिन्हा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स आई थीं, उनकी रिक्मण्डेशंस में 39 रिक्मण्डेशंस, यह रिजर्व बैंक ने कमेटी अपॉइन्ट की थी और इसे भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। The MSME Fund of Funds is of ₹ 10,000 crore. The proposal is approved by the Finance Ministry. Now we will take it to the Cabinet for its approval. Distressed Asset Fund is of ₹10,000 crore. The proposal is approved by the Finance Ministry. Now we will take it to the Cabinet for its approval. The RBI has issued a circular extending the time for one-time restructuring of stressed accounts till 31.12.2020 and over six lakh accounts have already been restructured by banks. इसकी मुदत अब 31 दिसम्बर तक बढ़ाई गई है। Five hundred Enterprise Development Centres to provide handholding support to entrepreneurs. एडीबी, वर्ल्ड बैंक ने हमें फंड दिया है। करीब साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये एडीबी और साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये वर्ल्ड बैंक, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये केएफडब्ल्यू, ये क्रेडिट लाइन सस्ते में मिलेगी। उन्होंने भी अप्रूव किया

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है। एक्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटेशन सेन्टर्स सौ होंगे, ग्लोबल मार्केटिंग इंटेलिजेन्स सिस्टम एमएसएमई में एक्सपोर्ट के लिए होगी। एमएसएमई गेटवे का मैंने आपको बताया कि हम लोग अलीबाबा या उसके जैसी योजना कर रहे हैं।

एक बैंक ऑफ आइडियाज़ इन्नोवेशन एंड रिसर्च, इसको शुरू करने के लिए मैं इसका उद्घाटन करूंगा। हमें आप टेक्नोलॉजी वगैरह के आइडियाज़ दो, हम उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे। स्टेट के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है, यह कन्करेंट लिस्ट में हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सहयोग के बिना हम नहीं कर सकते। अब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भी रैंकिंग सिस्टम 4 Es किया है। एमएसएमई में कौन सी राज्य सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया, उसका हर साल ऑडिट होगा। एन्टरप्राइज क्रिएशन, इम्प्लॉयमेंट जेनरेशन, एक्सपोर्ट एंड ईज़ ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस, लाइसेन्स राज को खत्म करना - इन चार बातों पर हर स्टेट का मूल्यांकन होगा और परफॉर्मेंस ऑडिट होगा और उसकी रेटिंग होगी, रैंकिंग मिलेगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसमें काफी सुधार आएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Mantri ji, are you going to conclude?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं। कॉयर के बारे में जो साउथ इंडिया से रिलेटेड लोग हैं, इसमें कॉयर को रोड में विशेष रूप से जो हमारा जियो फैब्रिक है, कॉयर जियो फैब्रिक, यह प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VAIKO: Tamil Nadu.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Yes, I know the problem. From the core of my heart, I want to support the people hundred per cent who are already involved in this business. The situation is not good. मैंने एनएचएआई को कहा, प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना को कहा कि कॉयर का जियो फैब्रिक डालने से रोड की लाइफ बढ़ती है। आपको पता ही है तो एनएचएआई ने कहा कि टेक्निकली प्रूव नहीं हुआ। कल ही मीटिंग हुई, मैं नहीं जा पाया। चेन्नई आईआईटी को हमने अपॉइन्ट किया है। रोड कन्सट्रक्शन में, हॉर्टिकल्चर, एग्रीकल्चर, इम्बार्कमेंट और उसके साथ-साथ बाकी सब बातों के लिए इसका उपयोग करने के लिए हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो बहुत आवश्यक है।

सोलर चरखा, इसके लिए मैंने कहा कि आप एक बार सोलर चरखा देख लीजिए। कभी मौका लगा तो मैं यहां भी लाऊंगा। इतनी सुंदर योजना है कि दस लाख महिलाओं को पांच साल में सोलर चरखे बांटेंगे तो एक महिला की इनकम 18 से 20 हजार रुपये महीना होगी। यह योजना भी ली है। अच्छी बात यह है कि मैंने अपने विभाग के एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी को

कहा कि कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठकर आप बात करो कि इम्पोर्ट सब्सिड्यूट इकोनॉमी क्या होगी? जो-जो आयात हो रहा है, वह एमएसएमई में क्या हो सकता है? आपको बताते हुए मुझे अभिमान होता है कि चरखे से लेकर चंद्रयान तक पूरा एमएसएमई है। चंद्रयान पर जो गया, उसमें भी पोर्ट्स एमएसएमई में बनाये हैं। अब स्वाभाविक रूप से इम्पोर्ट सब्सिड्यूट पर हम काम कर रहे हैं और उसमें भी जल्दी काम होगा। मैंने hydroponics की बात की, मैंने bamboo की बात की, rural, agriculture and tribal और 115 Aspirational Districts के लिए हम लोग अलग से यह काम करेंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं फिर से एक बार आप सब को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बताने लायक तो बहुत सी चीज़ें हैं। कोई बजट कट नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपके भाषणों में से सबको सुझाव देता हूँ। कई योजनाएं हमने बंद कर दीं, कोई योजना दूसरी योजना में मर्ज कर दी, इसके कारण वह पैसा कम दिखता है। हमने अपना corpus fund काफी बना लिया, तो पैसे की पोजिशन कम की, क्योंकि जरूरत नहीं थी, इसलिए कोई कट नहीं हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में यह हमारी backbone है, यह हमारी रीढ़ की हड्डी है और इसके भरोसे आगे का देश खड़ा होगा। हमारी जो five-trillion dollar economy होने वाली है, उस economy में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में संतुलन बने, गांव से रोजगार मांगने के लिए कोई शहर में न आये, गांवों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार निर्माण हो, handloom, handicrafts को प्रोत्साहन मिले, export बढ़े, per capita income, GDP और growth rate बढ़े, गरीबी दूर हो। हमारे देश की जो economy है, उसे five-trillion dollar की economy बनाने का जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का सपना है, उसमें MSME 100 per cent अच्छी तरह से contribute करेगी। इसी विश्वास के साथ आप सब को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Prof. Jha.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, textile...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): One minute. I have called Prof. Manoj Jha. I will call you next for seeking a clarification.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय मंत्री जी, 16 मार्च को मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था। मुझे बेहद अच्छा लगा कि आपने कहा कि राज्यों का मूल्यांकन आप चार आधारों पर कर रहे हैं। मैंने बिहार के target और achievement दोनों देखे। वह चिंता का विषय है। उस संदर्भ में अगर आप एक बार कुछ बतायें, तो बेहतर होगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब्जेक्ट तो केवल भारत सरकार से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। राज्य सरकार को cooperate करना, facilitator के रूप में मदद करना,

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

यह हमारा काम है। जो District Industries Centres हैं, उनका भी स्वरूप बदलने का निर्णय किया गया है। हम लोग पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लोन मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अब यह बात कहना मेरे लिए ठीक नहीं है कि पहले हम कहते थे कि योजना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के District Industries Officer को आप apply करो, परन्तु हमारे पास application ही नहीं आती थी, फिर मैंने तय किया कि इसको हटा दो, अब direct apply कर दो, हम निर्णय करेंगे। तो naturally यही है कि उनके साथ हम लोग निश्चित रूप से कोशिश करेंगे और राज्य सरकार की हम पूरी मदद करेंगे और उसको बढ़ाएंगे।

आपने एक important चीज़ कही कि अभी यह जो कोरोनावायरस चल रहा है, सब बंद है। कल रात में मैं एक होटल में खाना खाने के लिए गया था, तो पूरा होटल खाली पड़ा था। ये MSMEs हैं, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं। Industry में गड़बड़ी है। काफी काम stop हुआ है। टेक्सटाइल की भी प्रॉब्लम है। कल शाम को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई है। मैंने अपनी तरफ से कुछ रिकमंडेशंस भेजे हैं, परन्तु उनके बारे में आज यहां कुछ बताना उचित नहीं होगा। आपकी कही हुई बात legitimate and genuine है। मैं अपनी तरफ से यह जो संकट है, इसमें MSME पर भी बहुत बड़ा संकट है। उनको जो installment देना है, ब्याज लग रहा है, परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि मार्केट एकदम डाउन हो गयी है, तो क्या इसमें कुछ कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ रिकमंडेशंस मेरे विभाग ने वित्त मंत्री जी को दिये हैं। अंतिम निर्णय वे करेंगे। मैं जरूर कोशिश करूंगा। I know the problem.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया, जितना मैंने सुना। मैंने पूरी बात तो नहीं सुनी, लेकिन जितनी सुनी... पूरा सदन काफी प्रभावित है। इनकी बात सुन कर लगता है कि कोई भी चुनौती अभी नहीं है, हरेक काम ठीक चल रहा है। आपको शुभकामनाएं। आपसे उम्मीद भी है। ये बड़े डायनामिक मंत्री हैं। जो भी विभाग आप देखते हैं- मैं तो आपकी बात सुन कर सोच रहा था कि सरकार को और देश में जितनी चिन्ताएं हैं, अगर सूचना और प्रसारण भी आप ही देखते तो सब चीज़ें अच्छी लगतीं।

खैर, यह कहने के बाद, मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक बात पूछनी है। पहले आपने innovation की बात कही। MSME Sector, जहां से देश का जो उत्पादन होता है, उद्योग का 40 प्रतिशत होता है और 45 प्रतिशत हमारा जो export है, वह MSME Sector से जाता है। एक तो innovation के लिए आपने क्या कोई separate fund उसमें बनाया है? आपने उसका जिक्र किया था। दूसरा, cost of credit क्या है? आपने इसका उल्लेख किया। बैंकों के पास इतना पैसा है, कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के पास, दूसरे एनबीएफसीज़ के पास इतना पैसा है, एनबीएफसीज़ के पास कई चुनौतियां भी हैं, बैंकों के पास भी एनपीएज़ की समस्या है,

पर उनके पास कितना पैसा उपलब्ध है, cost of credit क्या है? हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी समस्या cost of credit की है। क्या आप एमएसएमई के लिए कोई interest subvention दे रहे हैं?

तीसरा, आपने अभी जिस बात का उल्लेख किया और सांकेतिक भाषा में तो कहा कि आप चिंतित हैं कि अभी विश्व के सामने जो संकट आया है, यह वैश्विक संकट है, उसमें खास तौर पर जिन लोगों का रोजगार जाएगा, जो छोटे उद्योग में हैं, लघु उद्योग में हैं, जो बंद हो गए हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या प्रावधान करेंगे? विश्व में कई सरकारों ने यह किया है। अभी कुछ महीने के लिए जिनका रोजगार खत्म होगा, जब तक हम संकट से उबर नहीं जाते हैं, उनके लिए, खास तौर से लघु उद्योग के लिए आप क्या सोच रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you Anandji. न, I would just take very quick clarificationary questions and just answer everyone in one shot.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मैं भूल जाऊंगा, इसलिए पहले मैं इनके सवालों का जवाब दे देता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Okay.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो ऐसी है कि logistic cost, capital cost and production cost, इनका संबंध export के साथ है और यह सच्चाई है कि हमारे यहां bank interest बहुत ज्यादा है। इसके लिए हम 2 per cent subsidy देते हैं यानी अगर 11 per cent लगा, तो 9 per cent लगता है और इसके लिए हमने 625 करोड़ रुपए disburse किया है, पर, इसके लिए 9 per cent भी ज्यादा है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसको कम करना चाहिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। हमने इसमें तीन credit line लिए हैं, एक World Bank की, एक ADB की और एक KFW की है और ये तीनों मिला कर करीब सात हजार करोड़ हैं। इसको शायद हम लोग 6-7 परसेंट तक ला पाएंगे। Interest cost कम करना मेरे हाथ में नहीं है, पर वर्ल्ड में देखा जाए, तो जापान में interest cost वन परसेंट है और चीन में भी interest cost बहुत कम है। हमारी capital में interest cost बहुत ज्यादा होती है। हम इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो कोरोना की बात आई है, इससे कहीं न कहीं नुकसान हुआ है, क्योंकि यह natural calamity है। मैंने अभी सम्माननीय सदस्य के जवाब में कहा कि कल Finance Minister ने meeting बुलाई है, मैंने अपनी तरफ उनको कुछ proposals

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

दिए हैं, पर आज उनके बारे में कहना उचित नहीं होगा। Finance Minister उन पर निर्णय करेंगी।

Innovation के लिए already योजनाएं हैं और हम पैसे भी दे रहे हैं हैं। Innovation करने वाले, startup करने वालों के लिए हम स्पेशल एक करोड़ रुपए तक तुरंत देते हैं। हम इस तरह से उनकी मदद करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please keep the interventions to one sentence and, similarly, the Minister.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, जिले के स्तर पर जो DLRC बैठती है, MSME के जो भी provisions हैं, उनको incorporate करने के लिए, लोगों को advise करने के लिए, एक financial adviser के तौर पर काम करने के लिए। क्या उसमें banking के माध्यम से कोई अच्छा provision करा देंगे? अगर यह करा देंगे, तो हम लोगों के लिए बहुत आसान होगा।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, due to time constraints, I cut short. Everybody appreciates your intentions and the goodwill and your dynamism. There is no doubt about it but the way in which you approached the impact of the demonetization and the GST, is still doubtful. So, I would request you, whether the Government publish a white paper on the impact of the demonetization and GST on the MSME in the coming three months' time.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana) : Sir, the Government is announcing the cluster approach into the MSMEs. The Telangana Government is also doing the same. They are going forward on the cluster approach. What are the facilities and support that you would give for the cluster approach and linkages with the big industries? Thank you.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, can you advise the nationalized banks as because of the Coronavirus problem the people are staying at home? They are not in a position to repay their mortgaged loans. At least, defer the recovery or defer the application of penal interest on the EMIs. Can you tell about that?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. As he knows, Bengaluru has got one of the biggest public sectors units. One of the major units is ITI, that is, Indian Telephone Industries.

It was the biggest in Asia. It has closed down. Many of the public sectors have closed down. It had huge ancillaries. Do you have any plans for re-development of those ancillary units in Bengaluru?

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): सर, जिस तरह से खादी ग्रोमोद्योग पर आपने इतना ध्यान दिया है, वैसे ही electrical, mining और machinery पर लोगों को और थोड़ी मदद चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now the last clarification; Dr. Amee Yajnik.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Minister, all the steps that you mentioned and all the schemes also are laudable. I only wish to ask one pointed question. How are you going to solve the liquidity crunch, the liquid money which is not available to these people at the micro level, not medium or small? How will you tell or how will you walk the extra mile to see that the banking sector makes these funds available to this micro sector? My one pointed question is this.

The second question is this. How will you make these micro-level people understand that these are the schemes or make them aware of all this knowledge or technological innovations involved in all these setups that you are talking about?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, Mr. Minister.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग ऑलरेडी debt trap में फंसे हुए हैं... यू.के. सिन्हा समिति ने 39 रिकमंडेशंस दिए हैं और 103 निर्णयों के लिए कहा है कि ये करने हैं। इसमें अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट involved हैं और उनका बार-बार रिव्यू करते हैं। मैं समय के कारण आपको डिटेल में नहीं बता पाया, लेकिन यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी में आपकी लगभग सब समस्याओं के जवाब हैं। यू.के. सिन्हा कमिटी के ये रिकमंडेशंस ही फ्यूचर की पॉलिसी है। जो लोग बैंक में फंसे हुए हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। पहली बात तो मैंने आपको बताई कि छः लाख एमएसएमई का restructure हो गया है। इसके बाद यह मुद्दा 31 मार्च को खत्म होनी थी, लेकिन अब इसे हमने 31 दिसंबर तक आगे बढ़ाया है। यह प्रोविजन छोटे-छोटे लोगों के लिए ही है। ये जितने होंगे, उनको monitoring भी मिलेगी, restructuring भी होगी।

सर, कुछ लोगों का कर्ज का बोझ ज्यादा है, उनके लिए हमने 10,000 करोड़ का प्रोविजन किया है, ताकि ऐसे लोगों को खड़ा करने में मदद की जा सके और वे फिर से आ सकें। जो कोरोनावायरस की बात की गई, उसके बारे में जो आप सबकी भावना है, वही मेरी

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

5.00 P.M.

भी भावना है। आज मैंने अपनी तरफ से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को रिकमंडेशंस भेजे हैं। इस बारे में मैंने क्या भेजा है, यह आज उनकी अनुमति के बिना बताना उचित नहीं होगा। आपकी भावना की चिंता मैं उनके सामने जरूर रखूंगा।

सर, जहां तक जीएसटी और नोटबंदी, इन दोनों विषयों की बात हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह एक phase था। आप भी यह मानते हैं कि स्वाधीनता के बाद सबसे बड़ा economic reform जीएसटी है और इसका सब पार्टी ने सपोर्ट भी किया है। हम जब कोई नई पॉलिसी स्वीकारते हैं, जब reform होता है, तब शुरुआत के समय में प्रॉब्लम आती है, पर धीरे-धीरे परिस्थितियां काफी बदली हैं और इसमें काफी राहत मिली है। हमारे पास जैसे-जैसे सुझाव आए, उस हिसाब से हमने काफी rectification किए हैं, रेट भी कम किए गए हैं। एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों की जो रिफंड की प्रॉब्लम थी, उसकी अड़चनें दूर की गई हैं। साथ ही जब भी कोई समस्या आती है, तो उस पर लगातार विचार होता है। मुझे लगता है कि यह प्रॉब्लम धीरे-धीरे काफी बड़े पैमाने पर कम हुई है। नोटबंदी के बाद एक बात जरूर सामने आई कि बहुत-से सेक्टर हमारे सिस्टम में नहीं थे, यानी हमारी भाषा में वह नंबर दो का बिजनेस था, without bill का था। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो पैसा, जो capital employment potential खड़ा करने के लिए खर्च होता है, हमें उसे ब्लैक मनी नहीं कहना चाहिए। उसके लिए हमने नैचुरल रूप से यह कोशिश की है कि उसके बाद से उन्हें कई benefits और incentives दे रहे हैं और जीएसटी कितना बढ़ा है और आपने turnover कितना किया है, इस आधार पर बैंक तुरंत लोन दे रहे हैं। इस आधार पर उनको facility मिल रही है और इंडस्ट्रीज़ को expansion करने का मौका मिल रहा है। इन दोनों स्थितियों के बाद जो भी अड़चनें थीं, सरकार ने उन्हें सुलझाने का पूरा प्रयास किया है। अब वे normalize हो गई हैं। मैं नहीं मानता कि अब यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है।

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Now, we will move on to the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice; Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उसने मुझे लॉ एंड जस्टिस जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा प्रारंभ करने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

जब माननीय गडकरी जी बोल रहे थे, तब काफी सदस्यों ने कोरोना को लेकर चिंता व्यक्त की। जिस तरह की आपदा दुनिया में आई है, मैं अपने कथन को भी famous Jurist, Edmund Burke की स्टेटमेंट के साथ शुरू करूंगा। He said, "There is but one law for all, namely that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity – the law of nature and of nations." जब हम दुनिया में न्याय के शासन की बात करते हैं, तो न्याय के शासन का अर्थ है कि देश में जो भी तरक्की है, संतुलन है, लोगों का विश्वास है, लोगों का शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से रहने का जो तरीका है, उन सबको विधि के द्वारा और विधि मंत्रालय के द्वारा शासित किया जाता है। इसलिए Lord Bryce ने कहा था, "There is no better test of the excellence of a Government than the efficiency of its judicial system." इसलिए Ministry of Law and Justice के जो तीन डिपार्टमेंट्स, Legislative Department, Legal Department और Justice Department हैं, इन तीनों ही डिपार्टमेंट्स के माध्यम से एक जीवंत न्याय प्रणाली रहे, न्याय प्रणाली के द्वारा सब लोगों को न्याय मिले, न्याय प्रणाली के द्वारा देश में कानून का शासन स्थापित हो, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। लेकिन, जब हम मंत्रालय पर चर्चा इस सदन के अंदर करना चाहते हैं, तो उस चर्चा का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार के द्वारा किए गए प्रयास और इसके संबंध में हमारे सामने जो चुनौतियां हैं, उन सारी चुनौतियों का पूर्ण विश्लेषण मंत्रालय की चर्चा के अंतर्गत होना चाहिए।

अगर देश एक न्यायपूर्ण शासन से पहचाना जाता है, तो जो लॉ है, जो इस जीवंत समाज को संचालित करने वाली व्यवस्था है, वह कोई एक निश्चित mathematics नहीं है। Wendell Holmes ने कहा था, "The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained only the corollaries of a book of mathematics." हम केवल गणना के द्वारा लॉ को नहीं देख सकते हैं। जैसे-जैसे समाज बदलता है, समाज की चुनौतियां बदलती हैं, समाज में नए विषय आते हैं, समाज में नए नैतिक मूल्य खड़े होते हैं, उसके हिसाब से लॉ को, व्यवस्था को भी अपने आपको चेंज करना पड़ता है।

आज हमारे देश में कानून के सामने और सारी न्यायिक व्यवस्था के सामने जो सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है, उसमें मुझे लगता है कि अगर हम देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से आज Judiciary को संवेदनशीलता होकर, बहुत शीघ्रता के साथ सारे कानूनी मामलों का सही समय पर निष्पादन करना होगा। इसमें भी सबसे बड़ी चुनौती disposal of cases को लेकर है, क्योंकि disposal of cases में criminal और civil, ये दोनों तरह के केसेज़ हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब हम अपने देश को ease of doing business में आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए दुनिया भर में होने वाले commercial contracts में से जितने भी भारत में होते हैं, उनका सही समय पर निष्पादन होना चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने कुछ नए Ease of Doing Business को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रावधान किए। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद वर्ष 2015 में Commercial Courts, Commercial Division और Commercial Appellate Division of High Court को शुरू किया गया। स्पेसिफिक रिलीफ एक्ट को अमेंड किया गया, Arbitration and Conciliation Act को अमेंड किया गया, The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019 लाया गया और इसे लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी, इसे लाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी कि Ease of Doing Business में हमारे देश ने वर्ष 2015 में 142 से 130वां स्थान लिया, वर्ष 2016 और 2017 में 100वें स्थान से घटकर वर्ष 2019 तक दुनिया में 63वें नम्बर पर आए, लेकिन Ease of Doing Business के जो 10 पैरामीटर्स हैं, उसमें एक पैरामीटर enforcing contracts भी है, लेकिन हम बाकी के 9 पैरामीटर्स में आगे बढ़े, लेकिन enforcing contract के जो विशेष रूप से सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए गए और यह जो International Arbitration Centre बनाया गया है, यह इसी संभावना को देखकर बनाया गया है कि आने वाले समय में हम अपने ज्युडिशियल सिस्टम के माध्यम से दुनिया में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था में हम भी आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास करें, जहां हमारे commercial courts में सही तरीके से और सही समय पर केसेज़ का निष्पादन हो। दुनिया के बाकी देशों में अभी भी आगे बढ़ने की संभावना की दृष्टि से हमारे यहां ज्यादा है। वर्ष 2018-19 का जो Economic Survey आया था, उसमें भी case clearance rate जो है, वह 87.5% कहा गया, लेकिन इस बार जब Department of Law and Justice की रिपोर्ट आयी तो उसमें भी यह विषय कहा गया कि case clearance rate इस देश में और आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

महोदय, जो दूसरा बड़ा विषय है, वह दूसरा बड़ा विषय disposal of case के साथ access to justice, affordable justice and justice within a limitation. हम लोगों ने जो अपने संविधान की संरचना की और अनुच्छेद 21 में हमने कहा 'गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने का अधिकार', मैं जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रेक्टिस करता था तो उस समय फेयरवेल में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक न्यायाधीश ने रिटायर होते हुए कहा था कि जो हमारे देश की सर्वोच्च कोर्ट है, इसकी अपेक्षा court for common man है, न कि court for corporate world. इसलिए common man को कैसे न्याय मिले, इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा एक बहुत अच्छी litigation policy भी लायी गई, क्योंकि जितने भी केसेज़ हैं, उनमें सबसे बड़ी संख्या में जो लिटिगेंट है, वह लिटिगेंट सरकार के रूप में होती है। उसके साथ ही साथ जो NALSA की authority है और जो SALSA की authority है, ताकि गरीब आदमी का जो न्याय पाने का fundamental right है, वह सही तरीके से निष्पादित हो। Access to justice में लम्बा delay और जो cost of litigation है, यह बड़ी समस्या है। दुनिया में Sustainable Development के goals भी तय किए गए। Sustainable Development का Goal No. 16, "promote peaceful and inclusive

societies for sustainable development, provide the access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा विशेष रूप से न्यायमित्र की योजना को प्रारंभ किया गया, e-portal को प्रारंभ किया गया और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा पहली बार आज़ादी के बाद ऐसा हुआ कि लोगों को जो न्याय उनकी भाषा में मिलना चाहिए था, माननीय विधि मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि लगभग 6 या 7 भाषाओं में अभी तक निर्णय वेबसाइट पर आने शुरू हुए हैं, लेकिन लोगों को यह जानने का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि देश की सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा जो निर्णय दिए गए हैं, वे अपनी भाषा में पढ़ सकें। वे किसी एक भाषा में न हों, देश की सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में वे विषय आने चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से Sustainable Development Goal में हम इस विषय को लेकर आगे बढ़े हैं, लेकिन विधि मंत्रालय के सामने और हमारे देश में केस का डिसपोज़ल करने के सामने एक और बड़ी समस्या जो है, वह judicial infrastructure की है। इस समय देश का लगभग 0.8 परसेंट से लेकर 0.9 परसेंट GDP का administration of justice पर spent किया जा रहा है। और विशेष रूप से जो subordinate courts हैं, क्योंकि देश में न्याय व्यवस्था के लिए public relation का जो काम करते हैं, वह public relation का काम हमारे subordinate courts करते हैं। Subordinate courts का infrastructure काफी सुधरना चाहिए, इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने budgetary support में 60:40 ratio में पूरे देश में, क्योंकि जो हमारे राज्य की अदालतें हैं, उनके लिए जो infrastructure का विषय है, वह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा कि हम 60 per cent देंगे, 40 per cent दीजिए, लेकिन subordinate courts का infrastructure सुधरना चाहिए, e-courts की व्यवस्था सुधरनी चाहिए और North-Eastern States में, मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने 90:10 ratio से इस विषय को किया है, लेकिन judicial क्षेत्र का जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है, वह accountability को fix करना है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां पर Article 32 में और Article 226 में court को एक बड़ी power दी गई है। मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा, चूंकि यह विषय अभी हमारी Committee के सामने भी विचाराधीन है, लेकिन देश में जैसे environmental impact assessment होता है, देश में social impact assessment होता है, तो देश में एक legal impact assessment भी होना चाहिए। यह होना इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जो व्यक्तिगत निर्णय है, जो दो पक्षों के बीच के निर्णय हैं, उनका तो न्यायालय समाधान करता है, वह अच्छा विषय है, लेकिन जो policy level के विषय हैं, जहां पर भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकार कोई भी बजट खर्च करती है, तो Budget subject to CAG होता है। यह judicial independence में हम दोनों, तीनों पक्षों का जो संतुलन खड़ा करना चाहते हैं कि अगर उसका impact सरकार के exchequer पर आता है, अगर उसका impact एक policy level पर आता है, अगर उसका impact ऐसा लगता है कि वह executive के भी काम में आता है, तो हमारे यहां पर और दुनिया के बाकी देशों में अभी कुछ Tata Social Sciences की report भी आई थी कि legislative impact का एक assessment होना चाहिए। दोनों पक्षों

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

का होना चाहिए- legal judgement का impact होना चाहिए और legislation का भी होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है कि जब हम किसी भी नए legislation को लेकर आते हैं, तो उस नए legislation के लिए उस हिसाब से हमें नई manpower चाहिए होती है। अभी देश का सबसे बड़ा reformist law, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law जब हम लेकर आए हैं, तो ध्यान में आने लगा है कि उसी के अनुपात में NCLT court के लिए, resolution professional के लिए, उसके संबंध में वकील उसको argue कर सके, उसके संबंध में उसके तकनीकी पक्ष की जानकारी के लिए हम देश में environmental law लेकर आए, लेकिन environmental impact assessment को समझने वाले लोग, उसकी प्रक्रिया को समझने वाले लोग, तो कोई भी legislation आता है या policy related अगर legal judgement आता है, तो उसका एक impact assessment होना चाहिए। इसलिए judiciary Justice Department में जिस प्रकार से काम है, ultimately देश के सभी पक्ष हैं, वे nation-building के, nation-making को लेकर आगे बढ़ते हैं और इसलिए judicial efficiency देश के विकास को आगे बढ़ाती है। यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने अपने संविधान में विधायिका का, कार्यपालिका का और न्यायपालिका का अपना-अपना कार्यक्षेत्र सुनिश्चित किया है और हमने अपने संविधान में उस व्यवस्था को बनाया है कि चाहे न्यायपालिका हो, चाहे विधायिका हो और चाहे कार्यपालिका हो, लेकिन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 142 में जहां हमने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को एक असीमित शक्ति दी है, वहीं Schedule IX में हमने legislature को भी एक शक्ति दी है कि उनका कानून न्यायिक निर्णय के लिए नहीं होगा। यह balance इसलिए रखा था कि सभी पक्षों को अपने-अपने समय का निर्णय देते समय और कानून बनाते समय अपने क्षेत्र के हिसाब को इस balance को हमें maintain करना पड़ेगा और इसलिए हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की दूर-दृष्टि थी। मैं अब भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब विषयों पर एक समग्रता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए, लेकिन न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका और विधायिका का जो संतुलन है, वह एक-दूसरे के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना, देश में लक्ष्मण रेखा को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और इसलिए यह सरकार इस बात के लिए भी प्रतिबद्ध है कि न्यायपालिका में fairness के साथ काम हो। फेयर होकर काम हो, उसके लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। कुल मिलाकर हम जो कानून बनाते हैं, जो कानूनों को बनाने की प्रक्रिया हम करते हैं, जो देश में सुधार करने का काम हम लोग करते हैं, उसका उद्देश्य क्या है? उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि देश में हम जिस समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उसमें हम litigation free society बनाना चाहते हैं, न कि litigant society को बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए litigation free society बने, इसके लिए सरकार कानूनों में बहुत तेजी के साथ सुधार कर रही है। जब बीच में पुराने कानूनों को निरस्त करने की बात आयी तो इस सरकार में रहते हुए 1,700 से ज्यादा पुराने कानूनों को समाप्त किया गया। उन 1,700 से ज्यादा पुराने कानूनों को समाप्त करते समय इस बात को कहा गया कि जो 'The General Clauses Act' है, उस एक्ट में सरकार के द्वारा यह

संशोधन होना चाहिए कि हर एक्ट का अपने आपमें एक sunset clause आना चाहिए, वरना होता यह है कि कानून बनाते समय कानून लम्बित होते चले जाते हैं और एक कानून से दूसरे कानून के मकड़जाल में उलझ जाते हैं। मैं तो सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने आने के बाद 1,700 ऐसे कानूनों को पहचान कर उन्हें समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन अभी भी इसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। वह परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि जितने भी कानून हैं, उनकी एक विशेष समय-सीमा के संबंध में 'The General Clauses Act' की फिर से पुनरीक्षा किए जाने की बात है।

महोदय, जो दूसरा विषय है, वह देश में इस समय judicial appointments का है। Judicial appointments के विषय को लेकर कई बार कार्य का अनुपात भी निकाला जाता है और कई बार इस बात का भी अनुपात निकाला जाता है कि देश में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Post-retirement or pre-retirement!

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Both. There is no retirement of lawyers and politicians, fortunately. Nobody retires. Everybody is a lawyer, all politicians, and politicians and lawyers do not retire. वैसे आपकी बात का मेरे पास आठ पेज का जवाब है, लेकिन छोड़िए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में judicial appointments की प्रक्रिया के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध है। पिछले दिनों माननीय विधि मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह बताया है कि पिछले समय की तुलना में judicial appointments को लेकर जो निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया का समय है, उसको कम करने का प्रयास हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। इस बार लॉ एंड जस्टिस की कमेटी ने अपनी recommendations में भी कहा है कि A judgment delivered by the Division Bench of Supreme Court on 17th February, 2020 in the case of M/S PLR Private Limited, has been brought to the notice of the Committee. The Apex Court has observed 'that the High Court must take endeavour to recommend the names against the vacancies as early as possible, and High Court should keep on recommending names, without waiting for the result of earlier recommendations till all recommendations are made.' The Committee appreciate the aforesaid judgment of the Apex Court and expect that the concerned High Court should recommend the names, well in advance, so that appointment to the post of judges in High Courts are available on the very different date of the retirement of judges. वास्तव में जब NJAC बनाया गया था तो एक बात का बहुत अच्छा प्रयास सरकार के द्वारा किया गया था। वह प्रयास इस बात का किया गया था कि जजेज़ का जो रिटायरमेंट होता है, उससे पहले की डेट पर एक data होना चाहिए कि कौन सा जज कब रिटायर हो रहा है। जिस दिन उनका appointment होता है, उस दिन उनकी retirement की डेट भी पता होती है। उसके पहले से, क्योंकि recommendation के प्रारंभ करने का जो काम

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है, वह हाई कोर्ट के collegiums का होता है। अगर वह recommendation वेकेंसी के साथ प्रारंभ होती है, तो उससे सरकार के भी यह सुविधा हो जाती है कि वह टाइम पर judicial appointment कर सके। अभी पिछले दिनों जब हमारी लॉ एंड जस्टिस की मीटिंग हुई थी, तो एक विषय हम लोगों ने सरकार से भी पूछा था और मैं यह कहना भी चाहता हूँ कि देश में हमारे यहां जो न्याय देने का सिस्टम है, उस न्याय देने के सिस्टम हमारे यहां फॉर्मल तो है ही, लेकिन quasi-judicial authorities भी काफी हैं। अगर आप अकेले दिल्ली में देखेंगे, तो ग्लोबलाइज़ेशन के बाद जिस प्रकार का लॉ रिफॉर्म हुआ है, उस लॉ रिफॉर्म में लगभग आज दिल्ली में 34-35 से ज्यादा ट्रिब्यूनल्स काम कर रहे हैं। Consumer है, तो उनका consumer court है, Environment है, उसका अलग ट्रिब्यूनल है - NGT, माइनिंग है, तो माइनिंग का ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, minority educational institution हैं, तो उनका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, बैंक हैं, तो उनका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है। Companies हैं, तो उनका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, IBC law है, तो उसके लिए NCLT का ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, FEMA है, तो उसका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, TDSAT है, तो उसका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है, electricity law है, तो उसका ट्रिब्यूनल अलग है। प्रेस है, उसके लिए प्रेस काउंसिल है, रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स बॉडी है, तो उनके लिए अलग ट्रिब्यूनल है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारे देश में 225 करोड़ लोगों के लिए हम जो न्याय की बात करते हैं, हमें formal and informal कुल मिलाकर जस्टिस मिलने की बात है कि जो public grievance को एड्रेस करने वाले जितने भी institution हैं, ट्रिब्यूनल हैं, quasi-judicial authority है, उन सबकी effectiveness को लेकर हमें काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

एक दूसरा विषय और है कि कई बार यह देखने में आता है कि जो छोटे compoundable cases हैं, उन केसेज़ को लेकर कोई भी व्यक्ति कम-से-कम हाई कोर्ट तक चला जाता है। पिछले कुछ दिनों में देखने में आया है कि देश में जब लोक अदालतों ने काम किया, तो लगभग 1 करोड़ 65 लाख ऐसे केसेज़ को लोक अदालत के द्वारा तेजी से dispose of किया गया। सरकार द्वारा ग्राम न्यायालय का विषय लेकर आया गया था। जे छोटे पिटिशन्स हैं, जो लिटिगेशन हैं, उसको क्यों न हम गांधी जी के सपनों के अनुरूप ग्राम न्यायालय के माध्यम से तुरंत dispose करने का काम करें। हम arbitration, mediation, conciliation की जो बात करते हैं, तब हमारा सामान्य रूप से जो दृष्टिकोण होता है, वह commercial cases के aspect को लेकर ज्यादा होता है। ग्राम स्तर पर जो छोटे केसेज़ हैं, जो छोटे निर्णय हैं, जिनमें सुलह हो सकती है, जिसमें तीन साल की ज्यादा की सजा है, जो compoundable हो सकते हैं, अगर इन विषयों को हम नीचे तक जाने से रोकेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम काफी हद तक subordinate courts के काम को भी कम कर सकते हैं। सरकार के द्वारा बीच में रात्रि न्यायालय का भी प्रयोग शुरू किया गया था। हमारे देश में इस समय लगभग सांठे तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं। उसमें अकेले 3 करोड़

17 लाख subordinate cases पेंडिंग हैं। एक छोटा चालान भी जाता है, तो उसे भी compound होकर, magistrate court में dispose of होने में 6 महीने से 8 महीने के बीच का समय लगता है। ये जो छोटे grievance वाले विषय हैं, इसके लिए ग्राम न्यायालय या छोटे न्यायालय की जो अनौपचारिक रचना है, उसको आगे किया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही इस समय हाई कोर्ट में 45 लाख और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 60 हजार के करीब केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं। सरकार के द्वारा संविधान के अंतर्गत भी एक प्रावधान है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जो रिटायर्ड जज हैं, उनको ad-hoc जज बना करके या लोक अदालत लगाकर, इसको पूरे तरीके से dispose of कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं वापस Economic Survey, 2018-19 में, जो pendency को लेकर कहा गया था कि हमारे यहां 64 परसेंट केसेज़ ऐसे हैं, जो एक साल से ज्यादा पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, ज्युडिशियल सिस्टम में जो साढ़े तीन करोड़ की pendency है, इसका जो disposal time है, वह हमारे यहां पर यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ के टाइम से उसका जो एवरेज है, वह लगभग साढ़े चार गुणा और छः गुणा ज्यादा है। यह एक ऐसा रिफॉर्म है, जिसके लिए सरकार पूरी तत्परता से कार्य करती है, लेकिन इसमें विषय को काफी और आगे ले जाया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां ज्युडिशियल रिफॉर्म से जुड़ा हुआ एक बहुत बड़ा विषय prison reforms का है, क्योंकि इस देश में जेल सुधार बहुत आवश्यक है। इस समय जेल सुधार को लेकर देश में लगभग साढ़े चार लाख लोग जेलों के अंदर हैं, जिनमें 68 परसेंट under-trials हैं। पिछले दिनों लॉ एंड जस्टिस की कमेटी में हमें चेरलापल्ली, तेलंगाना में एक जेल में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। वास्तव में इस देश में भी एक ऐसी आदर्श जेल हो सकती है, जिसमें आदमी सुधार कर बाहर निकलता है। हमारी कमेटी ने आर्थर रोड, भायखला और चेन्नई की भी काफी सारी जेलों का दौरा किया। मेरा यह मानना है कि जो भी आदमी criminal case में जेल के अंदर गया है, तो हमारे पास prison reform एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट डायरेक्शन दे चुकी है। Prison Act, 1894 और Prison Act, 1900 हमारे देश में एक ऐसा कानून है, जिसमें अभी से सुधार होना जरूरी है। हम सीआरपीसी में भी सुधार की बात करते हैं। हमारे यहां सीआरपीसी में आज तक ऐसा सिस्टम है कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति की बेल होती है, तो बेल होने के बाद कोर्ट से जेल में निर्णय नहीं जाता। वह निर्णय वकील ही अपने मुवक्किल के लिए लेकर जाता है। अब एक आदमी चार केसों में बंद है, पांच केसों में बंद है, कहां पर बंद है, तो यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, इसलिए prison reform एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है।

आज सुबह इस सदन में चर्चा चली थी और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने ऑल इंडिया ज्युडिशियरी सर्विस के संबंध में विस्तार से सरकार के पक्ष को रखा। वास्तव में ऑल इंडिया ज्युडिशियरी सर्विस का ऐसा विषय है, जिसकी मांग एक लम्बे समय से चलती आ रही है। अगर हम लोगों को ज्युडिशियल क्षेत्र में homogeneous atmosphere करना है, तो एक प्रॉपर रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी होना चाहिए। वह रिप्रेजेंटेशन सभी वर्गों का होना चाहिए। वह रिप्रेजेंटेशन इस मैरिट के आधार पर होना चाहिए कि उसमें समाज के सभी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

वर्गों को परिलक्षित करने वाले लोग न्यायपालिका में सहभागिता के साथ आ सकें। ऑल इंडिया ज्युडिशियरी सर्विस होने से इसमें महिलाओं का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा, एस.सी./एस.टी. का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा, ओबीसी का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा, ऐसा करने से ही हम इसको पूरा कर सकेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने सुबह बहुत सकारात्मक विषय सदन के सामने रखा था और आने वाले समय में भी वे एक सकारात्मक विषय रखेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लॉ एंड जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट, लेजिस्लेचर डिपार्टमेंट के साथ-साथ एक और विषय जो इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है, वह चुनाव आयोग का है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 के अंतर्गत चुनाव आयोग को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। आज इस मंत्रालय पर चर्चा करते समय, मैं यह ध्यान भी आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगा कि देश के चुनाव सुधारों में मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट का विषय तो देश के सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन दो ऐसे बड़े निर्णय हैं, जिनको अगर आने वाले समय में लागू किया जाए, तो देश में एक बड़ा चुनाव सुधार हो सकता है। पहला, वन नेशन, वन वोटर लिस्ट। इस देश में वोटर लिस्ट एक होनी चाहिए। जब कोई भी व्यक्ति वोट देने के लिए जाता है, तो उसका वोट अलग-अलग पोलिंग बूथ पर होता है। अगर वह पंचायत के चुनाव में वोट देने जाता है, तो उसका वोट अलग पोलिंग बूथ पर होता है, जब वह विधान सभा चुनाव में वोट देने जाता है, तो उसे पता चलता है कि उसका वोट अलग पोलिंग बूथ पर है और जब वह सांसद के चुनाव में वोट देने जाता है, तो उसे पता चलता है कि उसका एक अलग पोलिंग बूथ पर वोटर लिस्ट में नाम है। हमारे यहां संविधान में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि राज्य के चुनाव के लिए राज्य चुनाव आयोग हैं और केन्द्र के चुनाव के लिए केन्द्रीय चुनाव आयोग है। दो स्तरों पर वोटर लिस्ट तैयार करने का जो काम है, उसके कारण लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि पूरे देश में एक राजनैतिक consensus बनाया जाना चाहिए। मतदाता को यह पता होना चाहिए कि उसका वोटिंग लिस्ट में नाम कहां पर है और उसका पोलिंग बूथ कौन-सा है। इससे निश्चित रूप से मतदान का प्रतिशत भी बढ़ेगा और जो duplicacy हो रखी है, उसको भी समाप्त किया जा सकेगा। इस बार पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि जो हमारी वोटर लिस्ट है, अगर उसको आधार के साथ जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया जाएगा, तो देश में लगभग 110-111 करोड़ लोग हमेशा के लिए निश्चित हो जाएंगे और मतदाता की जो वोटर लिस्ट है, उसके बारे में conformity का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरा एक और बड़ा विषय है, वह एक देश और एक चुनाव का है। हम देखते हैं कि देश में हर तीसरे महीने, हर चौथे महीने किसी न किसी विधान सभा का चुनाव होता है। न केवल विधान सभा का चुनाव होता है, बल्कि पंचायती राज के भी चुनाव होते हैं।

5.30 P.M.

हमने आंध्र प्रदेश में देखा है, आंध्र प्रदेश के काफी लोग बता रहे थे कि पहले आंध्र प्रदेश में एक साथ सारे चुनाव होते थे और जो मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट हमने स्वीकार किया है, वह इस मामले में बिल्कुल ठीक स्वीकार किया है कि एक पीरियड ऐसा होना चाहिए जब विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा कोई भी सत्ताधारी दल मतदाताओं को प्रभावित न करे। लेकिन जो विकास पर ban लगता है, इसका कई राज्यों में एक दूसरे तरीके से विषय देखने में आता है।

महोदय, राज्य में चार जिलों में अगर पंचायतीराज का चुनाव है, तो बाकी के जिलों में आने वाली जो योजना है, वह इन चार जिलों में नहीं आएगी और यहां चुनाव हैं, तो बाकी के जिलों में वह योजना नहीं होगी।

महोदय, मुझे राजस्थान के बारे में अच्छी तरह से ध्यान है कि राजस्थान में जब वर्ष 2013 में विधान सभा के चुनाव हुए, तो हमारी सरकार आई। उसके बाद जनवरी-फरवरी में जैसे ही बजट रखा, तो कुछ पंचायतों के पंचायतीराज के चुनाव हुए। मार्च में जैसे ही वे चुनाव खत्म हुए, तो मई में लोक सभा के चुनाव आ गए। जब मई में लोक सभा के चुनाव समाप्त हुए, तो सितम्बर-अक्टूबर में मेयर के चुनाव आ गए। सितम्बर-अक्टूबर में जब मेयर के चुनाव संपन्न हुए, तो जनवरी में पंचायतीराज के जिला परिषद् के चुनाव आ गए। एक निर्वाचित सरकार, जो अपना स्थान ग्रहण करके शासन चलाना चाहती है, उसका पहला पूरा साल चुनाव में चला गया, बाकी का एक साल चुनाव - प्रचार में चला गया, तो उसे शासन करने का समय कब मिला? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में अभी भी यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर राजनीतिक स्तर पर सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को विचार करके चुनाव-सुधार की दृष्टि से इस विषय पर आगे विचार करना चाहिए और भविष्य में एक कंसेंसस पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जो छोटे राजनीतिक दल हैं, उनके साथ जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह संसाधन की समस्या है। इस देश में political debate and discourse सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इसलिए है कि अगर एक साथ चुनाव होगा, तो political debate और discourse में बाद में राजनीतिक विचार, सरकार और वे चलेंगे। बार-बार चुनाव होने के कारण देश में एक पॉपुलिस्ट राजनीति होती है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कई बार लोगों के मन में यह आशंका होती है कि यदि एक साथ चुनाव होंगे, तो इससे किस को फायदा होगा? मैं आपको इस चुनाव का भी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं और ओडिशा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। वहां के श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी बैठे हुए हैं। लोक सभा चुनाव में जनता ने जिस प्रकार से वोट दिए, विधान सभा चुनाव में लोक सभा से बिल्कुल अलग पैटर्न पर लोगों ने वोट दिए। इस देश की

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जो जनता है, वह पूरे तरीके से परिपक्व है। हमें जनता पर भरोसा रखना चाहिए। जो ओडिशा की जनता है, वह पूरे देश की जनता है। इसलिए आपको यह मानना चाहिए कि एक समान चुनाव, इस देश का एक बड़ा चैलेंज है, जिसे हम पूरा कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैंने फिर यह कहा था कि देश में जो सबसे बड़ा एक विषय है, वह इस समय arbitration का विषय है। हम इस समय जब पूरी दुनिया में Ease of Doing Business में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, तो arbitration को लेकर आज लंदन और सिंगापुर arbitration के बड़े सेंटर्स बने हैं। इनके arbitration के सबसे बड़े सेंटर बनने का जो प्रमुख कारण है, वह बताते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो accreditation करने का विषय है, arbitration संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता का जो विषय है, उसे सरकार ने अब एक तरीके से स्वतंत्र किया है और स्वतंत्र करने के बाद Arbitration Council बनाई है, जो headed by Judge of Supreme Court है, उसे देकर, एक मेम्बरशिप बनाकर, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश दुनिया भर के arbitration हब बने, ताकि बहुत तेजी से commercial disputes को निपटाया जा सके।

महोदय, मेरा एक और मानना है कि इस देश में गरीब को न्याय देने के लिए एक बार पूरे देश में National Legal Services Authority के कार्यों की समीक्षा पूरे तरीके से की जानी चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा National Legal Services Authority का जो एक बहुत बड़ा फंड है, वह केवल लॉयर्स की फीस में जाता है या प्रोग्राम्स करने में जाता है। यह काम आखिर National Legal Services Authority द्वारा क्यों नहीं कराया जाता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाकायदा एक सर्वेक्षण किया जाए कि देश में कितने पेंशनर्स के केस हैं, उन्हें प्राइवॉरिटी पर लेकर निपटाया जाए, देश में कितने बुजुर्गों के केस हैं, उन्हें प्राइवॉरिटी पर लेकर निपटाया जाए, कितने फैमिली डिस्प्यूट्स के केस हैं और जो छोटे-छोटे केस हैं, उन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार लेकर निपटाया जाए। इस समय National Legal Services Authority के कार्य करने का जो तरीका है, वह pro bono है। हमें बाकी के सीनियर एडवोकेट्स को भी pro bono आने के लिए कहना चाहिए, लेकिन दोनों तरह का काम National Legal Services Authority के द्वारा ही किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से हम यदि National Legal Services Authority के द्वारा देश में तेजी से जो न्यायालय के विषय हैं और न्यायालय के जो केस हैं, उनका वर्गीकरण करके अगर dispose off करने का काम करेंगे, तो हम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से काम कर पाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने पिछले समय में कानून निर्माण की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। देश में जिस प्रकार के समतापूर्ण कानून चाहिए, फिर चाहे वह दिव्यांगों के लिए कानून बनाने का विषय हो या कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के लिए कानून बनाने का विषय हो या चाहे ट्रिपल तलाक के लिए कानून बनाने का विषय हो,

पूरे संवेदनशील होकर समाज के सभी वर्गों को न्यायिक तरीके से न्याय पूर्ण शासन में रहने का अधिकार मिले, उसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने काम किया है। पॉक्सो जैसा कानून बनाकर इस सरकार ने बच्चों के साथ जो अन्याय होता है, उनको न्याय देने का काम किया है। लेकिन इस पूरे कार्य को करते समय आज देश में इस बात पर सोचने की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि *legislative impact assessment* इस देश की एक अनिवार्यता है, जिसके कारण हम *accountability* को तय कर सकें और एक ऐसा *mechanism* खड़ा कर सकें कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को यदि यह लगे कि अगर उसके साथ कोई केस हुआ है, तो उसका त्वरित और सही तरीके से, सुलभ तरीके से, कानून के अनुसार सही समय पर निपटारा हो सके।

सर, किसी भी देश में जो महंगा न्याय होता है, वह देश की जनता के लिए भारी होता है, इसलिए सरकार इस बात के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि कानून सस्ता हो और सुलभ हो। आज पूरे सदन में जब इस विषय पर यह चर्चा चलेगी, तो हम देश में सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय बनाकर *legal impact assessment* को आगे करके कि देश में किस प्रकार से एक न्यायपूर्ण शासन में विधि मंत्रालय जो कार्य कर रहा है, उसको और आगे सही तरीके से बढ़ा सकें, इस बात को पूरा करेंगे।

महोदय, लीगल डिपार्टमेंट में जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट के साथ-साथ, इलेक्शन कमीशन के साथ-साथ एक लास्ट विषय और है और वह है लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग। लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग अपने आप में किसी भी देश का शासन चलाने का पूरा आधार होती है। लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसके संबंध में सबको सजगता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। क्योंकि अगर एक बार कोई लेजिस्लेशन ड्राफ्ट होता है, तो बाद में इसके विभिन्न अर्थों का इंटरप्रेटेशन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि हमारा लेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट इतने अच्छे तरीके से काम करता है कि संसद के बनाए हुए दो-तीन कानूनों को छोड़कर कोई ही ऐसा कानून होता है, जिसको न्यायालय कभी सेट एसाइड कर पाता हो, पर विषय इंटरप्रेटेशन का आता है, इसलिए यह विचारणीय हो जाता है कि लेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के नाते, लेजिस्लेटिव ट्रेनिंग के नेता, लेजिस्लेटिव ट्रेनिंग से बाकी लोगों को जोड़ने के नाते और लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग करते समय हम अपनी डेमोक्रेसी को पार्टिसिपेटिव डेमोक्रेसी कैसे बनाएं? हम कमेटी के माध्यम से बहुत सारे स्टेकहोल्डर्स और एक्सपर्ट्स को बुलाते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह कानून मंत्रालय का एक विषय होगा कि कम-से-कम लॉ कमीशन, जो उसके अंतर्गत आता है, उसके अंतर्गत लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग को और अच्छा बनाने के लिए सोचें। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग में वर्नाकुलर लैंग्वेज में उनकी जो भाषा है, वह आम आदमी की समझ में आए, इसलिए मैं न्याय मंत्रालय से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का भी विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया है, संसद के अंतर्गत जैसे ही कोई कानून आए, तो क्यों नहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि लेजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट उसी दिन उसका अनुवाद करके ओड़िया में, तमिल में, कन्नड़

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में, असमी में, मराठी में, गुजराती में कम-से-कम वेबसाइट पर लगा सके ताकि लोग यह जान सकें कि यह जो कानून बना है, यह कानून हमारे लिए बना है। उसके बारे में कम-से-कम अपने सुझाव दे सकें कि लेजिस्लेटिव ड्राफ्टिंग के माध्यम से विधान मंडल और संसद में भी एक विशेष रूप से तैयारी करने की आवश्यकता है। यह हम सबका एक सौभाग्य बना है कि देश की जनता ने हमें एक लॉ मेकर बनने का अवसर दिया है, हमारी पार्टी ने हमें यह अवसर दिया है, लेकिन हम लॉ मेकर के रूप में लॉ मेकिंग का काम हम जन सहभागीदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ाएं और जनता की भाषा में बनाएं। जनता की भाषा में सरल कानूनों को बनाना, त्वरित तरीके से लागू करना, सस्ता न्याय लागू करना, इस विषय में माननीय विधि मंत्री जी जो कार्य कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको भी बधाई देते हुए एक सार्थक चर्चा शुरू हो, इतना कहते हुए मैं अपने विषय को समाप्त करता हूं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे यहां पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Law and Justice is one of the most important Ministries. It has three major departments – the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Justice, and the Legislative Department. We have heard the former speaker who talked about all these three departments in detail. But, the first one, which conducts cases on behalf of the Central Government in all the courts and the Supreme Court, and also administration of various Acts and houses offices of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, needs to have a relook. The Department of Justice, which deals with the process of appointment of Judges, their resignations, their transfers, and their removal, and also the e-court projects need to have relook too. They are enumerated, but they need to have a relook because of the budgetary allocations. I will come to this part later on. And, the Legislative Department, which drafts all the legislations for the Central Government, also needs to have a relook. These three departments are under the Ministry of Law and Justice. The last year's Budgetary allocations were not even utilized for the Central schemes. Last year, only 28 per cent of the Budget allocated for the Central Sector Schemes for Law and Justice was utilised. There is no explanation because there is no system in place and there is no infrastructure in place, which is why the schemes which are meant for facilitating the performance of the system are not there and are missing. The transparency and accountability in implementation of the scheme is also not available. I assume that in the absence of any information being given by this Department, even after seeking under the RTI, the audit reports – I do not whether they are maintained or not – are not given. So, we do not know how the Ministry

of Law and Justice, with the allocated Budget, is working for setting up of this system, which is the most important system. Whether we are talking of the five trillion dollar economy or we are talking about giving justice to the people of our country, whatever, we need to see where these Central schemes are being operated or whether they are functional or not.

One other issue is that when you do not give infrastructure, and, then, talk about justice delivery, I think it is a very ironic situation. There was a failure of one of the schemes to give court rooms, and that is again linked to the appointment of judges. The allocation was made to have 15,042 court rooms but there is a sanctioned strength of 22,750 judges at the district level. This shortfall is there because there is no infrastructure; you do not have the appointed district judiciary; that is why the people have to suffer because despite there being a budgetary allocation, you have not utilised it. A flimsy blinking that because there are no court rooms, we cannot have appointment of judges, I think this needs to be looked into very seriously.

The other important aspect is the shocking state of the lower judiciary's physical infrastructure. We know that system is meant for delivery of justice and access to justice. Access to justice means access to the systems. Even the systems are not available for the common man. I am just giving two examples. About 15 per cent of the court complexes do not have washrooms for women. I do not understand why the Ministry of Law and Justice has not understood the *sauchalya* movement or the *Swachh Bharat* movement, which we are talking about. This can be found out by only going to these courts. I am saying because I am going to those courts and this is the complaint that is received from women lawyers and women litigants. If there are no washrooms, what kind of physical infrastructure are we giving to the lower judiciary? Also, only 40 per cent of these washrooms, even in the High Court complexes, have availability of water. I am very sad to point out these kinds of figures during a discussion where we are talking of the Ministry of Law and Justice because this is a very serious subject. When I am talking of delivery of justice, I am talking of access to the system. First, you access the system, then, you get the delivery of justice. But that itself is becoming impossible. You cannot access the system; the common man cannot go there. I think the National Legal Services Authority Act which came in 1987 and the Gram Nyayalaya Act, about which the other speakers said that we should have it, came in 2008, but it is not being implemented in all the States.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

The Ministry of Law and Justice is silent about this. We are talking about tribunalisation of several spheres. There are education tribunals or service tribunals. But all of them ultimately end up in the writ jurisdiction in the High Courts and the Apex Court. So, what have we done about the case of docket explosion and case management? There is nothing on the site also whereby we can find out how we are going to deal with 3.6 crores of arrears. Our Constitution mandates social justice. We may talk about Foreign Direct Investment coming through foreign investors but you should have a legal system where they can get a fair level playing field. We can talk about arbitration. Fine. They can go and explore the alternative dispute resolution system, whether it is mediation, conciliation, or alternative dispute by way of arbitration. But, what about the common man? Where do they go and how do they end up spending years and years in litigation? This needs to be given a priority. This is my suggestion because the budgetary allocation does not speak of any of these issues. We are all the time at 3.4 crores; now it has come to 3.6 crores, though we have e-court case management system. We can get judgements by way of computerisation, but that is for lawyers. What about the litigants who just want to appear in person or who want to avail of the *pro bono* legal facility, which is given by the National Legal Services Authority Centres in various courts. They do not know because most of the money is going in the salaries, as mentioned by the speaker, true, to the payment of the lawyers' fees. Where is the National Legal Aid Clinics which are supposed to be there, where are the legal aid for people in prison or in custody? So, these are the issues which will talk about social justice which is much needed. But the unfortunate part is that, Sir, there, a person who comes with foreign investment, comes for a very high project, he also ends up in the same court, in the High Court, where a common person ends up in the court for, maybe, the child custody or maintenance or some kind of an environment-clearance matter. So, all of them are there despite there being an NGT or National Green Tribunal. Sir, there is a request. With a plethora of specific legislation for women, beneficial legislation for children, we do not have special courts which only deal with women laws, which only deal with POCSO for children, and a time-bound frame to be given to these particular courts whereby the justice is delivered at the right time and in a timely manner so that you feel that yes, access to the system has given me access to the justice delivery system and the justice has been delivered to me. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)...

Sir, these are the issues and the places where the allocatory Budget should be given at priority and at the foremost level. Sir, this is the only submission I had to make as far as this Ministry is concerned. The Minister is here and I think he will take into consideration these very important points.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, laws and legislations are necessary to serve and promote a good life, and a good legislation should be fit and equitable so that it can have a right to command obedience.

Law exists to serve the needs of the society which is governed by it. As the society changes, the law cannot remain immutable. Keeping with time, this legislature is enacting laws to serve the needs and aspirations of the people of this State.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of our country. The Legislature of the State is enacting laws on the subject-matters specified in the State List and the Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The enactments made by the Legislature reflects the major policy of the elected Government which is the law directly made by the Legislature, and the minute details involving technical details and procedures for implementation of the Scheme of the Act are delegated to the executive authorities which is called subordinate legislation made by the subordinate authorities.

The Committee on Delegated Legislation scrutinizes all the Rules and Notifications issued under the provisions of the Act made by the Legislature to ensure that subordinate authorities do not exceed the powers delegated to them by the Legislature while making subordinate legislation.

Sir, at a time when the Indian judicial system is seen as grossly lacking in infrastructure and in need for reforms to deal with the huge pendency of cases, the Union Budget for 2020-21 has made a cut in the allocation for creating infrastructure facilities for the judiciary and in the funding earmarked for justice delivery and legal reforms.

There are several courts in India: High courts, District Sessions Courts, City civil Courts, JM courts require financial assistants to develop the infrastructure facilities in the respective courts. But, unfortunately, there is a cut in the allocation for creating infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from ₹ 990 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 762 crore in

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN

the year 2020-21. Therefore I urge the Government to allocate more funds for the infrastructure facilities in all courts, particularly, in Tamil Nadu.

The funds earmarked for autonomous bodies, which comprise the National Judicial Academy, the National Legal Services Authority, the Indian Law Institute and the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre, have also been reduced.

Meanwhile, under the National Mission for Safety of Women, fast track special courts have been allocated ₹ 150 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund in the coming financial year. In 2019-20, these courts were provided ₹ 140 crore from the Fund, compared to no withdrawal from the Fund for the purpose in 2018-19. I urge the Government to utilise the available fund judiciously. Sir, in Tamil Nadu the Department of Legal Studies was established in 1953 with the object of improving the standard of legal education in the State. Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Chennai was started in the year 1891. In the year 1974, another Law College was opened at Madurai and two more Law Colleges, one each at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, were opened during the academic year 1979-80. There are eleven Government Law Colleges in Tamil Nadu at present. The total sanctioned student strength in all the Government Law Colleges in the academic year 2018-19 is 10,526. All Government Law Colleges are functioning in their own buildings except the new Government Law Colleges at Villupuram, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram. I urge the Government to provide financial support to Government of Tamil Nadu for this cause.

I would like to urge the Centre to allocate funds for the creation and construction of an exclusive library in Coimbatore for the benefit of law students and practicing lawyers as well with a digital platform. In Tamil Nadu, for the Dr. Ambedkar Law University's new campus proposed to be built at a total cost of ₹ 61.74 crore, 15 acres of land has been allotted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Centre should provide both financial and logistic support to Dr. Ambedkar Law University. It is the only Law University to have colleges affiliated to it under its canopy. This uniqueness of the University helps in disseminating the same standards of legal education throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University has established a Legal Literacy Mission Cell with proper infrastructure, which serves to disseminate legal knowledge to a large mass of the general public. I would also urge the Union Government to establish the National Forensic Research University in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, as of April 2018, there are over three crore cases pending across the Supreme Court, the High Courts, and the subordinate courts including district courts. Between 2006 and April 2018, there has been an 8.6 per cent rise in the pendency of cases across all courts. Increase in the pendency of cases for long periods has resulted in the increase of under trials in prisons. There are about five lakh prisoners in jails across the country. Of these, two thirds were under trials and the remaining one-third were convicts. The Government should take necessary steps to address this issue.

Sir, I would like to record in this august house that the overall vacancies of Judges has increased across all courts to 35 per cent in 2018. The establishment of more commercial courts would require more number of Judges and the Government should consider this issue and provide the courts with adequate number of Judges. Considering the huge volume of pending cases, the Government should take all necessary steps to fill up such vacancies immediately.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the English Statesman and Attorney, Francis Bacon, said, 'if we don't maintain justice, justice will not maintain us.' The question is: are we affording to maintain justice? I was listening to Dr. Amee Yajnik and she rightly pointed out about the budgetary allocations in this Department. Compared to the last Budget, this year there has been a 33 per cent cut in the Budget. Obviously, since the expenditure of the Election Commission falls under this Department and six months back we had the General Elections, a sizeable amount was allocated to the Election Commission for conducting the Elections. This year there are no Elections and so, I can understand that there is a cut of around ₹ 1,000 crore this time, if I am correct, but I think more allocations should have been made. I laud this Government for the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The allocation for this has gone up from ₹ 210 crore last year to ₹ 287.73 this year. Funding for Tax Tribunal has also been enhanced from ₹ 143 crore to ₹ 173. लेकिन जैसा कहते हैं, यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के बराबर है। I feel that the allocation is much less. The issue of Gram Nyayalayas was very rightly pointed out. We want to give justice to people at the doorstep, and establishment of Gram Nyayalayas is an important step which provides quick justice to people at the bottom. But there is a cut in the allocation for Gram Nyayalayas, which is another court infrastructure, from ₹ 990 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 769 crore this year. Allocation has also been reduced for autonomous bodies like the National Judicial Academy, the National Legal Service Authority, the Indian Law Institute and the New Delhi Arbitration Centre. Since you

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want to make India an important international arbitration centre, the budget allocation should have gone up. One important thing, which Bhupenderji was also mentioning in his speech, is the delay in our justice delivery system. Litigations in this country are pending in Courts for decades together. As you know, justice not given at the right time serves no purpose and it is a violation of human rights. I don't want to quote the number of cases pending in different Courts, starting from the Supreme Court to District Courts and lower Courts, as many hon. Members have already quoted the number. We have to ponder over how justice is delayed for decades together in this country. I give you a few examples. In Hashimpura massacre case in 1987, 42 people were brutally killed, but the verdict came in 2018, after long 31 years. Just imagine! Everybody in this country knows about the Uphaar cinema case. The final verdict came after 18 years. The murder of Safdar Hashmi was very hotly debated in the country at that time. He was a street play artist and poet. The accused was punished after 14 years. In other cases, the accused are lodged in jails for decades together and after decades, when the judgement comes, they are acquitted. Who will compensate the loss the individual has suffered for all these years? One of the prime reasons of this, as has already been mentioned by Bhupenderji and others also, is the huge vacancies in our Courts. In 2019, the approved judicial strength of all the 24 High Courts, put together, was 1,079. Of these, 676 vacancies were filled -- if my data is incorrect, hon. Minister may kindly correct it -- and 414 vacancies were lying vacant which amounted to around 40 per cent of High Court vacancies. You can imagine how many thousands and lakhs of cases are still pending in High Courts and still there are 40 per cent vacancies in High Courts. It is a very alarming situation. What to tell about district and other lower Courts! There are thousands and thousands of posts of Judges lying vacant in District Courts and lower Courts. This is one of the basic reasons. Another reason, I think, of this huge pendency is holidays in Courts. Sometimes I wonder if these Courts are schools. There are long holidays in schools like summer vacations, Dussehra holidays and so on. Why do we allow so many holidays in Courts? I don't know. Courts are not colleges or schools. There are many leading lawyers sitting in this House. With due apologies to the lawyers of this country, sometimes they also treat the Courts at random. With a lightning notice, they go on strike. If you take into account all the reasons why Courts are closed, one of the basic reasons is the strike by the hon. lawyers of this country. Yes, it is our democratic right, but the litigants also have a democratic right that cases should be disposed of as early as possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): It is six o' clock. Can we continue the House till Shri Prasanna Acharya finishes his speech?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): All right, you can continue.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Then, I will make two points about the collegium system. Who are the framers of our Constitution? In the Constituent Assembly, very leading lawyers were there, starting from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Dr. Ambedkar who himself was a very leading lawyer. They did not formulate this collegium system in our Constitution. It was subsequently formulated by the Supreme Court itself. I think, it was 20 or 22 years before that the collegium system was introduced. This Parliament very wisely enacted the law dispensing with the collegium system and formulated a very noble system for appointment of Judges. But, unfortunately, the Supreme Court struck it down, and again, we resorted to the collegium system. Sir, it is a democracy. I am not a lawyer, but so far as my common knowledge goes, I can say that nowhere in the world, in any democratic country, the Judges appoint the Judges, not even in the United States. Okay, in the Federal Court in the United States, there is no retirement age of the Judges, but nowhere in the world, the Judges appoint the Judges, except in our country. So, I don't understand this system, and we are in a democratic system. I don't want to cast aspersions on the Courts or the Judges, but I want to quote even the Law Commission's recommendations. The Law Commission, in 2009, commented that nepotism and personal patronage is prevalent in the functioning of the collegium system. It is not my opinion. It is the opinion of the Law Commission expressed in 2009. So, in this collegium system, nepotism exists, personal patronage exists, and, therefore, I think we don't want to go into any confrontation with the Supreme Court, so far as the appointment of Judges is concerned, but the collegium system is not time-bound. Sometimes, whatever is recommended by the collegium remains pending with the Government. So, these all are the reasons for existence of so many vacancies in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts, and as a result, the litigants suffer.

We always say that we have to take justice to the doorstep of the people. There is demand from many States about constitution of High Court Benches. ...(*Time bellring*)... I will take just one minute. In my State, Odisha, the High Court is in Cuttack and some places are 300 to 450 kilometres away from the High Court. Particularly, the people from tribal areas are economically weaker. They cannot afford to come to the

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High Court. Therefore, there has been a demand that High Court Benches should be constituted. In the case of Odisha, specifically, I want to point out that the matter is pending with the High Court of Odisha. Since decades, the High Court is not giving its opinion to the Central Government. So, I will urge upon the hon. Law Minister to take initiative in this matter. Not only in Odisha, there are demands for High Court Benches from two or three other States also. And, as far as Justice Jaswant Singh Commission Report is concerned, I think, in Odisha, there is a demand to set up a High Court Bench in western Odisha. This demand satisfies all the recommendations made by Justice Jaswant Singh Commission. So, I would urge upon the hon. Law Minister to kindly take initiative in this matter.

Then, I want to make another point. Again, I want to reiterate that I don't want to cast any aspersion on the hon. Judges. Sometimes, the Judges sit on judgment and during the same time, same period, they attend some social function and seminar and they express their opinion in public. And, when they come back to the Bench, they give the judgment. So, this casts aspersion on the very validity of the judgment. With all humility, I would suggest that the hon. Courts should also formulate some self-imposed ethics for themselves. Sometimes, what happens is that during the trial, they pass running comments. I don't want to mention the name, but, recently, one hon. Supreme Court Judge passed running comments on lawyers. This is a very unpleasant situation. Recently, a comment was made by a senior Supreme Court Judge about the lawyers being a part of the elite Khan Market community. Yes. It was said that the lawyers of the country are part of the elite Khan Market community. These are undesirable things. We do not want any confrontation amongst the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. All three branches of our democracy have to co-exist. But everybody, including hon. Judges, should act and behave within his very limit. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Law Minister, let us think, let the House think whether we can dispense with the collegium system. I think, the law enacted in this House has been struck down by the hon. court. But, again, I think, this Parliament has every competence and every authority to reconsider this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 20th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at six minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 20th March, 2020.*